

MAIL STAGE.

ST. STEPHEN, AND BARRING.

has contracted to run between ST. STEPHEN, MILLTOWN, and a week, according to the same days, Mondays, Tuesdays, at 6 o'clock, A.M.

disposition of the Sub-... years has driven upon every attention to the... of Passengers, will, in a full share of public

is will remain open... Hotel, St. Andrews... Stephens; and Ray

THOMAS HARDY... 4, 1849.

OFFICE.

are per cent. on the Capital... County Bank is this... after the 31st proximo.

RODGER, Clerk.

OTS, &c.

in Liverpool, via St. John, received as follows: Best Cognac B R A N D Y, Martell & other brands. Halfpenny, 25lb. each, &c. &c. J. W. STREET.

Evening School.

HAILEY, grateful for the... has continued Day School, begs leave to inform his friends and the... on MONDAY the 1st of November, to be instructed in all the... for mercantile or me-... Hours of attendance... Saturdays excepted. 17, 1849.

CARD.

respectably informed that ROWLEY'S PATENT OFFICE, 236 Washington Street, Boston, of both sexes, supplied to their patronage.

es, Groceries, &c.

for sale by the Subscriber "UNION" COOKING

and Ningyong Teas, Rushed Sugars, Ark, Hams, Lard, Almonds, Apricot, Cocoa, Cigars, Tobacco, Coopers 1-1/2 glass, &c. &c. ROBERT KIRK.

NOTICE.

any demands against the... of the Parish of St. Andrews, requested to present them three months from this date, to said estate are requested to be paid to the... ORR, ALLEN, & CO., Executors, 1849.

Nails, Spikes.

barque Volant, from Liverpool: 28 Soudies Refined common Iron, assorted. Iron, 2 Half's Anvils, 1 cwt each, cut Nails, 1 cwt each Spikes, from head Boat Nails, and Ox Nails, New England Scythes, 38

Shovels, other goods in the Hard- will be sold by Wholesale lowest market prices for proved payment. J. W. STREET. 28, 1849.

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The Standard, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. Smith, At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

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Counting-House ALMANAC. 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	27	28	29	30	31		
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SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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DEC.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	29	30	31				

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

She may not, in the many dance,
With jeweled maidens vie;
She may not smile on courtly swain
With soft bewitching eye;
She cannot boast a form and mien
That lavish wealth has bought her,
But, ah, she has much fairer charms,
The Farmer's peerless daughter!

The rose and lily on her cheek
Together love to dwell;
Her laughing blue eyes wreath around
The heart a witching spell;
Her smile is bright as morning's glow
Upon the dewy plain,
And listening to her voice we dream
That Spring has come again.

The timid fawn is not more wild,
Nor yet more gay nor free,
The lily's cup is not more pure
In all its purity—
Of all the wild flowers in the wood,
Or by the Crystal water,
There's none more pure or fair than she
The Farmer's peerless daughter!

The haughty belle whom all adore,
On downy pillow lies,
While forth upon the dewy lawn
The merry maidens hies;
And, with the larks uprising song,
Her own clear voice is heard—
Ye may not tell which sweetest sings,
The maiden or the bird.

Then tell me not of jewelled fair,
The brightest jewel yet
Is the heart where virtue dwells,
And innocence is set!
The glow of health upon her cheeks,
The grace no rule has taught her,
The fairest wreath that beauty twines,
Is for the farmer's daughter!

LETTER from JACK ROBINSON.

FREDERICTON, 23d February, 1850.

Mr. Editor,

The intimation of money grants has been partly discussed, and so far as the sense of the House could be gathered, it would seem that the power will not be given up to the Executive Government at present, just because the Government do not and cannot possess the amount of local information necessary to guide them in the distribution of the money, and that therefore the appropriations for Roads, Schools, and other local services, must just continue as they are, until Municipal Corporations are established, and the people be schooled a little in the art of self-government. In the mean time, if the Government desire to keep the expenditure even with the income, they have only to say so; because the Governor has full power to prescribe a limit to the amount granted, and refuse his assent to the Appropriation Bill if that amount be exceeded.

The Attorney General's Bill for the Consolidation of all the Laws relating to County and Parish business has been discussed. It cost the mover a vast amount of labour, and will be a great advantage to the country in general, and to the Magistrates in particular. A committee was raised, on the motion of Mr. End, to consider how the appointment of Parish officers and the examination of Parish and County accounts could be improved. They recommended that the rate-payers in each Parish should elect their own Parish officers, and that all public accounts should be laid before the Grand Jury on the first day of the Session, and be reported on first and allowed by the Justices afterwards. The report of this committee was received and adopted by the House without a dissenting voice, and immediately engraved on to the Attorney General's Bill. Should it pass it will be the first lesson in self government, and must be productive of the very best results.

An immense mass of petitions, as usual, is now before the House—many referred to various committees, and a great number on the table. The grants for the ordinary services are already passed, and the discussion on Ways and Means for raising a Revenue passed over with unwanted quietness and brevity. A few statements were made on the manner in which financial affairs have proceeded since 1844, and the general opinion appeared to be, that it would be expedient to raise about the same amount of revenue as was raised last year. Some spoke of abandoning the flour duty, and reducing the duty on boots and shoes, and many other articles: others again were for raising the duties very materially, and many petitions are on the table for that purpose. All those matters, it was contended, would be again discussed when the Revenue Bill came up, and therefore a motion was made to pass the Revenue Bill of last year with certain alterations, and the committee rose. A select committee was then appointed to frame and report a new Revenue Bill. Thus the business which has sometimes taken up nearly a week was quietly disposed of in a single day. All these matters will however yet undergo a very close discussion when the Revenue Bill appears.

There are various weighty matters still depending—indeed the real business has not yet begun. The Canadian Boundary is yet unsettled. The address on the change in the Navigation laws has not yet passed. The great Post Office question is not yet discussed. The state of the question of reciprocal trade with the United States is yet a secret. The state of the Province, with regard to our relations with the Mother Country, is not exactly understood, and will probably be yet formally considered. The common School laws have yet to be disposed of, and also the all-important subjects of Agriculture and the Fisheries. Last, though not least, the whole question of Orange Lodges, Processions, and Proceedings, will have to be investigated. A great number of Petitions have been presented praying that those Lodges may be incorporated. An animated debate arose on the presenting of those petitions, and the Attorney General, the highest legal authority in the House, pronounced the object of the petitioners to be unconstitutional, (see the report in "the Head Quarters.") An address was moved this day to the Governor for any information that he may have received on this subject from her Majesty's Government, and the discussion will probably take place some time next week.

Yours,
JACK ROBINSON.

P. S.—How is all this business to be disposed of during a session of 40 days? J. R.

The cost of the great suspension bridge over the Quieper, at Kieff, in Russia, recently completed, was two millions of dollars. The masts and three thousand tons of iron, used in the bridge, were furnished from England. It took two years to complete the model and stand, of which the cost was thirty thousand dollars. The passage over which the bridge is thrown is half an English mile.

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 10] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1850. [Vol. 17

FROM PAPERS BY THE AMERICA

Great Storm.—On Tuesday evening, a terrible hurricane burst over Liverpool and the neighborhood, and continued to rage with unabated violence until daylight. Several houses were unroofed, and left minus chimney pots, and two or three small craft went ashore and sunk in the bay, but happily no loss of life has been reported. Birkenhead market was much injured, and the church at Oxtion (a village in the vicinity) was despoiled of half its steeple. At Seacombe ferry the landing stage was capsized. The waters of the Mersey were lashed into a rage, and with tremendous force dashed over the pier heads and landing stages, the spray flying to a great distance, and drenching those who ventured within its reach. The ferry boats generally plied at irregular periods, whilst others ceased to run at all, to the great disappointment and annoyance of those who lived on the other side of the river.

Among other casualties, the result of the storm, we may mention the destruction by fire of the windmill at Castleton, Isle of Man. The wind got hold of the sails, and forced round the machinery with such immense force, that the friction set the mill on fire, and the entire building, together with the sheds and outhouses, was destroyed.

The storm appears to have been general throughout the country. From Manchester they write that the storm had produced serious consequences. It had carried off the roof of several buildings of note. Two windows of the Cathedral were blown in. Many valuable trees in all directions have been torn up by the roots; and near to Bury, a roof weighing nearly three tons, over a shed, was lifted off and carried a distance of several yards. A train on the Blackburne, Clitheroe, and West Yorkshire Railway was blown off the line. The storm did considerable damage in London, and also in Dublin and Limerick.

IRELAND.

Abolition of the Lord Lieutenant.—Rumour is again busy with the report of an intention to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is said that the place of the present Viceregal establishment is to be supplied by two local secretaries; and Mr. Redington and Corry Connellan are spoken of as future occupants of the Castle.

The Waterford Mail states that the emigration to America is greater at this than any former time.

The Encumbered Estates Commission.—The number of petitions for sales amounted up to Saturday last, to 400, and the business of the court is increasing to an extent which could not have been anticipated even by those who were most sanguine of the success of the great experiment. The promptness and decision of the three commissioners, and their evident anxiety to facilitate the work in hand, are beyond all praise. The O'Connell estates, in Kerry, will be brought to the hammer in less than a month, and, if report speaks truly, the figure which they are likely to realize will convince the most sceptical of "free-trade" has not yet wrought the mischief ascribed to it by its opposition.

The Nenagh Guardian says—"A gentleman who, not many years ago, represented a neighbouring borough in the Imperial Senate, is now a recipient of out-door relief. Great Irish Will Case.—Judgment was given on Monday in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, in the long protracted case of "Kelly v. The Whelsh," which involves in its decision personal property to the amount of £600,000. Judge Keatinge decided that the will executed by the late Edward Kelly, of Rockwood, county of Galway, and of Merion square, Dublin, was valid, and entitled to the probate of the court. Each party pays his own costs.

The United States and Canada.—From a correspondence between the Canadian government and the Montreal Board of Trade it appears that the Provincial authorities decline admitting United States vessels to the advantages of their inland coasting trade, pending the decision of the United States Congress on the bill for establishing free trade between the countries.

The supreme court of New Orleans has recently decided in the case of Hart and others vs. the owners of the Jane Shore, that the shipowner who detained a vessel after the advertised sailing day, to the injury of the freighters, is responsible for all damages.

Emigration of Canadians to the U. States. The Rev. Arthur Chiniquy, the great Canadian apostle of Temperance, having recently been on a tour through the United States, has addressed a letter to the Melanges Religieux, in which he says:—"I do not exaggerate when I say that there are no less than 200,000 Canadians in the United States; and unless efficacious measures are taken to stop this frightful emigration, before ten years two hundred thousand more of our compatriots will have carried to the American Union their arms, their intelligence, and their hearts. It is no part of my present plan to examine

the causes of this deplorable emigration; but it must be always true, that when a people en masse quits its country, it is because that unfortunate country is struck with some hideous plague—is devoured by some cancer—God has placed in the heart of man love for his country, and when a man turns his back upon his country, and with the eye moistened by tears bids it an eternal adieu, it is because something essential has been wanting to him in that country.

The Prodigality of Wealth.—We extract the following remarks from the N. Y. Daily News.

"The vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few individuals in this city, is, we presume well known; but few are aware of the lavish expenditure of some of our millionaires. It looks something like going back to the days of Rome when the revenue of a province scarce sufficed to furnish a supper, to hear that at a party given in Lafayette Place, the flowers alone cost twenty-five hundred dollars! Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were all placed under contribution, to decorate a single mansion in New York with exotics.

