

The Standard

Vol. 14

No. 13

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1847.

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POETRY

LINES

Alone, alone! No other face
Beats kindred smile, or kindred line
And they say my mother's eyes,—
They say my father's brow is mine;
And either had rejected to see
The other's likeness in my face,
But now it is a stranger's eye
That finds some long forgotten trace.

I heard them name my father's death—
His home and tomb alike the way;
And I was early taught to weep
Beside my youthful mother's grave.
I wish I could recall one look,—
But only one familiar tone
I had aught of memory.
I should not feel so all alone.

My heart is gone beyond the grave,
In search of love I cannot find,
Till I could fancy soothing words
Are whispered by the evening wind.
I gaze upon the watching stars,
So clear, so beautiful above,
Till I could dream they look on me
With something of an answering love.

My mother! does thy gentle eye
Look from those distant stars or me?
Or does the wind at evening bear
A message to thy child from thee?
Dost thou pine for me, as I pine
Against a parent's love to share!
I often kneel beside thy grave,
And pray to be a sleeper there.

The vesper bell,—'tis evening;
I will not weep, but I will pray;
God of the fatherless, 'tis thou
Alone canst be the orphan's stay!
Earth's meanest flower, heaven's mightiest star,
Are equal in their Maker's love,
And I can say, "Thy will be done,"
With eyes that fix their hope above.

LETITIA ELIZABETH LONDON.

THE GAME QUESTION.

The following clever hit at the Game question, is from the pen of one of the most elegant of modern authors—Walter Savage Landor.

Yesterday, at the Sessions held in Buckingham,
The Reverend Simon Shurtwood, famed for tuck-
ing ham
And capon into his appointed stew,
Gravely discussed a dreadful breach of law,
And then committed to the county jail
(After a patient hearing) William Flail.
For that he, Flail, one day last week,
Was seen maliciously to sneak,
And bend his body by the fence
Of his own garden, and from thence
Abstract out of a noise, a hare,
Which he unlawfully found there;
Against the peace (as may be seen
In Burns and Blackstone) of the queen
He, question'd thereupon, in short
Could give no better reason for 't,
Than that his little boys and he
Did often in the morning see
Said hare and sundry other hares
Nibbling on certain herbs of theirs.
Tockly, the severity of the boys,
Counted twelve paws, five young savays,
Hit to the ground by them, and opt
Of 'em a plant a leaf to sprout.
And Sam, the youngest lad, did think
He saw a couple at a pint.

'Come!' cried the reverend, come confess!
Flail answer'd, 'I will do no less.
Puss we did catch; puss we did eat;
It was her turn to give the treat;
Nor overmuch was there for eight o' us
With half a gallon of potatoes';
Eight; for our Sue lay sick abed,
And poor dear Bessy with the dead.
'We cannot fatten to such idle words,'
The reverend said, 'the hares are all my
lord's';
Have you no more, my honest friend, to say
Why we should not commit you, and straight-
way?

'Whereast Will Flail
Grew deeply pale,
And cried, 'If you are so severe on me,
An ignorant man, and poor as pigot can be,
O Mister Shurtwood! what would you have
done
If you had caught God's blessed only Son,
When he looked off (in land not his they say)
That ear of barley on the sabbath-day!
Sweet Jesus! in the prison he had died,
And never for our sins been crucified.
With the least gout of two doo-skin feet
The reverend stamp, then cried in righteous
heat,
'Constable! take that man down stairs,
He quotes the Scripture and eats hares.'

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF RAILWAYS.—In the Standard of the 15th Feb. we notice a leading article in support of Lord George Bentinck's proposition, to expend 16 millions on Railways in Ireland, as a means to relieve the present distress, and at the same time open up the country. This bill was rejected by the House of Commons. Mr. Huxton the great Railway proprietor supported the measure, and demonstrated that if the bill were adopted, the whole 16 millions guaranteed would pass into the hands of the peasants, would go to feed the laborers now starving, and this without a penny loss to the public. The arguments in the Standard are conclusive—and we regret that we have only space for a few extracts.