The family which could afford to entertain their friends, at this expense, were of course the favourites of fortune. But though the wealth of an Astor is not enjoyed by all of our fashionables, their extravagance would astonish folks, unaccustomed to the aristocracy of republicanism. It is no uncommon thing for eight hundred or a thousand invitations to issue for one party, among the 'upper ten' who crowd their houses to repletion, till the guests—with the choicest viands, the most costly wines—delight them with flowers and music at the cost of thousands; and rule their little hour, through their extravagance and folly, the admiration of those they fetter—then become bankrupt, and give place in the circle of fashion to some florist, confectioner, or upholsterer, who grow rich in supplying their extravagance, and in his turn is ambitious for social distinction. Such is life, and the example is only too closely copied by the 'would-be upper ten' in all the small towns and villages on this continent. Many who give these fetes, exclaim to their tradesmen—we cannot pay you at present.

CIGARS BY MACHINERY.—A machine has been put in operation in Cuba, for the manufacture of cigars. It rolls them so fast that one machine can give occupation to six men, in the way of tipping and clipping them.

IMPORTANT BANK TRIAL!

From a correspondent of the New Brunswick.

[The parties concerned were the Fredericton Branch of the Bank of British North America vs. the hon. Charles Fisher and his brother, Henry Fisher, Esq.]

The facts of the case as I understand them were truly startling. The first cause tried was against Henry Fisher, Esq., the drawer of the note. It came out in evidence, that Mr. had been dealing extensively with the Bank, and in 1847 had paid in a large amount of money, discharging all his liabilities except £300—which was an unusually small amount for his business. In August 1847, he had obtained £700 sterling in Bills of Exchange, at a premium of two per cent. above the cash rate, as he paid for them by giving his note, indorsed by his brother, Charles. Other liabilities accumulated until the summer of 1848, when they amounted to nearly £2000. It appeared that then the defendant had Spruce Lumber in St. John, which in ordinary times would have been worth £2500, but the price had fallen 50 per cent., and anxious to complete his engagements with the Bank and other creditors as well, he offered to assign all this lumber and a Mortgage on his Father's property for £1200, if the Bank would enable him to hold the former until it rose in the market, and advance him a sum of money to pay other debts. To this the Bank did not agree, but required additional security. Defendant's brother Charles now stepped in to his assistance, and arranged with Mr. Taylor the Manager that the Mortgage was to be assigned, and a note indorsed by their brother-in-law, C. Connell, Esq. for £300—and the defendant was to give a million of logs, or the proceeds of them, as a condition that the Bank was to wait one and two years for the balance. This agreement was made between the Hon. C. Fisher and Mr. Taylor verbally, and sworn to by the former gentleman, as well as proved by a note written to defendant at the time by the Manager. The defendant proved that he had completed this part of the agreement, in 1848, and was preparing to do so in 1849, when unexpectedly the Manager called upon him peremptorily for payment. Defendant in settling in the fall of 1848, had given a promissory note for the balance due the Bank, not being aware that the agreement would not be kept by the latter, which note was renewed twice at the fall, but in the second renewal, which was in June, the Manager refused to renew, unless a large amount was paid, and denied the arrangement altogether. Two days after the maturity of the note, the defendant and his brother were sued; defendant offered to pay £100 a month for five or six months, the bal-

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

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ance to lie over until next year. This was refused by the Bank—notwithstanding the defendant was proved to have been making extraordinary exertions to pay, the Bank being perfectly safe in his own personal security, and that of his brother, besides the extensive collateral securities which I have mentioned. Mr. C. Fisher then met the Manager stating that his brother was prepared to carry out his arrangement, and urging that his brother was not a proper subject for such oppressive proceedings, as he was doing a good business, and a suit against him would be impolitic as it was uncalculated for, and if persisted in, might teach the Bank that moderation was the best policy, when their debts were perfectly safe—the offer of a hundred pounds a month until 50 per cent. was paid, being far beyond what lumber merchants, whose means are all aloft in the country, could generally pay this year. Mr. Taylor did not even answer this letter, but offered through the Solicitor, Mr. Ambrose Street, to take a confession of judgment for £125 a month. This the Messrs. Fisher refused, as they considered it tyrannical and unjust. The Bank proceeded and they were called upon for a defence. Mr. O. Fisher stated in his evidence that he first designed to plead the breach of agreement, but finding that it was not legally binding upon the Bank, he determined in order to save his brother from destruction to plead the general issue, and also usury, founded on the purchase of the Bills of Exchange for £700 in 1847. This plea he gave the Bank's Solicitor, hoping that it would bring them to reasonable terms—but the proceedings went on. Defendant's business in the mean time, as well as his health, had been seriously affected by these extraordinary proceedings, and Mr. C. Fisher wrote that as late as the evening before the trial of the case, he had been extremely anxious to have the matter sent to on reasonable terms. No disposition to do this appeared on the part of the Bank, and the cause came on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Cuyler, and a special Jury. The Court House was crowded at an early hour. I was told that the whole mercantile community was present, and when the Attorney General, who was Counsel for the Defence, closed his case, most of the Members of the Assembly were among the crowd. Mr. Street was for the Bank.

The charge of the Judge was a beautiful piece of composition, and strictly impartial. At the close, he distinctly warned the Jury not to be affected by the sympathy for the Defendant. The Jury retired for a short time, and returned into Court with their verdict, which was for the Defendant.

I have never witnessed more universal satisfaction than has been created by this verdict, and it is said that there is hardly a house in this little City which has escaped the excitement. Groups of people were collected at the corners of the streets congratulating each other at the victory over the Bank, and it is rumoured here that many of the merchants who owe very large amounts to that institution, will now make easier terms. The effect of this verdict will be most serious to the Defendant, as it will enable him to make terms suited to the depression of the times. But to the Bank it will be more so. The defence of usury, which was understood to be entirely prepared by the Hon. Mr. Fisher, was most ably established by authorities which I confess took me by surprise. It is beyond a doubt usury to take any thing, even as premium of a Bill of Exchange, when a loan of money is involved, and when the additional premium is a necessary part of the transaction. Such at least was the law as laid down by the Judge, and it determined the verdict, although the breach of contract was really a good defence in equity.

Since writing the foregoing, the cause against the Hon. C. Fisher, as indorser, was tried, and a similar verdict returned. The Bank is therefore defeated, and such is the law that it never can recover. There is no doubt that the present parties will at once settle satisfactorily the Bank paying the costs. But the result will tell most seriously upon Banking operations in these Provinces, and vexatious and oppressive law suits, which was not justified on any grounds, may end in the loss of thousands of pounds, when parties are not disposed to pay them.

Fredricton, Feb. 23. O. P.

Several persons have been arrested at St. John for the riot at the Protestant meeting. The Bristol police, a few days since, apprehended a gang of highwaymen who had infested the roads near that city.

An appeal in the Glen Tilt case will be tried before the House of Lords.

Five persons were drowned on Saturday week, at Plymouth, by the upsetting of a boat belonging to one of her Majesty's ships. The earl of Arle was, we understand, the new representative peer for Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Colville. The earl is a Liberal, but in favour of a moderate protection.

The inhabitants of Worcester have determined to raise £1500 to erect a monumental window in the cathedral to the memory of good Queen Adelaide.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Real Estate of Benj Williams April 20
Do William Porter April 27
Do Michael McGuire May 25

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of APRIL, next, 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 Benjamin Williams of and to that certain lot of land and premises situate in the Parish of St. George, fronting on Carlton street, and now in the occupation of one Henry Smith, bounded on the west by a lot of land recently purchased by Daniel Gilmore, from the widow of the late Peter Clinch, on the north by the dwelling house and lot owned and occupied by John Boyd, on the east by Clinch street, and on the south by the aforesaid Carlton street.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the Suit of Moses Williams and David W. Williams, endorsed to levy £136 11 3, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1849.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of APRIL, next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of WILLIAM PORTER of, in and to the following property:

Lot No. 10 in St. Stephen's, deeded by Thomas Armstrong, to Wm. Porter, on the west range of garden lots.

Lot Nos. 1 and 2 in class M. Went north division, deeded by James Ross, to Wm. Porter.

One-half Acre at the Upper Mills, east end half of lot 16, deeded by G. D. King, to Wm. Porter.

Lot No. 42 in St. Stephen's, granted to the late David Post, deeded by Wm. Kennedy, to Wm. Porter.

Part of lot No. 170 at the Ledge, deeded by Michael Young to Wm. Porter, containing about 3 Acres.

Lot No. 12 and 18 part of a tract of land formerly owned by the late Robert Pagan Esq., lot 12 fronting on the Ledge Road, lot 18 fronting on a road laid off in rear of No. 12 a piece of land in St. Stephen's on the South side of the street leading from Watson's to &c., as deeded by Betty Porter to Wm. Porter.

One-half Acre in the second Wellington Mill at middle landing, with the appurtenances, as deeded by George S. Hill Esq., to Wm. Porter.

The undivided tenth part of several pieces of land, as sold by John Robinson, to Wm. Porter, situated at St. Stephen's.

A piece of land at the Ledge deeded by Michael Young to Wm. Porter, commencing at a rock leading from the main Road to Youngs point &c.

A piece of land in St. David's, block No. 4, letter G, in Fanning's division, deeded by Thomas Brandt, to Wm. Porter.

One-half Acre in St. Stephen's, part of the farm on which Peter McDevine resided in 1834, deeded by Robert Webb to Wm. Porter.

Farm lot No. 29 in Saint Stephen's, 100 Acres more or less, granted to James Fraser, deeded by Thomas Hasty to Wm. Porter.

A piece of land in the Parish of Saint Andrews, as deeded by D. H. Mooney to Wm. Porter, bounded on the West by the river St. Croix &c.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of the President Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, endorsed to levy £1139 16s 8d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, October 16, 1849.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of May next, 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 MICHAEL MCGUIRE, of and to all

That certain piece or parcel of land, known as being the north westerly part of lot number One, in the southern block of the first division of lots sold to Robert M. Todd and others, by the Rectory, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, in the Parish of Saint Stephen aforesaid, and bounded as follows:

Beginning on the north eastern corner at a lot of land owned by John George on the road leading to Monahan's, thence running north westerly forty six feet until it meets Robert M. Todd's line, thence following easterly forty six feet, thence north westerly ninety six feet or till it meets said road, being the same piece or parcel of land which was deeded to the said Michael McGuire by

one Edward Halliwell and wife, by a deed bearing date 20th July, and registered with the records of Charlotte County, 17th March 1838, in book letter Q, page 389,—together with the dwelling house thereon, and all other the privileges, improvements, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Also, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Milltown, (so called), in the said Parish of Saint Stephen, and known and described as a lot number twelve in the first division on a plan of certain lots surveyed and laid off from the Glebe by H. M. Kay G. Garden, in the year of our Lord 1827, as by reference to said plan will more fully appear, being on the westerly side of the main road leading from Salt Water, (so called) to Milltown aforesaid, the next lot on the south to that on which the Roman Catholic Chapel is erected, containing one acre, together with the buildings thereon, and the privileges thereto belonging.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Patrick Loughren, endorsed to levy £67 17 1, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Nov. 13 1849.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND.

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan, ENFORCED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, 500,000, Sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

Lotus—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years; which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the assured.

Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Premiums are low as any Society of equal standing.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this Society are declared ANNUALLY, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving her profits in Cash, in reduction of premium, or in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus or PERMANENT.

Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application may be had at the office of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

Local Directors at St. John.

EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman.

Edward Allison, Esq., Robert F. Hazen, Esq., Wm. Wright, Esq., John H. Gray, Esq., WILLIAM J. STARR, Esq., Managers.

FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq., & Agents.

Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gosc.

GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Protection Insurance Company of N. Y.

CAPITAL, £200,000.

Camden Insurance Company of N. Y.

CAPITAL, £100,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, £450,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Calais and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight, and Vessels upon the Stocks, Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$10,000 or Marine risks, and \$20,000 on Fire risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, or, in case of differences, the Courts of this State will be recognized.

E. D. GREEN, Agent.

Refer to Wm. Kerr, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews N. B.

TO LET.

SUNDRY SHOPS, and DWELLING

in those tenements lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Sims and others, on the Market Square, from the 1st day of May next.

Apply to, Du. S. T. Gove, Saint Andrews, January 30th, 1849.

In preparation for the Press,

BY J. MURRAY, ALLENDALE-STREET, LONDON.

Woodvale Grange:

A Michaelmas visit to the Forest of New Brunswick.

Orders received by H. Chubb & Co., J. & A. McMillan, W. L. Avery, V. H. Nelson, and A. Fraser, St. John; F. Bevelier, and H. S. Peck, Fredericton; and all other Booksellers.

Dec. 9, 1848.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Sailmaker,

AYMAR'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.

Respectfully informs the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Ship Masters, in this County, that he has taken the Sail Loft on Aymar's Wharf, where he is prepared to execute at short notice, all orders in his line of business that may be entrusted to him, with fidelity and on moderate terms. Having been brought up in Mr. Jarvis's establishment, he trusts his work will give satisfaction.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c.

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John

6 Hhds finest Pale HOLLANDS,

1 fine old PORT WINE,

1 Martell's finest Pale BRANDY,

1 Most Crushed SUGAR,

1 Refined LOAF do,

9 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 12 gross each.

JAMES W. STREET.

St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1848.

Grand Manan Packet.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced running the Packet

"Prince Albert," between St. Andrews, Campbell, Esq., and Grand Manan

Leaving St. Andrews every Friday, if the weather permits, touching at the above mentioned places.

Parcels left at the store of William McLean Esq. will be punctually forwarded.

EDWARD SNELL, MASTER.

St. Andrews, 4th June 1849.

READ! BREAD!

300 BARRELS different quality and prices.

Barrels CRACKERS, do do and prices.

Boxes Soda, Butter, Sugar, &c. &c. &c. &c.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

Southern and Western WHEAT NEAL.

For sale at a small profit at

BRADSHAW & CO'S BAKERY,

Corner of Dana and Water streets, EASTPORT.

Passage to Boston, Eastport and St. John N. B.

THREE TIMES A WEEK EACH WAY.

STEAMERS.

ADMIRAL, Capt. Hutchins.

Will leave Boston and St. John, from and after

Wednesday, the 19th inst., every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

For the above Places.—Returning—will leave

Eastport for Boston on the above mentioned days,

at 2 1/2 o'clock P. M., via Portland and St. John.

or Cabin. Passengers may continue on in the boat to Boston, at the same price, at their option.

For the above days, touching only at Eastport.

Passengers being in Portland, bound to Eastport, can obtain Tickets to the Agency, the line in that city, for \$4, over the Railroad, and take the Boat in Boston.

The Boat leaves Eastport for St. John, at 11 o'clock, on (TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY), for each week.

Passengers will be taken through to St. John, by the Steamer Nequasset, for Steamer Admiral and Scammon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE HOBBS, Agent,

Eastport, July 17, 1849.

RAIL ROAD ROOMS.

St. Andrews, 24 January, 1849.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company are hereby notified, that a

Second Call of

TEN PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL

OF SAID COMPANY

is now made, and payable by the several Stockholders at the following Banks, viz: Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews; British North American Bank, St. John; Fredericton and Woodstock, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

Land For Sale.

1000 ACRES of excellent Woodland, fronting on the Glenelg Road, three miles from Chatham, will be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately. Also—A good House rising 6 years old, well known, will be disposed of at a bargain.

For terms &c., apply to

S. SMART.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established at St. John 30th Sep 1847.

Trustees—Wm. Wright, Robert F. Hazen, H. Chubb.

Agent for Saint Andrews, Geo. D. Street Esq., Do. Saint Stephens, J. G. Stevens, Esq.

Notice to the Public.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. John, December 11 1849.

IN order to obviate the inconvenience existing under the present arrangement which requires the Postage of Letters and Newspapers for Newfoundland to be paid in advance, His Lordship the Postmaster General has been pleased to direct that hereafter the Postage on correspondence passed between New-Brunswick and Newfoundland may be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender.

J. HOWE, D. P. M. G. [New-Brunswick Newspapers, 2in. ea.]

TEA, PAINTS, OIL, &c.

DEC. 3, 1849.

Ex "Olive" from Liverpool, via St. John

4 Hhds. Boiled & Raw Linseed Oil.

8 Cwt. best white Paint, 14, 25 & 56lb. Kegs.

2 do do Yellow 14 & 25lb Kegs.

10 Chests Congo Tea,

5 Pipes, 1 best Cognac Brandy

5 Hhds. 4 best Cognac Brandy

1 Hhd. fine old Port Wine,

Ex UTICA from Boston.

5 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar.

ALSO.

To arrive per the "SULTAN" from Liverpool

10 Boxes Blue Starch.

For sale by JAMES W. STREET.

TO LET

And Possession given on the 1st of August next, the HOUSE and Premises now occupied by Mr. Samuel Getty.

Enquire of Mr. THOS. BERRY.

St. Andrews, May 29, 1849.—am

MARKET SQUARE, WEST CORNER.

FRANCIS WADDELL, TAILOR & DRAPER,

RETURNS thanks for the patronage he has received, and respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Wm MacLean, West corner of the Market Square, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, all orders with which he may be entrusted. Garments made up in the latest and most fashionable London and New York styles.

He also begs to announce that he has on hand well selected assortment of the best

West of England CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and TWEEDS

in great variety.

TESTINGS—Fancy Satin and other Fabrics;

Tailors' Trimmings, of every description.

Just Received a large and choice selection of LONDON READY MADE CLOTHES,

of the latest and most fashionable styles; all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices.

St. Andrews, May 8, 1849.

U. S. Consulate Notice.

C. WHITTAKER, Esq., United States Consul at St. John, N. B., having with the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed me U. S. Consul for the Port of Saint Andrews, all persons interested will take notice, and provide themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES.

St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1848.

Chancery Sale.

To be sold on Saturday the fifteenth day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery in this Province of New Brunswick, at his Office in the Town of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, pursuant to a Decreeal Order, made in the said Court on the twenty-ninth day of June now last past, in a cause do pending in the said Court between Robert Parker, complainant, and Frederick A. Babcock and the St. Andrews Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company, defendants.

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Saint Andrews aforesaid, abutted, bounded, and described as follows—commencing on the south-east line of a street laid out through the Pagan land leading from Water-street to the harbour, and called Douglas-street, at a point 345 feet distant, from Water-street, thence running south-easterly at right angles to Douglas-street to the lot formerly sold to James Paul, being 62 feet or thereabouts, and extending from thence into the harbour as far as the lower bounds of the original water lots, together with the Wharf and Store thereon.

Also, if necessary, All that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate on the same side of Douglas-street adjoining the lot above described, having a front of 65 feet on Douglas-street, and running back 62 feet to the said lot to James Paul, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

The Terms of Sale and further particulars may be known on application to the Solicitor for the complainant, or at the Master's Office.

Dated at St. Andrews this first day of September, 1849.

GEO. D. STREET, Master in Chancery.

W. JACK, Solicitor for Complainant.

In the matter of ARCHIBALD T. HENNEY and EDWARD BENNISON, against whom a Fax in Bankruptcy, dated 1st November, 1848, hath been issued.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Coffee House Corner, in the Market Square, in the City of St. John—All my right, title and interest, as Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts, of, in and to a certain piece of Land situate on Deer Island, in the County of Charlotte, conveyed to the said Archibald T. Henney by Sir James Henney and Wife, by Deed dated 5th June, 1846 bounded as follows—Beginning at a Yellow Birch Tree marked on the North West corner of J. & W. Doughty's land, thence by the southerly line of said Doughty, and south forty five degrees, East about forty one rods, more or less, to the North Westerly line of a lot heretofore surveyed for John A. Henney, thence south forty five degrees, West by said line about forty rods more or less, to a cedar stake marked on three sides, thence North forty five degrees, West about forty one rods, more or less, to a cedar stake marked on three sides, thence North forty five degrees, East about forty rods, more or less, to the Yellow Birch Tree aforesaid—the place of beginning.

And also all my right, title, and interest, as such Assignee as aforesaid, of, in and to all the Estate of Archibald Henney, formerly of Deer Island aforesaid, deceased, father of the said Bankrupt, Archibald T. Henney.

By the Commissioner's Order.

D. JORDAN, Prov. Assignee.

10th Nov. 1849.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that the following Non-Resident Property, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, has been assessed as under, for this year, and unless the amount together with the cost of advertising &c., are paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law.

George Walker, 15s 8d

HUGH MORRISON, Collector of Rates.

St. Andrews, Sep. 25, 1849.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHEN, MILLTOWN AND BARING.

The Subscriber has contracted to run a Mail Stage between ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHENS, MILLTOWN, and BARING, three times a week, according to the following arrangement, viz:

Leaving Saint Andrews on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and

Baring on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock A. M. and St. Stephens at 7 o'clock, on the same days.

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The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—*if paid in advance.*
15s, if not paid until the end of the year
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written order, and continued
until forbad, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 2s
Each repetition of Ditto 1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line
Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

Counting-House ALMANAC. 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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MARCH	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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APRIL	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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MAY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCT.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	27	28	29	30	31		
NOV.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.
She may not, in the merry dance,
With jeweled maidens vie;
She may not smile on courtly swain
With soft bewitching eye;
She cannot boast a form and mien
That lavish wealth has bought her,
But, ah, she has much fairer charms,
The Farmer's peerless daughter!

The rose and lily on her cheek
Together love to dwell;
Her laughing blue eyes wreath around
The heart a witching spell;
Her smile is bright as morning's glow
Upon the dewy plain,
And listening to her voice we dream
That Spring has come again.

The timid fawn is not more wild,
Nor yet more gay nor free,
The lily's cup is not more pure
In all its purity—
Of all the wild flowers in the wood,
Or by the crystal water,
There's none more pure or fair than she
The Farmer's peerless daughter!

The haughty belle whom all adore,
On downy pillow lies,
While forth upon the dewy lawn
The merry maiden hies;
And, with the lark's uprising song,
Her own clear voice is heard—
Ye may not tell which sweetest sings,
The maiden or the bird.

Then tell me not of jewelled fair,
The brightest jewel yet
Is the heart where virtue dwells,
And innocence is set!
The glow of health upon her cheeks,
The grace of life has taught her—
The fairest wealth that beauty twines,
Is for the farmer's daughter!

The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 10] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1850. [Vol. 17

LETTER from JACK ROBINSON.

FREDERICTON, 23d February, 1850.