'We would however, the demand for labour end with the completion of the 1500 miles of railway? No; it would then only be at a beginning. The cultivation of wastes would follow, the better cultivation of the whole soil, the building of towns and villages, piers, and fishing towns and mansions for a resident gentry, until Ireland should become as Great Britain. 1500 miles of railway would do all this and without railways this never will be accomplished. The very advance of prosperity in the one island will, as before, throw the other further back in civilization and wealth. We are tempted to cite an instance of the effect of throwing open the remotest parts of Ireland within our own knowledge. Thirty years ago the barony, or as in England we should call it the hundred, of Erris, in the north-west angle of Mayo, a district larger than many English counties had never, from the creation, presented the track of a wheel carriage. The whole face of the country presented nothing but a uniform surface of heath and pastures. A road was driven through it, we believe, by the advice of the late Mr. Nassau. Signs, Blackwood, the enterprising car owner, established one of his vehicles upon the line; a town grew up as if by magic at the western end of the road—thousands, probably tens of thousands, of acres, that had remained uncut from the beginning, were laid under the plough, and a respectable corn-trade opened with Liverpool and the other English ports, returning a lack freight of English manufactures—objects of almost as much astonishment to the people of Erris, as such things were 70 years ago, to the South Sea Islanders. Who will deny that from 1792 to 1815 Scotland was the right hand of the empire? Such was the effect of the opening of Marshall Wade's roads, and of the expenditure of a little money in other ways. Let us add another point of similarity to Ireland: all the Scotch estates were mortgaged to nearly their full value in 1752. We were beforehand with Mr. Hudson, in pointing to the powerful argument, for the repeal of the union that must be raised by the rejecting of the bill before Parliament. The hon. member for Sunderland did well in reminding the house and the public that the bill is not a proposition competing with the measure of the Government, but a proposition auxiliary to those measures.

And now a word or two, to the general question: We are told that the passing of Lord G. Bentinck's bill will depreciate all public securities, and lead to a final loss of the whole 16 millions guaranteed. No pretence is made to explain the *modus operandi* by which this bill is to depreciate public securities, or to lead to final loss, and we can imagine none; we are therefore thrown back upon experience for instruction, as to the effect of large investments and large sacrifices. Now, it is notorious that in 1824 nearly 100 millions were invested in loans of various kinds in the single year—50 millions to South America alone. With what effect? Why, that in 1824 and 1825 the price of Consols ascended from 86, in 1832, and 89 in 1833, to the same 94, the then culminating point, as soon as the Emancipation Act came into force. From 1834 to 1836, they remained nearly stationary. Neither did the price of Consols fall when Sir Robert Peel gave up the equivalent of 20 millions in cotton duties. So much for the effect of a guarantee of four millions a year for four years, upon the public securities.

In the last place we are told that the Irish railways will not pay three-and-a-half per cent; the only answer to this must be supplied by experience. Well, we have been at the pains to sum up the receipts upon 25 English and Scotch railways during the last week, as given in Saturday's Standard. The week for which these receipts are reported was, we scarcely need to remind our readers, the worst travelling week of the worst season of the year—a period otherwise not remarkable for prosperity. Now, the week's receipts we find amounting to considerably more than 130,000, sterling, or in round numbers to more than seven millions sterling per annum. Would not any one have been denounced as a moonstruck madman who had 20 years ago dreamed of a third of the sum to be paid for locomotion, and at less than half the rates of 1827? Almost all the

25 railways, moreover, attest an enormous rate of progress in prosperity. Why then, may not the Irish railways pay three and a half per cent. when a bill, too, has been brought into Parliament to prevent English railways deriving more than ten per cent. profit.

FROM PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA.

The King of Naples has forbidden the exportation of wheat, as he had previously that of maize.

The Prussian Government is making large purchases of rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

Many of the Norfolk farmers have lately turned their attention to flax growing.