Mr. Editor,

The initiation of money grants has been partly discussed, and so far as the sense of the House could be gathered, it would seem that the power will not be given up to the Executive Government at present, just because the Government do not and cannot possess the amount of local information necessary to guide them in the distribution of the money, and that therefore the appropriations for Roads, Schools, and other local services, must just continue as they are, until Municipal Corporations are established, and the people be schooled a little in the art of self-government. In the mean time, if the Government desire to keep the expenditure even with the income, they have only to say so; because the Governor has full power to prescribe a limit to the amount granted, and refuse his assent to the Appropriation Bill if that amount be exceeded.

The Attorney-General's Bill for the Consolidation of all the Laws relating to County and Parish business has been discussed. It cost the mover a vast amount of labour, and will be a great advantage to the country in general, and to the Magistrates in particular. A committee was raised, on the motion of Mr. End, to consider how the appointment of Parish officers, and the examination of Parish and County accounts could be improved. They recommended that the rate-payers in each Parish should elect their own Parish officers, and that all public accounts should be laid before the Grand Jury on the first day of the Session, and be reported on first, and allowed by the Justices afterwards. The report of this committee was received and adopted by the House without a dissenting voice, and immediately engraved on to the Attorney-General's Bill. Should it pass, it will be the first lesson in self-government, and must be productive of the very best results.

An immense mass of petitions, as usual, is now before the House—many referred to various committees, and a great number on the table. The grants for the ordinary services are already passed, and the discussion on Ways and Means for raising a Revenue passed over with unwonted quietness and brevity. A few statements were made on the manner in which financial affairs have proceeded since 1844, and the general opinion appeared to be, that it would be expedient to raise about the same amount of revenue as was raised last year. Some spoke of abandoning the flour duty, and reducing the duty on boots and shoes, and many other articles; others again were for raising the duties very materially, and many petitions are on the table for that purpose. All those matters, it was contended, would be again discussed when the Revenue Bill came up, and therefore a motion was made to pass the Revenue Bill of last year with certain alterations, and the committee rose. A select committee was then appointed to frame and report a new Revenue Bill. Thus the business which has sometimes taken up nearly a week was quietly disposed of in a single day. All these matters will however yet undergo a very close discussion when the Revenue Bill appears.

There are various weighty matters still depending—indeed the real business has not yet begun. The Canadian Boundary is yet unsettled. The address on the change in the Navigation laws, has not yet passed. The Great Post Office question is not yet discussed. The state of the question of reciprocal trade with the United States is yet a secret. The state of the Province, with regard to our relations with the Mother Country, is not exactly understood, and will probably be yet formally considered. The common School laws have yet to be disposed of, and also the all-important subjects of Agriculture and the Fisheries. Last, though not least, the whole question of Orange Lodges, Processions, and Proceedings, will have to be investigated. A great number of Petitions have been presented praying that those Lodges may be incorporated. An animated debate arose on the presenting of those petitions, and the Attorney-General, the highest legal authority in the House, pronounced the object of the petitioners to be unconstitutional, (see the report in "the Head Quarters.") An address was moved this day to the Governor for any information that he may have received on this subject from her Majesty's Government, and the discussion will probably take place some time next week.

Your's,
JACK ROBINSON.

P. S.—How is all this business to be disposed of during a session of 40 days? J. R.

The cost of the great suspension bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Quebec, in Russia, recently completed, was two millions of dollars. The masts, and three thousand tons of iron, used in the bridge, were furnished from England. It took two years to complete the model and stand, of which the cost was thirty thousand dollars. The passage over which the bridge is thrown is half an English mile.

FROM PAPERS BY THE AMERICA.

Great Storm.—On Tuesday evening, a terrible hurricane burst over Liverpool and the neighborhood, and continued to rage with unabated violence until daylight. Several houses were unroofed, and left minus chimney pots, and two or three small craft went ashore and sunk in the bay, but happily no loss of life has been reported. Birkenhead market was much injured, and the church at Oxton (a village in the vicinity,) was despoiled of half its steeple. At Seacombe ferry the landing stage was capsized. The waters of the Mersey were lashed into a rage, and with tremendous force dashed over the pier heads and landing stages, the spray flying to a great distance, and drenching those who ventured within its reach. The ferry boats generally plied at irregular periods, whilst others ceased to run at all, to the great disappointment and annoyance of those who lived on the other side of the river.

Among other casualties, the result of the storm, we may mention the destruction by fire of the windmill at Castleton, Isle of Man. The wind got hold of the sails, and forced round the machinery with such immense force, that the friction set the mill on fire, and the entire building, together with the sheds and out-houses, was destroyed.

The storm appears to have been general throughout the country. From Manchester they write that the storm had produced serious consequences. It had carried off the roof of several buildings of note. Two windows of the Cathedral were blown in. Many valuable trees in all directions have been torn up by the roots; and near to Bury, a roof weighing nearly three tons, over a shed, was lifted off and carried a distance of several yards. A train on the Blackburne, Clitheroe, and West Yorkshire Railway was blown off the line. The storm did considerable damage in London, and also in Dublin and Limerick.

IRELAND.

Abolition of the Lord Lieutenant.—Rumour is again busy with the report of an intention to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is said that the place of the present Viceregal establishment is to be supplied by two local secretaries; and Mr. Redington and Corry Connellan are spoken of as future occupants of the Castle.

The Waterford Mail states that the emigration to America is greater at this than any former time.

The Encumbered Estates Commission.—The number of petitions for sales amounted up to Saturday last, to 400, and the business of the court is increasing to an extent which could not have been anticipated even by those who were most sanguine of the success of the great experiment. The promptness and decision of the three commissioners, and their evident anxiety to facilitate the work in hand, are beyond all praise. The O'Connell estates, in Kerry, will be brought to the hammer in less than a month, and, if report speaks truly, the figure which they are likely to realize will convince the most sceptical that "free-trade" has not yet wrought the mischief ascribed to it by its opposition.

The Nenagh Guardian says—"A gentleman who, not many years ago, represented a neighbouring borough in the Imperial Senate, is now a recipient of out-door relief."

Great Irish Will Case.—Judgment was given on Monday in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, in the long protracted case of "Kelly & Thewles," which involves in its decision personal property to the amount of £600,000. Judge Keatinge decided that the will executed by the late Edward Kelly, of Rockwood, county of Galway, and of Merrion square, Dublin, was valid, and entitled to the probate of the court. Each party pays his own costs.

The United States and Canada.—From a correspondence between the Canadian government and the Montreal Board of Trade it appears that the Provincial authorities decline admitting United States vessels to the advantages of their inland coasting trade, pending the decision of the United States Congress on the bill for establishing free trade between the countries.

The supreme court of New Orleans has recently decided in the case of Hart and others vs. the owners of the Jane Shore, that the ship owner who detained a vessel after the advertised sailing day, to the injury of the freighters, is responsible for all damages.

Emigration of Canadians to the U. States.—The Rev. Arthur Chiniquy, the great Canadian apostle of Temperance, having recently been on a tour through the United States, has addressed a letter to the Melanges Religieux, in which he says—"I do not exaggerate when I say that there are not less than 200,000 Canadians in the United States; and unless efficacious measures are taken to stop this frightful emigration, before ten years two hundred thousand more of our compatriots will have carried to the American Union their arms, their intelligence, and their hearts. It is no part of my present plan to examine

the causes of this deplorable emigration; but it must be always true, that when a people emigrate from their country, it is because that unfortunate country is struck with some hideous plague—God has placed in the heart of man love for his country, and when a man turns his back upon his country, and with the eye moistened by tears bids it an eternal adieu, it is because something essential has been wanting to him in that country.

The Prodigality of Wealth.—We extract the following remarks from the N. Y. Daily News:

"The vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few individuals in this city, is, we presume well known; but few are aware of the lavish expenditure of some of our millionaires. It looks something like going back to the days of Rome when the revenue of a province scarce sufficed to furnish a supper, to hear that at a party given in Lafayette Place, the flowers alone cost twenty-five hundred dollars! Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were all placed under contribution, to decorate a single mansion in New York with exotics."

The family which could afford to entertain their friends, at this expense, were of course the favourites of fortune. But though the wealth of an Astor is not enjoyed by all of our fashionables, their extravagance would astonish folks, unaccustomed to the aristocracy of republicanism. It is no uncommon thing for eight hundred or a thousand invitations to issue for one party, among the 'upper ten' who crowd their houses to repletion, till their guests with the choicest viands, the most costly wines—delight them with flowers and music at the cost of thousands; and rule their little hour, through their extravagance and folly, the admiration of those they fetter—then become bankrupt, and give place in the circles of fashion to some florist, confectioner, or upholsterer, who grow rich in supplying their extravagance, and, in his turn is ambitious for social distinction. Such is life, and the example is only too closely copied by the "would-be upper ten" in all the small towns and villages on this continent. Many who give these fetes, exclaim to their tradesmen—we cannot pay you at present.

CIGARS BY MACHINERY.—A machine has been put in operation in Cuba, for the manufacture of cigars. It rolls them so fast that one machine can give occupation to six men, in the way of tipping and clipping them.

IMPORTANT BANK TRIAL!

From a correspondent of the New Brunswick.

[The parties concerned were the Fredericton Branch of the Bank of British North America vs. the hon. Charles Fisher and his brother, Henry Fisher, Esq.]

The facts of the case as I understand them were truly startling. The first cause tried was against Henry Fisher, Esq., the drawer of the note. It came out in evidence, that Mr. had been dealing extensively with the Bank, and in 1847 had paid in a large amount of money, discharging all his liabilities except £300—which was an unusually small amount for his business. In August 1847, he had obtained £700 sterling in Bills of Exchange, at a premium of two per cent. above the cash rate, as he paid for them by giving his note, indorsed by his brother Charles. Other liabilities accumulated until the summer of 1848, when they amounted to nearly £2000. It appeared that then the defendant had Spence Lumber in St. John, which in ordinary times would have been worth £2500, but the price had fallen 50 per cent., and anxious to complete his engagements with the Bank and other creditors as well, he offered to assign all this lumber and a Mortgage on his Father's property for £1200, if the Bank would enable him to hold the former until it rose in the market, and advance him a sum of money to pay other debts. To this the Bank did not agree, but required additional security. Defendant's brother Charles now stepped in to his assistance, and arranged with Mr. Taylor the Manager that the Mortgage was to be assigned, and a note indorsed by their brother-in-law, C. Connell, Esq. for £300—and the defendant was to give a million of logs, or the proceeds of them, as a condition that the Bank was to wait one and two years for the balance. This agreement was made between the Hon. C. Fisher and Mr. Taylor verbally, and sworn to by the former gentleman, as well as proved by a note written to defendant at the time by the Manager. The defendant proved that he had completed his part of the agreement, in 1848, and was preparing to do so in 1849, when unexpectedly the Manager called upon him peremptorily for payment. Defendant in settling in the fall of 1848, had given a promissory note for the balance due the Bank, not being aware that the agreement would not be kept by the latter, which note was renewed *grace* at the face, but in the second renewal, which was in June, the Manager refused to renew, unless a large amount was paid, and denied the arrangement altogether. Two days after the maturity of the note, the defendant and his Brother were sued; defendant offered to pay £100 a month for five or six months, the bal-

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS.

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ance to lie over until next year. This was refused by the Bank—notwithstanding the defendant was proved to have been making extraordinary exertions to pay, the Bank's being perfectly safe in his own personal security, and that of his brother, besides the extensive collateral securities which I have mentioned. Mr. C. Fisher then met the Manager stating that his brother was prepared to carry out his arrangement, and urging that his brother was not a proper subject for such oppressive proceedings, as he was doing a good business, and a suit against him would be as impolitic as it was uncalculated, and if persisted in, might teach the Bank that moderation was the best policy, when their debts were perfectly safe—the offer of a hundred pounds a month until 50 per cent. was paid, being far beyond what lumber merchants, whose means are all spent in the country, could generally pay this year. Mr. Taylor did not even answer this letter, but offered through the Solicitor, Mr. Ambrose Street, to take a confession of judgment for £125 a month. This the Messrs. Fisher refused, as they considered it tyrannical and unjust. The Bank proceeded and they were called upon for a defence. Mr. C. Fisher stated in his evidence that he first designed to plead the breach of agreement, but finding that it was not legally binding upon the Bank, he determined in order to save his brother from destruction to plead the general issue, and also usury, founded on the purchase of the Bills of Exchange for £700 in 1847. This plea gave the Bank's Solicitor, hoping that it would bring them to reasonable terms—but the proceedings went on. Defendant's business in the mean time, as well as his health, had been seriously affected by these extraordinary proceedings, and Mr. C. Fisher swore that as late as the evening before the trial of the cause, he had been extremely anxious to have the matter settled on reasonable terms. No disposition to do this appeared on the part of the Bank, and the cause came on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Cyprien, and a special Jury. The Court House was crowded at an early hour. I was told that the whole mercantile community was present, and when the Attorney-General, who was Counsel for the Defence, closed his case, most of the Members of the Assembly were among the crowd. Mr. Street was for the Bank.

The charge of the Judge was a beautiful piece of composition, and strictly impartial. At the close, he distinctly warned the Jury not to be affected by the sympathy for the Defendant. The Jury retired for a short time, and returned into Court with their verdict, which was for the Defendant.

I have never witnessed more universal satisfaction than has been created by this verdict, and it is said that there is hardly a house in this little City which has escaped the excitement. Groups of people were collected at the corners of the streets congratulating each other at the victory over the Bank, and it is rumoured here that many of the merchants who owe very large amounts to that institution, will now make easier terms. The effect of this verdict will be most serious to the Defendant, as it will enable him to make terms suited to the depression of the times. But to the Bank it will be more so. The defence of usury, which was understood to be entirely prepared by the Hon. Mr. Fisher, was most ably established by authorities which I confess took me by surprise. It is beyond a doubt worthy to take any thing, even as premium of a Bill of Exchange, when a loan of money is involved, and when the additional premium is a necessary part of the transaction. Such at least was the law as laid down by the Judge, and it determined the verdict, although the breach of contract was really a good defence in equity.

Since writing the foregoing, the cause against the Hon. C. Fisher, as indorser, was tried, and a similar verdict returned. The Bank is therefore defeated, and such is the law that it never can recover. There is no doubt that the present parties will at once settle satisfactorily, the Bank paying the costs. But the result will tell most seriously upon banking operations in these Provinces, and a vexatious and oppressive law-suit, which was not justified on any grounds, may end in the loss of thousands of pounds, when parties are not disposed to pay them.

Fredericton, Feb. 23. O. P.

Several persons have been arrested at St. John for the riot at the Protectionist meeting. The Bristol police, a few days since, apprehended a gang of highwaymen who had infested the roads near that city.

An appeal in the Glen Tilt case will be tried before the House of Lords.

Five persons were drowned on Saturday week, at Plymouth, by the upsetting of a boat belonging to one of her Majesty's Ships. The earl of Arle will, we understand, be the new representative peer for Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Colville. The earl is a Liberal, but in favour of a moderate protection.

The inhabitants of Worcester have determined to raise £

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A Washington correspondent says: "Set it down as certain that a treaty has been concluded between Sir H. L. Bulger, and the U. S. Government respecting the Nicaragua question. A friend, whose information is perfectly reliable, has seen the document with all the official signatures. The treaty went out in the Europe. Tigre Island is to be restored, and the doings of neither Squires nor Chastfield have been recognized. It is agreed that neither party shall exercise jurisdiction or sovereignty in the Central American States. Grey Town, on the Atlantic, and a port on the Pacific, to be neutral or free ports. The proposed canal and communication to be neutral and open to investment and trade to all nations under proper regulations. The treaty is presumed, will be mutually satisfactory to both governments."

Rome, N. Y. Feb. 22.—A severe fire is raging here. It commenced in a stable near Stanwix Hall. It is impossible to state the amount of loss; 15 or 20 houses have already been burnt. The Utica engines have arrived in order to render assistance.

The Cholera.—Nine deaths from cholera have occurred among the emigrants at Ward Island since Sunday last. The amount of sickness on the island is unprecedented. Out of a population of about 2000 and hundred are on the sick list. The principal diseases are ophthalmia and typhoid fever. These furnish abundant food for cholera, which selects its victims indiscriminately from the hospital, nursery, and the various buildings on the island occupied by the emigrants. —[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.]

Nothing has been heard of steamer Walker which left Mobile a month ago for Vera Cruz with Lady Mable and daughter, and Mr. Lecher, Minister to Mexico.

The latest advices from Washington, are of an extremely startling character, the loss and much vexed slavery question having been brought to issue and threatening to endanger the connection between the North and the South, unless parties withdraw from the extreme positions they have assumed on either side in time to prevent the catastrophe. The only hope of the nation appears to be based on some proposition of Mr. Webster's, which, it is thought, will still the tumults for the present. —[Telegraph.]

DEATH OF LORD JEFFREY.—Edinburgh has lost the most admired and most beloved of her citizens. Lord Jeffrey died on the 19th ult. He was born in Edinburgh in the year 1773—his father being a writer in respectable practice, chiefly from the north. He himself was called to the bar in 1791. In 1820 he was elected Lord of Session of the University of Glasgow, his immediate successors in that office being Mackintosh, Brougham, and Campbell. He was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1829 when he resigned the charge of the Edinburgh Review, of which he had been editor from its commencement in 1822. He became Lord Advocate on the accession of Earl Grey's Government in November 1831. He was raised to the bench in 1834. The late Lord Jeffrey was twice married. By his first wife, Miss Morehead, he had not only children. He married secondly Miss Charlotte Wilkes, a lady of the United States, who still lives; and by her he has left one child, a daughter, married to William Empson Esq., professor of the law of nations in the East India College, at Haileybury, and since the death of Mr. Mackay Napier, in 1847, Lord Jeffrey's successor in the editorship of the Edinburgh Review.

GESNER'S PATENT KEROSENE GAS.—Dr. Gesner has obtained a patent for his discovery in the United States, and as we understand, is now proceeding with the British Province and England. It is only a few days since this new gas light was first publicly exhibited in New York, where the leading Journals and men of science have pronounced high commendations in its favour. It is stated to be admirably adapted to the illumination of single buildings, on account of its cheapness and the simplicity of the mode of manufacture. One of the New York editors states "that it requires no more skill than to boil a teakettle." The Doctor has proposed that in winter the gas shall be made in the furnace used to supply hot air, where hot air is employed. In other cases the heat necessary to produce the gas may be distributed through houses by the stove pipes in common use. The gas itself may be made in the fire of the kitchen range. Light and heat are produced by the same process of manufacture. If these are not the true application of science we are mistaken. Dr. Gesner has already ordered a return and gasometer to be made in this city. The public may therefore expect to be further enlightened on this subject soon. At this we rejoice, for we believe that the time is at hand when we shall have cheaper gas and more light. —[Halifax Colonist.]

CALIFORNIA.—Our City seems quite excited on this topic, and we have heard the names of quite a number mentioned who intend to go off for the "digging." We cannot afford to lose them from amongst us, but there really seems to be no inducement for any one to remain in Nova Scotia. Nothing doing, and a weak and blundering Executive, with a suicidal policy to blast every attempt at improvement. We are just beginning to feel some of the curses of that rancorous party feeling engendered in Nova Scotia, to foster the lust for power, and feed the cupidity of a few wicked and designing men. —[ib]

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCH.—The Miramichi Gleaner says:—"It would seem that very great dissatisfaction exists in the County, at the stringent manner in which the De-

puty Treasurer forces his subordinate officers to carry out our absurd Revenue Law. I appear that parties coming from the Canada side of the river, with a few cattle, a little hay, beef, &c. are compelled to make an entry of household pay a duty, otherwise they are seized. It is not ridiculous? and most it not be annoying to the officers to be put on such a tedious duty? We do not wonder at the people being up in arms about it. We have several times pointed out the impolicy as well as the injustice of our present Revenue Law, and this has become so palpable in carrying out its provisions, that we hope to see a better and more permanent one adopted by the Legislature at its present session. A worse one cannot be framed.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the New Brunswick Reports.
SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
In the speaking line, this day's business has been small, though a considerable number of Bills passed.

Mr. Brown asked if there was any thing before the House, and being answered "No," he moved the following resolution:—

That, whereas several petitions have been presented to this House, praying that an act may pass to incorporate the Grand and Suburban Leagues of the Loyal Orange Institution of N. B. Brunswick in connection with the Grand L. O. of Canada; and whereas it is desirable that this House should be put in possession of every available information connected with the subject matter of the said petitions; therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to order to be laid before this House, any communications that he may have received from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Orange Institutions. This resolution was received.

Mr. Woodward's Bill relating to Usury in this Province underwent some discussion; after which, on motion of Mr. Ritchie it was resolved, on a division of 23 to 6, "that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months."

MONDAY, Feb. 25.
The only business done to-day in the House was in reviewing the consolidation Bill, several sections of which passed after slight amendments. The principle that each parish should elect their own officers was adopted. Some discussion arose on the 17th and 18th sections, as to whether it was proper to tax where the person or his property was found. It was carried by a large majority, that wherever the property was found, there the taxes should be levied.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.
Of all the dull days we have had in the House since the opening of the session, this has been the dullest. After the journals had been read the Speaker said there were several Bills which he would like to see disposed of, when the following passed in committee: A Bill to appropriate a part of the revenue to the public service. A Bill to render more effectual the repairing of roads and bridges in the parish of Richibucto; and a Bill to facilitate the operation of the New Brunswick Iron Company.

The House then went into committee on the Consolidation Bill, and was engaged therein until almost 3 o'clock without any discussion, further than what might be termed an exposition, by several members, with regard to their opinions on the original phraseology. Some hon. gentlemen argued against the general principles of such and such clauses, because, in their opinion, it was unsuited to their respective counties. The Hon. Attorney General did not spare himself in amending clauses and making suggestions; it was moved that the committee report progress, and ask leave to sit again, to further consider the Bill.

On the Speaker resuming his seat, he called out a number of Bills, and asked hon. Members if they were ready to take them up—finding none prepared, he said, "here are about 50 Bills on the file, and hon. Members are not prepared to proceed with them, then."

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a Bill to authorize the Justices of the peace in the County of Charlotte to pay off the County debt, passed a second reading.

Mr. Barbic, on the suggestion of his hon. the Speaker, then moved a resolution, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying a return to be laid before the House of all matters relating to the Post Office in this Province.

Mr. Woodward said he thought the Government should have had this information before the House, and he was surprised to find so late in this as well as in other public accounts. The House wanted much information before they could proceed.