There are 1,500,000 horses in England, each of which consumes the produce of as much land as would feed eight men.

The Pope has been elected colonel of the civic guard of Rome.

There are twenty-four large steamers now constructing in the Clyde, besides other vessels.

The "oldest inhabitant" is said to be a woman now living in Moscow, in Russia, who is 168 years of age. At the age of 122 she married her fifth husband.

The Marquis of Headfort is using every exertion for the purpose of having the women and girls in Navan Tipperary, employed in spinning and knitting.

Accounts from Mayo and Sligo state that all the middling classes of tenants were preparing with the utmost speed, to embark for Liverpool en route for America.

In the county of Meath there are three acres of arable land to each inhabitant, and yet it cannot produce employment for one half of the laboring people.

The distress is extending to the county of Wexford.

Much increased distress was anticipated in the neighborhood of Ennisconry, where 500 laborers on public works were about to be discharged, as there were no further engagements for such work, and only £200 in hand to pay for such labor.

Among the *outrages* in Paris, it is said that Queen Victoria has written to the Queen of the French in the most friendly terms, expressing a hope that the differences which have arisen between the two governments should not be allowed to make any change in the friendly relations existing between the royal families of the two countries.

The great Bell for the Cathedral in Montreal has been cast, and weighs 25 tons!

A meeting was held in London to protest against the annexation of Creaco to Austria.

Extensive Emigration from France and Germany to America are expected early in the spring.

Sir Charles Napier has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant General, and is attached to the Staff in India.

A cargo of 600 tons of sugar in the growth of China, has arrived at the port of London.

The new steamers of the British and North America Royal Mail Company, intended for the increased service between America and England, are to be called the America, the Canada, the Niagara, and the Europe.

These vessels are being forwarded with every despatch consistent with that security and perfection which so eminently distinguish the fleet of vessels belonging to this company.

The size, power, and beauty of model of the new ships will at once class them as the finest vessels in the world. It is not yet definitely fixed when the additional voyages will be commenced.

FRANCE.
Rupture between Palmerston and Guizot!
The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne has recently been the leading event in the political world of Paris.

M. Guizot stated he would enter into any debate touching the Spanish marriages, he being desirous to put an end to the irritation that has recently existed between the Governments of England and France. This announcement created vast surprise in the Chambers, and the people were astounded at seeing, so lame and impotent a conclusion to a matter that had absorbed the attention of the press and the people of Europe for so long a time.

M. Thiers spiritually assailed the Government and charged M. Guizot with having acted unfairly and dishonorably in the Spanish marriages, with having broken his pledged word, and with having put an end to the English Alliance, so necessary to France.

The debates on Creaco presented no feature of peculiar interest. The Opposition reproached the Government with having allowed the suppression of that republic by culpable neglect, if not by positive connivance.—The address was eventually adopted without any division being taken on the principal paragraphs.

The relations between the English Government were for a fortnight in so critical a state that the recal of the respective Ambassadors and a formal rupture were daily ex-

pected. The English ambassador, it appears took great offence at an insinuation M. Guizot made in his speech, that he had not currently reported, in one of his despatches, a conversation they had had together. He accordingly wrote to Lord Palmerston, asserting that his account of the conversation in question was literally and strictly true; and Lord Palmerston wrote back that the English Government had the fullest confidence in his statements, notwithstanding what M. Guizot had insinuated against them. The ambassador immediately caused Lord Palmerston's despatch to be published in Galligani's Messenger and Lord Palmerston, on his part, caused it to be published in the Morning Chronicle. This publication excited the indignation of M. Guizot and his partisans, and the fury of his newspapers, as it was very great.