Mr. Ritchie saw no public accounts before the House, and he called upon the chairman of the Committee on public accounts (Mr. Ward) to know what had been done in this matter. He (Mr. R.) saw no appearance of those documents forthcoming. (The House adjourned.)

WEDNESDAY FEB. 27th.
The Consolidation Bill was then taken up in Committee of the whole. Hon. L. A. Wilnot moved for a reconsideration of the 10th section, which had reference to the river and lake fisheries. He wished to make provisions to prevent obstruction to the fish ascending to the rivers and lakes. He said the overseers of the fisheries were not in the habit of doing their duty in this respect, which tended to injure the people in the country. He intended that this should be obviated by the present Bill. A table of fees not having been prepared, the Committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House then, in Committee, took up the Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen and Calais lower bridge company.

(Two petitions had been presented, one in accordance with the object of the Bill, and the other praying the Bill not to pass—Whereupon Mr. Street moved that the Bill be postponed for three months—carried.)

Hon. Mr. Fisher by leave brought in a Bill to tax wild lands in this Province, read a first time.

A Bill to appropriate a part of the public revenue to the ordinary service was read a second time.

Mr. R. D. Wilnot asked leave to bring in a petition from T. Allan, Henry Chubb, and 1231 others, praying the House to pass such a Revenue Bill as would afford protection to the different branches of industry in this Province; also, praying for a bounty as an encouragement to produce the articles.

His Honor the Speaker did not think that a petition of that description was receivable after the Committee on Ways and Means had reported. This was a parliamentary rule in England.

Mr. R. D. Wilnot said such may be a parliamentary rule in England, but he would like to see it established here. The petition which he held in his hand was a very important one; and it was the object not to hear the prayer of so large and respectable body.

(His Honor the Speaker referred to the journals of the House of Commons where a similar petition was rejected. For the petition, 221; against it, 222.)

Mr. Ritchie said as the division in the House of Commons was so nearly equal on a similar case, he would go for the right of receiving the petition.

His Honor the Speaker said the rule of this House has been, not to receive petitions of this kind after the Committee on ways and means had reported, and he did not wish to see the practice altered.

Mr. R. D. Wilnot said that he had been an established rule it was wrong, and he would like to see it broken down. We have every right to hear our constituents and to receive their petitions.

Hon. Mr. Fisher would not deviate from the established rule. If they did so the House would be inundated with petitions until the end of the Session from all parts of the County.

Mr. Ritchie said the people of St. John had sufficient time to send in their petitions before the time for receiving them documents expired, and he would not deviate from the Parliamentary rule. If it was done in this case it must be done in every other case.

Mr. Jordan said there were exceptions to general rules and he thought this instance should be made an exception. This petition was numerous and respectfully signed and it should in justice be received.

Mr. Ward protested against infringing upon established rules. Fourteen days had been allowed to receive petitions and that was quite sufficient. There many other parts of the County besides St. John that would petition if they knew the privilege was extended, and they would have as good a right to be heard as the people of St. John; and to receive this petition would be doing an injustice to others.

He (Mr. W.) would make no exceptions. Messrs. J. Earle and Gilbert supported the reception of the petition.

The House then divided—for the petition 15; against it 11.

Mr. Ward said he did not think the Committee appointed to prepare the Revenue Bill was fairly composed. Four of the members for St. John were on the Committee. He (Mr. W.) would add hon. Mr. Fisher to the Committee.

Mr. R. D. Wilnot said he was quite willing to have all Free Traders on the Committee if it pleased hon. members. He was ready to name a day to bring in a resolution in order to set the House on the question of Free Trade Protection.

(Considerable dissatisfaction seemed to prevail with regard to the Revenue Bill Committee. Several hon. members were named to act on that Committee, and some were rejected. Messrs. Carman and Fisher were added.—Mr. R. D. Wilnot named Mr. J. Earl, but he was rejected; Mr. Wilnot then said he wished his name withdrawn. He would not act.)

The Attorney General—There is no necessity for the hon. Member to withdraw his name; there is nothing compulsory in this House to compel members to act on Committees against their consent.

The House then went into Committee on a Bill to repeal all the Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province.

(After some discussion which amounted to little more than a legal explanation, Mr. R. D. Wilnot moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months, which was negatived by a large majority.)

Mr. Ritchie thought that another section should be added to the Bill, in order to make it fully efficient.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said that in order to meet the views of the learned member from St. John, he would report progress, and tomorrow he would be prepared to go into the Bill. The Committee then reported progress.

THURSDAY 28th FEB.
The House then went into Committee on a Bill to send certain duties raised respecting the last Will and testament of the late Mark Varley, of St. John.

After some considerable debate with regard to the propriety of applying to the House to send the question instead of a Court of Chancery, Mr. Street moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months, which was seconded by Mr. Wilnot. The motion was lost, only the mover and seconder voting in the minority.

The House went into Committee on Mr. R. D. Wilnot's Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, which elicited a very interesting debate.

I shall give you the speeches in my next. A motion was made to postpone the Bill for three months, which was lost by a division of 21 to 10. The Bill passed.

The Bill to repeal all the laws relating to Bankruptcy which was under consideration yesterday, was then taken up in Committee of the whole.

Mr. R. D. Wilnot moved that an additional section be added, which was to the effect that all the debts and effects of the Bankrupt should go to the general creditors and not to the first assignee as has been the case. Mr. Wilnot, in strong and convincing terms, condemned the Bankrupt system as it has existed. He considered it unjust—may, robbery—that a bankrupt should be allowed to purchase in his own estates at a mere nothing, and after getting through what he (Mr. W.) considered a legal robbery court, turn round and obtain from his creditors 25s. in the pound. He (Mr. W.) wished to have something to protect the honest man against such licensed fraud. This state of things, however, prevailed too long to the injury of the just dealer.

After some observations from Messrs. Thompson, Ritchie and Woodward, Mr. Street said he would test the House at once on the principle of the Bill by moving that its further consideration be postponed for 6 months.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to larceny and larceny in the Bay of Fundy passed without discussion.

THE STANDARD.
St. Andrews, Wednesday, Mar. 6, 1850.

St. Andrews County Bank
HON. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. NELSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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

Shops and Clock House.
Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Lewis, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Saint Stephen's Parish.
Wm. Long, Esq., Minister.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The letter of our Fredericton correspondent and condensed reports taken from the New Brunswickist, and other sources, will furnish our readers with a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature. Little business has yet been done—

notwithstanding upwards of thirty days of the Session have passed, at an expense of about £70 per diem to the Province. Much of this waste of time could be avoided by the adoption of Municipal Corporations and the surrender of the Institution of Money votes to the Government and other salutary changes.

On the 25th, the House was engaged with the Consolidation Bill, the Attorney General, stated that he had prepared articles in accordance with the views of the Select Committee, making the appointment of Parish Officers elective. He had left out Constables, as he thought their appointment might better, perhaps, be left with the Sessions. Mr. Boyd was opposed to this omission altogether; he said "that in these appointments the voice of the people should be heard. He himself knew of Constables who were appointed from year to year, who, when a riot or disturbance occurred, would not lift their finger to put it down. The Magistrates, themselves were obliged, at the risk of their lives, to interfere and should they happen to be victorious, the Constables were as bold as you please, and hustled about as if they were good for something; but in all the disturbance was pretty well quelled, they, generally speaking, took care not to interfere. He could not therefore agree to their being excluded from the article unless by a vote of the House. The people wanted good men for Constables, and if they had them of their own choosing, they would take care that none but good men were appointed."

Justices of the Peace of this County, we assert, without any foundation, that a more respectable body of people are not within the limits of the Province. During a residence of 20 years in this County, we never heard of any civil law being placed, and nothing like a disturbance, unless an election, or a meeting between parties at an election, may be called such; and this Mr. Boyd knows. Such statements should not pass unnoted.

After some further conversation the articles passed without any division, constables being included among the officers to be elected by the people. (These elections are to take place on the Tuesday next preceding the sittings of the General Sessions. The rate-payers are the electors, and the Parish Clerk is ex officio Secretary to the meeting, and certifies the list of officers which the people have chosen to fill the respective Parish Offices.—The Sessions are required to sustain such nominations, when made, and to fill the vacancies, if any, or appoint, as at present, in cases where the people neglect to meet and choose their own officers.)

A number of important Despatches have been laid before the Legislature, during the past week, relating to the Post Office, the Passengers Act, the Canadian Boundary, Vice Admiralty Court, Railways, Sales of Crown Lands, Bounties, and Municipal Organization and Finance. We notice that Earl Grey regrets that it has been found impracticable to overcome the difficulties which have stood in the way of every plan suggested for the cost of the Halifax & Quebec Railway. His lordship also states that the Government are not in a position to apply to Parliament for the appropriation of so large a sum, in the present circumstances of the country. Earl Grey also states that the Act further to facilitate the making of a Rail Road from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, with a Branch to Saint Stephen, would be submitted to Her Majesty for confirmation at the next Council.

From the Reports of the Legislative Council, we learn that the Bill imposing duty on Lumber and other spirits and making the same perpetual in this Province passed the Council. A Bill introduced by the hon. Mr. Hill in further amendment of the law, was agreed to. The object of the Bill is to reduce costs, prevent delays, and do away with much of the useless machinery of conducting law suits.

The Temperance Telegraph has had an accession to its editorial department. W. R. M. Burris, Esq., the former editor, will be assisted by the Rev. J. D. Caswell. The Telegraph has been much improved—it is neatly printed, ably edited, and well worthy the support of every temperance man.

From the New Brunswickist we learn—The Legislature of Newfoundland has been convened in the new Colonial Building. The papers are filled with discussions on the local politics of the Colony. Reform and re-employment appears to be the order of the day. The new Roman Catholic Cathedral has been opened for worship. It is estimated that nine thousand persons were present at the ceremony. Ten per cent demonstrations have been frequent during the season. The Wesleyan Chapel in Harbor Grace was destroyed by fire on the 12th ultimo.

There has been a rise in the Boston and Bangor Lumber markets of 33 per cent of well seasoned stuff, and the prices are rising.

Our contemporary of the Sentinel states that "Eastport is supposed to contain a population of about four thousand; among its inhabitants are more than one hundred widows. What an opportunity to cultivate the principle spoken of in James 1: 27.

"The opportunity" is embraced in some towns we start at with a vengeance.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.—Parliament has been prorogued to the 3d of April. The Annexation fever is rather hot. The Holton election is proceeding vigorously, and the result doubtful.

The cholera has almost disappeared from Ward's Island, New York; no new cases since Wednesday. There have been in all 45 deaths. The river is open at Hudson.

The people of Bangor have had an enthusiastic meeting to push on the project of a Railroad from Waterville to that city.

The Boston Correspondence of the Eastport Sentinel says:—An "Asylum for Inebriates" is proposed in our State Legislature. Judging from the drunken scenes in Congress last Thursday night, an "Asylum for Inebriates" would not be entirely useless in our Capital.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Our Brethren will learn with much satisfaction that the Order is "strengthening its stakes" in the North East and that in every place visited by the Grand Worthy Patriarch he has been met with a most hearty welcome.—[Telegraph.]

A speedy and effectual cure of a severely Bruised Ankle by Holloway's Ointment.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Watkinson, of the "Spalding Free Press," dated Feb. 19th, 1848, to Professor Holloway:—"Sir, a youth in our employment, knocked his ankle so severely, that most dangerous symptoms were brought on there, rendering him totally unable to walk or attend to his duties. Many preparations were applied, but all to no effect; at last he had recourse to your invaluable Ointment, where by the use of a single

pot, his ankle was perfectly cured, and he became as active in walking as was before the disaster.

(Signed)

By the Frederick St. Andrews and Quebec Rail came up on Saturday, and was by Messrs. Brown, Boyd, and kindly opposed by Messrs. Patten and a few others. Progress was made to furnish the House with the affairs of the Company."

MARRIAGE.
At Upper Mills, St. Stephen, Feb. 2, by the Rev. Mr. Gould, to Julia, second daughter of Robinson, Esq.

(Our thanks are due, for the bridal loaf, kindly sent by the friends of the bride.)

DEATH.
At St. George, on the 24th of Mr. Donald McKenzie, aged 31 years. She was further amiable disposition; and her death general regret.

At the Lodge, on the 2nd, Mr. McKay, aged about 40.

TO LET.
And possession given on the 24th of Mr. Donald McKenzie, aged 31 years. She was further amiable disposition; and her death general regret.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Real Estate of Benj Williams April 20
Do William Porter April 27
Do Michael McGuire May 25

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday
the 20th day of APRIL next, 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 Benjamin Williams of in
and to that certain lot of land and premises
situate in the Parish of St. George, fronting
on Carlton street, and now in the occupation
of one Henry Smith, bounded on the west
by a lot of land recently purchased by Danl.
Gilmor, from the widow of the late Peter
Climch, on the north by the dwelling house
and lot owned and occupied by John Boyd,
on the east by Clinch street, and on the south
by the aforesaid Carlton street.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the
Supreme Court at the Suit of Moses Wil-
liams and David W. Williams, endorsed to
levy £136 11 3, besides Sheriff's fees &c.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte
Oct. 9, 1849.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Satur-
day, the 27th day of APRIL next,
between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at the
COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and
demand of WILLIAM PORTER of,
in and to the following property:
Lot No. 10 in St. Stephen's, deeded by
Thomas Armstrong, to Wm. Porter, on the
west range of garden Lots.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in class M., Went-
worth Division, deeded by James Ross, to
Wm. Porter.

One-half Acre at the Upper Mills, east
ern half of lot 16, deeded by G. D. King, to
Wm. Porter.

Lot No. 42 in St. Stephen's, granted to
the late David Post, deeded by Wm. Ken-
nedy, to Wm. Porter.

Part of lot No. 170 at the Lodge, deeded
by Michael Young to Wm. Porter, con-
taining about 3 Acres.

Lots No. 12 and 18 part of a tract of
land formerly owned by the late Robert
Pagan Esq., lot 12 fronting on the Lodge
Road, lot 18 fronting on a road laid off in
rear of No. 12 a piece of land in St. Ste-
phen's on the South side of the street lead-
ing from Watsons cove &c., as deeded by
Beisy Porter to Wm. Porter.

One-half the Saw in the second Well-
ington Mill at middle landing, with the ap-
purtenances, as deeded by George S. Hill Esq.,
to Wm. Porter.

The undivided tenth part of several pieces
of land, as sold by John Robinson, to Wm.
Porter, situated in St. Stephen's.

A piece of land at the Lodge deeded by
Michael Young to Wm. Porter, commencing
at a rock leading from the main Road to
Youngs point &c.

A piece of land in St. Davids, block No.
4, letter G, in Fanning's division, deeded by
Camden Branniff, to Wm. Porter.

One-half Acre in St. Stephen's, part of
the farm on which Peter McDermid resided
in 1834, deeded by Robert Webb to Wm.
Porter.

Farm lot No. 29 in Saint Stephen's, 100
Acres more or less, granted to James Fran-
ser, deeded by Thomas Hasty to Wm. Por-
ter.

A piece of land in the Parish of Saint
Andrews, as deeded by D. H. Moony to Wm.
Porter, bounded on the West by the river
St. Cloux &c.

The same having been seized and taken
to satisfy an execution issued out of the
Supreme Court, at the suit of the President
Directors and Company of the Commercial
Bank of New Brunswick, endorsed to levy
£1139 10s 6d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte
October 16, 1849.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday
the 25th day of May next, 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 MICHAEL MCGUIRE,
of in and to all
That certain piece or parcel of land, known
as being the north westerly part of lot num-
ber One, in the southern block of the first
division of lots sold to Robert M. Todd and
others, by the Rector, Church Wardens and
Vestry of Christ Church, in the Parish of
Saint Stephen aforesaid, and bounded as
follows:

Beginning on the north eastern corner at
a lot of land owned by John George on the
road leading to Mohannas, thence running
north westerly forty six feet until it meets
Robert M. Todd's, thence running westerly
ninety six feet more or less, until it meets
William Lovejoy's line, thence following
outwardly forty six feet, thence north wester-
ly ninety six feet or till it meets said road,
being the same piece or parcel of land which
was deeded to the said Michael McGuire by

one Edward Hallman and wife, by a deed
bearing date 31st July, and registered with
the records of Charlotte County, 17th March
1828, in book letter Q, page 389,—together
with the Dwelling House thereon, and all
other the privileges, improvements and ap-
purtenances thereto belonging.

Also, all that certain other lot, piece or
parcel of land lying and being in Milltown,
(so called), in the said Parish of Saint Ste-
phen, and known and described as lot num-
ber twelve in the first division on a plan of
certain lots surveyed and laid off from the
Glebe by H. McKay G. Garden, in the year
about 1827, as by reference to said plan
will more fully appear, being on the west-
erly side of the main road leading from
Salt Water, (so called) to Milltown afores-
aid, the next lot on the south to that on
which the Roman Catholic Chapel is erected,
containing one acre, together with the
buildings thereon, and the privileges thereto
belonging.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the
Supreme Court at the suit of Patrick Leough-
er, endorsed to levy £67 17 1, besides
Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte
Nov. 13 1849.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND. LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan,
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, 500,000, Sterling;
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Pre-
miums) of £37,000, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.
Perfect security, arising from a large Cap-
ital, totally independent of the Annual Premi-
ums paid, or half the Premiums for the first
five years; which half may remain on interest,
to be deducted from the amount of the policy
at the death of the assured.

Low rates of Premium.—The rates of re-
munity are low as any Society of equal stand-
ing.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this
Society are declared ANNUALLY, and each
year the Assured has the option of receiving
their profits in Cash, in reduction of premium
in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus
is PERMANENT.

Premiums may be paid annually, half year-
ly, or quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year
five years, or for life, with or without parti-
cipation in the profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of all
policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rate
of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank
forms of application may be had at the office
of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for
gratuitous distribution, and all documents
required for effecting Insurance.

Local Directors at St. John's.
EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman
Edward Allison, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq.
Wm. Wright, Esq. John H. Gray, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR, Esq., Managers
FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq., Agents
Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gove.
GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint
Andrews.

MARINE AND
FIRE INSURANCE.

Protection Insurance Company of N. J.,
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
Camden Insurance Company of N. J.,
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$30,000

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CONNECTICUT,
CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency
for the above-named Insurance Companies for
Calais and vicinity, will receive applications and
issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight,
and Vessels upon the Stocks, Buildings, Furniture,
and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of
\$10,000 on Marine risks, and \$20,000 on Fire
risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, or, in
case of differences, the Courts of this State will be
resorted to.

E. D. GREEN, Agent.
Refer to Wm. Ker, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews N. B.

TO LET.

SUNDRY SHOPS, and DWELLING
in those tenements lately occupied by Mr.
Thomas Sime and others, on the Marke-
Square, from the 1st day of May next
Apply to, Dr. S. T. Gove,
Saint Andrews, January 30th, 1849.

In preparation for the Press,
BY J. MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET, LONDON
Woodvale Grange:
A Michaelmas Visit to the Forest of New
Brunswick.

Orders received by H. Chubb & Co., J. & A.
McMillan, W. L. Avery, V. H. Nelson, and A. Fra-
der, St. John; F. Beverley, and H. S. Beck, Fre-
dericton; and all other Booksellers,
Dec. 9, 1848.

SAMUEL COCHRAN,
Sailmaker,
AYMAR'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS

Respectfully informs the Merchants, Ship Owners
and Ship Masters, in this County, that he has
taken the Sail Loft on Aymar's Wharf, where he
is prepared to execute at short notice, all orders in
his line of business that may be entrusted to him,
with fidelity and on moderate terms. Having been
brought up in Mr. Jarvis's establishment, he trusts
his work will give satisfaction.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c.

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John
6 Hhds fine Pale HOLLANDS,
1 " fine old PORT WINE,
1 " Martell's finest Pale BRANDY,
1 " Moist Crushed SUGAR,
1 " Refined LOAF do.
9 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 12 gross each.
JAMES W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1848.

Grand Manan Packet.

THE Subscriber, respectfully in-
forms the Public, that he has
commenced running the Packet
"Prince Albert," between St. An-
drews, Campbellton, Esport and Grand Manan
Leaving St. Andrews every Friday, if the weather
permits, touching at the above mentioned places.
Parcels left at the store of William McLean Esq
will be punctually forwarded.
EDWARD SNELL,
MASTER
St. Andrews, 4th June 1849.

READ! BREAD!

300 BARRELS different qualities and
prices.
Barrels CRACKERS, do do and prices.
Boxes Soda, Butter, Sugar and DRYGOODS BISCUIT
Also—a few barrels do.
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
Southern and Western WHEAT MEAL.
For sale at a small profit at
BRADISH & CO'S BAKERY,
Corner of Dana and Water-streets.
EASTPORT

Passage to Boston, Eastport and St. John N. B.
THREE TIMES A WEEK EACH WAY.
STEAMERS
ADMIRAL, Capt. Hutchins.

Will leave Boston and St. John, from and after
Wednesday, the 19th instant, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

For the above Places.—Returning—will leave
Eastport for Boston on the above mentioned days,
at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M., via Portland and Rail Road,
or Cabin Passengers may continue on to the boat
to Boston, at the same price, at their option.

The Boats leave Boston, direct for St. John,
N. B., on the above days, touching only at East-
port.

Passengers being in Portland, bound to Eastport,
can obtain Tickets of the Agent of this Line in that
city, for \$1, over the Railroad, and take the Boat
in Boston.

The Boats leave Eastport for St. John, at 11
o'clock, on (TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY) of
each week.

Passengers will be Ticketed through to St. John,
by the steamer Nequasset for Steamer Admiral
and Senator.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEORGE HOBBS, Agent,
Eastport, July 17, 1849.

RAIL ROAD ROOMS.
St. Andrews, 24 January, 1849.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the St. Andrews
and Quebec RAIL ROAD COMPANY, are hereby
notified, that a
Second Call of
TEN PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL
OF SAID COMPANY.

Is now made, and payable by the several Stock-
holders at the following Banks, viz: Charlotte
County Bank, St. Andrews; British North Ameri-
can Bank, St. John; Fredericton and Woodstock
agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.
S. H. WHITLOCK,
Secretary.

Land For Sale.

100 ACRES of excellent Woodland, front-
ing on the Glenelg Road, three miles
from Chamcook, will be sold on moderate
terms, if applied for immediately. Also—a good Horse
rout 6 years old, well known, will be disposed of
at a bargain.
For terms &c, apply to
N. SMART.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY
AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established at St. John 30th Sep 1847
Trustees—Wm. Wright, Robert F. Hazen
H. Chubb.
Agent for Saint Andrews, Geo. D. Street
Esq., Do. Saint Stephens, J. G. Stevens,
Esq.