Not was this the only insult that M. Guizot received. The English ambassador having determined on giving a *grand fete*, an invitation was sent to the Minister; but he shortly after he received it he was informed that it had been sent by mistake, and that the ambassador's wife declared to everybody that she had no desire to see him in her *salon*! This created an immense sensation in Paris for the scandal of the thing was really extraordinary. M. Guizot was exceedingly irritated, and to mark his anger, forbade all the great personages of the place, to appear at the *fete* of the English embassy. He also persuaded the majority of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies not to accept the ambassador's invitation. He even opened his own *fete* and gathered all his friends and partisans around him, so that on one night last week Paris witnessed the unequal spectacle of a Foreign Ambassador and the Minister of foreign Affairs opening their houses as hostile camps one against the other. Pitiably childish as all this will appear to you, it was feared that it would have grave consequences indeed. The English ambassador himself thought that he would be obliged to demand his passports, but it appears that his Government has ordered him to remain.

The rupture was at length amicably settled by the intervention of Count Appony the Austrian Ambassador at Paris.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
March 17.

The Grant to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Saint George, the sum of five pounds to reimburse them the amount of Duty paid on a Bell, was thrown out by the Council.

Public Service.—To Robert Watson, Deputy Treasurer at Saint Stephen, the sum of £6 6 to reimburse him expenses incurred in proceedings had against John Marks for refusing to execute a Bond to the Crown under the Act of 7 Vic. cap. 18.

To Thomas Sims, Junior, on Corn Broom Brush for the manufacture of Brooms, imported from the United States.

To Commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £100 for the purpose of extending the Public Wharf at Saint Stephen.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Imperial Duty on Wheat Flour imported into this Province, for a limited period.—Year 10.—Nays 19.

GREAT ROADS.
Saint John to Saint Andrews, out of which the amount due for building the Bocabec Bridge to be applied by the Supervisor.

Fredrickton to Saint Andrews, 740 0 0
Waweg to Saint Stephen, 225 0 0

SPECIAL GRANTS.
Brookway's to Saint Stephen, 150 0 0
Chauncok to Pleasant Ridge, 50 0 0
Waweg to Rox', 50 0 0
For the Road from the Saint Andrews Road to Dipper Harbour, 100 0 0
To replace Bridges for Davis and others, carried away by the Ice Freshet, Winter 1846, 200 0 0

BYE ROADS.
Charlotte, £1275 0 0

No. 17. Petition of Thomas Davis, of Charlotte, County, praying to be reimbursed for building a Bridge, carried away by the Ice Freshet: Your Committee have recommended a Grant for this purpose.

No. 19. Petition of George Gunnison and Joseph Pratt, praying a Grant for a balance due them for repairs on a Bridge over Magadavack: Your Committee recommend that an appropriation be made out of the Bye Road Monies for the County of Charlotte for this service.

March 18.

Mr. Partlow from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the fifteenth day of March instant, reporting that His Excellency would be pleased to dis-
fect all proceedings to be withdrawn against Justus Wetmore on his Bond to the Crown, upon performing certain conditions as stated in the said Address, reported.—That the

had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.

The Committee to whom were referred the sundry Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants, recommend that there be granted—

To Munroe Hill the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

To Hannah C. McAlister the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint David.

To Magnus Green the sum of eleven pounds thirteen shillings and four pence for having taught a School in the Parish of Grand Mannan.

To Eliza Randolph De Wolfe the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in St. Andrews.

To Thomas Crowley the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in Saint Andrews.

To Alice Thompson the sum of twenty pounds for having taught a School in Saint Andrews.

To Christiana Walker the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint George.

To Margaret Grant the sum of thirty pounds for having taught a School in the Parish of Saint David.

Your Committee have rejected the Petitions of—
Guy Clinch—not having been properly certified by the Trustees.
Amy Campbell, for the like reason.

Provincial Legislature.—The School Bill is still in abeyance, it has been twice committed, and the general opinion seems to be that it will pass, but there is every probability of its undergoing several Amendments before it leaves the hands of the Committee. We must say, that it appears to us the supporters of the Bill have much the strongest side, as far as arguments go, but we have no means of knowing their relative positions, with regard to numbers; we hope, however, the Bill will, when amended, pass by a sweeping majority, some such measure being long called for. Mr. Wilmoit's idea about opening an avenue to merit from the threshold of the Parish School to the entrance of the College, giving a small allowance out of the Provincial funds to aid in supporting the student, deserves the attention of the friends of Education, and we hope some such measure will be carried.—New Brunswick.

The Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to report upon the Road Appropriations, have recommended £30,000 for the Great and Bye Roads, and £7,025 as special grants.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—This body adjourned *vis die* on Tuesday. Among the bills passed at the session is one to suppress gambling, which it makes punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. Officers of the law are authorized to enter houses to enter houses forcibly when searching for gambling apparatus; by virtue of a process to be issued on oath of any person before a Justice of the Peace. One of the sections provides that any person inviting another to a gambling house may be held liable for all losses sustained by the victim, and also to a fine of not more than five hundred, or less than fifty dollars.

YIELD NOT.
The reverses of life have their strength in the weakness by which they are met. Do not yield to misfortunes, say the maxims, "but go the more daring against them." Life may be said to be a great battle, in which the cowards are cut down ingloriously in the fight. Much depends upon courage. They are mental as well as physical Waterloo.—Every individual has his battle grounds.—They are the mirrors of his character. The way in which a man fights in life's great battle shows what virtue there is in him. Adversity brings forth the mind.—There is much beauty in that remark of Seneca's, "the good things of prosperity are to be wished, those of adversity to be admired." Fortitude is the nobility of intellect. It raises the mind above the leanness of reverse. It is an intellectual greatness, placing man upon a lofty pedestal, where he may stand firm and unshaken, looking with calmness upon the vicissitudes of life as they dash in all their wild fury around him. To the young, who from ardent effervescent character from their eagerness for accomplishments, are not apt to have much power of endurance, or patient waiting let it be said that in general youth must be done; long delay must be endured, before they can accomplish what they desire. There is no "open sesame," no mystic wand, as they may imagine, to make the portals of prosperity fly open to them. Fortitude must be wooed with solicitude and patience. Reputation can only be gained by a long course of rectitude, and the attainment of eminence requires a firm, unyielding spirit.

Let the youth, yet even those of riper years profit by this advice.

DBOROUGH.
PILLS.
OUGH CURED OF
CH COMPLAINT
of St. Andrews
21st February 1845
I have presented the position
of your Pills as you
of, at the same time
of, which all the
of home, and all
have like to effect
Cathart and Ma,
of Box and a Pot
of my Family (2nd)

ALDOROUGH
OF MEDICAL
OF ANDING,
of St. Andrews
17th April 1845
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have like to effect
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of my Family (2nd)

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17th April 184

THE REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ARMY UNDER GEN. TAYLOR, AND THE MEXICAN FORCES, COMMANDED BY SANTA ANNA.

The reports received by arrivals at New Orleans from the Brazos, from the division of the American Army, under the command of Gen. Taylor, are of the most exciting, thrilling and painful character. The accounts were brought to that port by the schooners Cinderella and Arispe, the former having left the Brazos on the 5th, and the latter vessel the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 6th inst. Previous advices, it will be remembered, stated that on the 7th of February Santa Anna was at Matamoros, and that two or three days after he advanced to El Cedral, which is about sixty-five miles from San Luis Potosi and nearly half way to Saltillo. At that time he had with him, including the force he was said to have sent forward towards Monterey, 21,310 men, including 6,000 cavalry, and 22 guns. Besides this, General Mirra and Ureca, who were also near him, had above 5,000 men under their command. Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was at Agua Nueva, twenty-two miles beyond Saltillo, and therefore within fifty miles of Santa Anna, where he intended to remain until April 1st. He had with him 5,000 troops, all volunteers, though of a good class and well drilled. It was also said that Santa Anna was making demonstrations towards Saltillo; but it was variously supposed that this was a feint, mistaking designs upon Monterey, Vera Cruz, or the ports on the Rio Grande.