Notice to the Public.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John, December 11 1849.

In order to obviate the inconvenience ex-
isting under the present arrangement
which requires the Postage of Letters and
Newspapers for Newfoundland to be paid
in advance, His Lordship the Postmaster
General has been pleased to direct that
hereafter the Postage on correspondence
pass between New-Brunswick and New-
foundland may be pre-paid or not, at the
option of the sender.

J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.
[New-Brunswick Newspapers, 2 in. ea.]

TEA, PAINTS, OIL, &c.

DEC. 3, 1849.
Ex "Olive" from Liverpool, via St. John
4 Hhds. Boiled & Raw Linseed Oil,
8 Cwt. best white Paint, 14, 25 & 50lb.
Kegs.
3 do 4 Yellow 14 & 25lb Kegs,
10 Chests Congou Tea,
5 Pipes, 1 best Cognac Brandy
5 Hhds. 1 best old Port Wine,
1 Hhd. fine old Port Wine,
Ex UTICA from Boston.
5 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar.
ALSO.
To arrive per the "SULTAN" from Liverpool
10 Boxes Blue Starch.
For sale by JAMES W. STREET.

TO LET
And Possession given on the 1st
of August next, the HOUSE and
Premises now occupied by Mr
Samuel Getty.
Enquire of Mr. THOS. BERRY.
St. Andrews, May 29, 1849.—nm

MARKET SQUARE, WEST CORNER.

FRANCIS WADDELL, TAILOR & DRAPER.

RETURNS thanks for the patronage he has
received, and respectfully announces to his
friends and the public generally, that he has re-
moved to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Win-
MacLean, West corner of the Market Square
where he is prepared to execute with neatness and
despatch, all orders with which he may be entrusted.
Garments made up in the latest and most fa-
shionable London and New York styles.

He also begs to announce that he has on hand
well selected assortment of the best
West of England CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and TWEEDS
in great variety.

VESTINGS—Fancy Satin and other Fabrics;
Tailors' Trimmings, of every description.
Just received a large and choice selection of
LONDON READY MADE CLOTHES,
of the latest and most fashionable styles; all of
which are offered for sale at moderate prices.
St. Andrews, May 8, 1849.

U. S. Consulate Notice.

C. WHITTAKER, Esq., United States Consul
at St. John, N. B., having with the sanction of His
Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, appointed me
U. S. Consul for the Port of Saint Andrews, all
persons interested, will take notice, and govern
themselves accordingly.
THOS. JONES.
St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1848.

Chancery Sale.

To be sold on Saturday the fifteenth day of
December next, at eleven o'clock in the
forenoon, with the approbation of the un-
designed, one of the Masters of the Court
of Chancery in this Province of New
Brunswick, at his Office in the Town of
Saint Andrews, in the County of Char-
lotte, pursuant to a Decreeal Order, made
in the said Court on the twenty-ninth day
of June now last past, in a cause depend-
ing in the said Court between Robert
Parker, complainant, and Frederick A.
Babcock and the St. Andrews Steam Mill
and Manufacturing Company, defendants.

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of
ground, situate, lying and being in the
town of Saint Andrews aforesaid, abutted-
bounded, and described as follows—com-
mencing on the south-east line of a street
laid out through the Pagan land leading
from Water-street to the harbour, and called
Douglas-street, at a point 315 feet dis-
tant from Water-street, thence running
easterly at right angles to Douglas-street to
the lot formerly sold to James Paul, being
62 feet or thereabouts, and extending from
thence into the harbour as far as the lower
bounds of the original water lots, together
with the Wharf and Stores thereon.

Also, if necessary, All that certain other
lot, piece or parcel of land situate on the same
side of Douglas-street adjoining the lot above
described, having a front of 65 feet on Dou-
glas-street, and running back 62 feet to the
said lot sold to James Paul, with the build-
ings and improvements thereon.

The Terms of Sale and further particu-
lars may be known on application to the Soli-
citor for the complainant, or at the Master's
Office.

Dated at St. Andrews this first day of
September, 1849.
GEO. D. STREET,
Master in Chancery.

W. JACK, Solicitor for Complainant.

In the matter of ARCHIBALD T. HENEY and
EDWARD BENNISON, against whom a Fi-
in Bankruptcy dated 1st November, 1848
had been issued.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Mon-
day, the 3d day of December next, at
12 o'clock, noon, at the Coffee House Cor-
ner, in the Market Square, in the City of St.
John.—All my right, title and interest, as
Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Ef-
fects of the said Bankrupts, of, in and to a
certain piece of Land situate on Deer Island,
in the County of Charlotte, conveyed to the
said Archibald T. Heney by Silvanus Heney
and Wife, by Deed dated 5th June, 1846
bounded as follows:—Beginning at a Yellow
Birch Tree marked on the North
West corner of J. & W. Doughty's land,
thence by the southerly line of said Doughty,
land south forty five degrees, East about
forty one rods, more or less, to the North
Westerly line of a lot heretofore surveyed for
John A. Heney, thence south forty five de-
grees, West by said line about forty rods
more or less, to a cedar stake marked on
three sides, thence North forty five degrees,
West about forty one rods, more or less, to
a cedar stake marked on three sides, thence
North forty five degrees, East about forty
rods, more or less, to the Yellow Birch tree
aforesaid—the place of beginning.

And also all my right, title, and interest,
as such Assignee as aforesaid, of, in and to
all the Estate of Archibald Heney, formerly
of Deer Island aforesaid, deceased, father of
the said Bankrupt, Archibald T. Heney.

By the Commissioner's Order.
D. JORDAN,
Prov. Assignee.

10th Nov. 1849.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that the following Non-
Resident Property, in the Parish of Saint
Andrews, has been assessed as under; for
this year, and unless the amount together
with the cost of advertising &c., are paid
within three months from this date, the
same will be sold according to law.

George Walker 15s 8d
HUGH MORRISON,
Collector of Rates.
St. Andrews, Sep. 25, 1849.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN
ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHEN,
MILLTOWN AND BARING.

The Subscriber has contracted to run a
Mail Stage between ST. ANDREWS
ST. STEPHENS, MILLTOWN, and
BARING, three times a week, according to
the following arrangement, viz:
Leaving Saint Andrews on Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A.
M., and
Baring on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sa-
turdays at 6 o'clock A. M. and St. Stephens
at 7 1/2 o'clock, on the same days.

The well known disposition of the Sub-
scriber, who for many years has driven upon
this mail route, to give every attention to the
comfort and convenience of Passengers, will,
he trusts, secure him a full share of public
patronage.

The Stage Books will remain open
Bradford's Temperance Hotel, St. Andrews
Ryder's Store, St. Stephens; and Ray's
Hotel, Milltown.

THOMAS HARDY.
St. Andrews, June 4, 1849.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Three per cent. on the Capital
Stock of the Charlotte County Bank is this
day declared payable on or after the 4th pri-
vate.
J. RODGER, Cashier.
Charlotte County Bank,
4th October, 1849.

Liquors, &c.

Ex "Portland" from Liverpool, via St. John,
The Subscriber has received as follows:
3 PIPES, 6 Hhds. Martell & other brands.
6 Hhds. finest Pale Holland,
40 Kegs. best White Paint,
6 Boxes best Starch,
2 Bbls. French Vinegar,
20 Quarter Bbls. Gunpowder, 25lbs. each, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

Day and Evening School.

TIMOTHY F. HARLEY, grateful for
the liberal encouragement he has continued to
receive at his Day School, begs leave
most respectfully to inform his friends and
the public, that he intends opening an
EVENING SCHOOL ON MONDAY the
26th of November,
Where youth will be instructed in all the
necessary branches for mercantile or me-
chanical pursuits. Hours of attendance
from 6 until 9 o'clock, Saturdays excepted
St. Andrews, Nov. 17, 1849.

A CARD.

Merchants, Storekeepers, Mechanics, Farmers
and Families, are respectfully informed that
MR. CROWLEY'S
AMERICAN AND PROTESTANT
Intelligence Office,
Is removed from No 295 Washington Street, to
No 75 Chambers Street, Boston
Suitable Assistants, of both sexes, supplied to
assist them with their patronage

Cooking Stoves, Groceries, &c

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber
NOS. 12 and 3 "UNION" COOKING
STOVES.
Souchoing, old Hyson and Nungyong Teas,
Brown, loaf, and crushed Sugars,
Clear and Mess Pork, Ham, Lard,
Candles, Soap, Oil, Almonds, Arrowroot,
Currants, prepared Cocoa, Cigars, Tobacco,
Grass door Mats, Coopers Ironglass, &c.
ROBERT KER.
23d October, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the
Estate of John Orr, late of the Parish of St.
Patrick, deceased, are requested to present them
daily attested within three months from this date,
and all persons indebted to said estate are request-
ed to make immediate payment to
JOHN ORR, Executor.
WM. BALLENTINE, J. Executors.
St. Patrick, Aug. 23d 1849.

Bar Iron, Nails, Spikes.

Just received per barque VOLANT, from Li-
verpool:
650 BARS and 28 Bundles Refined
and common Iron, assorted.
25 Bundles Sheet Iron, 2 Hll's Anvils,
1 Cask Coal Scoops,
30 Bags containing 1 cwt each, cut Nails,
assorted,
38 Bags containing 1 cwt each Spikes, from
3 1/2 to 7 inch,
2 Kegs Diamond head Boat Nails,
4 Kegs Horse and Ox Nails,
10 Doz Prime New England Scythes, 36
and 40 inch,
1 cask Shot, assorted,
10 dozen Miners' Shovels,
With a variety of other goods in the Har-
ware line, which will be sold, by Wholesale
or Retail at the lowest market prices for
Cash or other approved payment.
J. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Aug. 28, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of the Reverend John Dunn, late Rec-
tor of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of
York, deceased, are requested to present the same
daily attested, within three calendar months from
this date, and all persons indebted to the said
Estate, are required to make immediate payment to
the undersigned Executors.
ANNE R. DUNN,
J. H. WHITLOCK.
May 1, 1849

The Standard
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
A. W. J.

At his Office in Saint
TERMS
12s 6d per annum—in
15s, if not paid until
No paper discontinued
ADVERTISING
Inserted according to written
toll charged, if no written di-
First insertion of 12 lines and
Each repetition of 10 lines
First insertion of all over 12
Each repetition of 10 lines
Advertising by the year as

Counting-
A. I. M. A.
1850

JANUARY
6 7 8
13 14 15
20 21 22
27 28 29

FEBRUARY
3 4 5
10 11 12
17 18 19
24 25 26

MARCH
3 4 5
10 11 12
17 18 19
24 25 26

APRIL
7 8 9
14 15 16
21 22 23
28 29 30

MAY
5 6 7
12 13 14
19 20 21
26 27 28

JUNE
2 3 4
9 10 11
16 17 18
23 24 25
30

JULY
7 8 9
14 15 16
21 22 23
28 29 30

AUGUST
4 5
11 12 13
18 19 20
25 26 27
31

SEPT.
1 2 3
8 9 10
15 16 17
22 23 24
29 30

OCT.
6 7 8
13 14 15
20 21 22
27 28 29

NOV.
3 4 5
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24 25 26
30

DEC.