The news brought by the Cinderella and Arispe is that on the 22d of February Santa Anna advanced and attacked Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva, and compelled him to fall back to Saltillo, where a bloody conflict ensued, the Mexicans sustaining the heaviest loss, but compelling Taylor again to retreat to the pass of the Rinconada, where he was again attacked, but maintained his position.

The following article, in relation to these alarming rumors is copied from the Matamoros Flag, of the 24th inst. Our town has been thrown into the most intense excitement by the reports constantly reaching here relative to the perilous situation of Gen. Taylor's division of the army. They are so vague and confused that we hardly know how to commence an abstract even. That a battle has been fought, no one here can doubt for a moment, but how it has resulted, or what dangers impend on the line of the Rio Grande, is enveloped in the most perplexing uncertainty. We give, however, what seems to be the best authenticated statement received here from the seat of hostilities.

General Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, 22 miles from Saltillo, with 6,000 men, was attacked, on the 22d ult., by a Mexican force of 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here a severe engagement took place in the streets in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. After destroying what of the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey, until he reached the Rinconada pass, where he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself. Here all the rumors, reports and letters leave him. Once in Monterey, and he would be safe, but his ability to accomplish this much was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans were swarming in every direction. A merchant in Camargo, under date of 25th ult., writes to his friend in this place: Three expresses to day from Monterey; fighting in Saltillo; Mirra in Mexican possession; large train of wagons, 126, and 150 private mules taken; McCulloch's Company taken; 5,000 cavalry, this side the mountains, and things in general turned upside down. From another source we learn that Col. Morgan had abandoned Cerralvo, destroying all property he could not take with him; that a courier from Monterey reported, at Camargo, 1500 Mexicans between the two places, and that 2000 more were in the neighborhood of Victoria.

This much we cull from the mass of reports before us, without vouching for its correctness. The destination of several boats has been changed within the last few days on reaching this place, and one (the Troy) held in reserve at Camargo to convey dispatches. All the wagon train for other places have been stopped here, and every one is on the qui vive. We have strong confidence in Old Zach, and believe it almost impossible to whip him; but should he fall, his division of the army, the consequences to those who have left him with such slender resources will be terrible. We will suffer all the tortures of doubtful suspense until we hear something from our little army that can be relied upon.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, March 22—10 P. M. The steamer Palmetto has arrived at New Orleans, bringing one day's later news from the Brazos. Previous accounts of a great battle are confirmed, but nothing authentic has been received, as to loss on either side. The Brazos was under martial law, and all the American citizens enrolled and armed. An express from the mouth of the Rio Grande arrived at the Brazos on the 7th inst., announcing that 1700 of the enemy, under Canales, were marching on that place, and that they had no arms, not even a musket. Arms and ammunition were sent to them. A large body of the enemy was about Matamoros, and an attack was hourly expected there. Taylor had made good his retreat to Monterey. An attack was hourly expected there. He last six pieces of artillery in the Rinconada pass. He could no doubt hold out at Monterey as long as supplies lasted, but all communication with him was cut off.

He has made a requisition on Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for ten regiments, to be sent forth with to the Rio Grande. Nothing by the Western mail.

Important from Tampico.—By the Pioneer, Capt. S. Brown, which arrived at this port last evening, in seven days from Lobos Island via Tampico, we have interesting and important news as to the embarkation of our troops for the demonstration that is to be made on the city and castle of Vera Cruz. On the 29th ult., between fifty and sixty sail of vessels left Tampico and Lobos Island, with troops and munitions of war of every description for the bombardment of Vera Cruz. Every vessel in the harbor—ships, barques, brig, schooners and steamboats—in fact, every vessel that could possibly carry men or arms, was enlisted into the service, and departed as soon as they could possibly be loaded. It was with great difficulty that the Pioneer got away, so anxious were the military authorities to impress her into the same service. Gen. Scott himself is reported to have said that the demonstration would be commenced on the 10th inst., and this report was so generally believed at Tampico, when the Pioneer left, that it was not regarded as a mere rumor, but as a "fixed fact." We may therefore expect every day to hear news of the bombardment of that famous Mexican tower of strength, the Castle of San Juan de Ulua.—New Orleans Delta, 13th.

Since the above was written, the schooner Arispe brings one day's later dates from the mouth of Rio Grande. The news by her gives a graver aspect to the intelligence received before. There are, in point of fact, no later advices from General Taylor's camp, but the reports have assumed a more consistent form, and the opinion that a battle has been fought has become conviction. We give in another column apple details of the authentic information received from Monterey, and such specifications as severely leave room for doubt as to the fact that a battle has occurred. The reports that far are favorable to American arms; but it must be borne in mind that five thousand men cannot cope with twenty thousand forever. We must confess that much of the confidence we have in the success of the American troops, is based upon the abilities of their commander, and the prestige of a name that has never yet been coupled with defeat.

European Intelligence.

THE POTATO.—The Dublin Mail in quoting the subjoined paragraph from the Belfast Mercantile Register, says, "that there is no doubt of its truth." "It is our opinion, from what information we have received, from the quantity of home produce with that of foreign at present on hand and to arrive, that prices will be lower." We have learned of late that there is a far greater quantity of potatoes in the country than we expected, and after seed time, we shall have the residue in the market at a moderate price; foreign potatoes are not so much inquired for, and are generally effected at 10 to 12s per cwt, in quality. Irish are more plentiful, and may be quoted at 8s. to 10s. per cwt.

The constabulary reports to Government allege that more than a proportionate breadth of ground throughout Ireland is sowed this year with wheat.

The Marquis of Waterford has directed the purchase of Indian corn, to the amount of £1,000 to be retained at prime cost, and a portion to be distributed gratuitously, where destitution prevails. The Marquess of Waterford, independently of establishing a soup kitchen and a clothing institution, has subscribed £160 to the Portlaw Poor Relief Fund. The Marquis established a soup kitchen at Curraghmore, which has been open during the winter, and one at Kilmethomas.

We understand that the ladies of a large school in Castlegate, York, have voluntarily abstained from the use of sugar, in order to contribute the more liberally to the funds for the distressed Irish and Scotch.

Dublin, Feb. 16.—Condition of the Country.—The accounts from the provinces to-day furnish fresh details of distress. Two months since, Skibbereen, in the south, and some parts of Mayo in the west, appeared to be the only districts where numbers were actually perishing for want of food. But now there is scarcely a county in Ireland in which the people are not dying of starvation. Even in the metropolis there are deaths resulting from winter destitution. Yesterday there was an inquest upon the bodies of a husband and wife, found dead in an obscure street in this city; and the evidence clearly showed that they perished from want of the common necessities of life. Meantime vast numbers are making their way out of the country.

The treasurers for the fund raising by the Wesleyan Methodists for the relief of the Irish have already received £12,500. The chairmanship of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society of Ireland is vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. Adam Averil, contemporary of the celebrated John Wesley, at the patriarchal age of ninety-three years.

It was stated in a recent number of the Paris Siecle, that at the Tuilleries the resolution had been come to that M. Guizot must retire his late indiscreet speech so offensive to English ministers, having rendered his continuance in office impossible. It was hinted that Count Mole would succeed him.

Lord Hardings has resolved, to reduce the postage in India, and introduce a system similar to that of Rowland Hill.

Markets at Ealmouth, (Jan.) 21st February. Pine Boards, \$ 29; Codfish, \$ 34; Shingles \$5.

The Duke of Northumberland, died on Thursday at his seat, Althorp Castle, Northumberland, in the 62d year of his age.

COMMUNICATION. (FOR THE STANDARD.)

BANGLING REWARDS ON COLONIAL RAILWAYS.

The public welfare demands a strict economy in the expenditure of public money, and as a general rule, the avoiding of a public debt of public liability, unless some great enterprise of Provincial importance is to be accomplished—and then a liberal use of the public credit and funds is the wisest economy. Such an enterprise is the construction of railways.

Where individual wealth is wanting, it becomes all the more necessary that the Legislature should lend its aid. What would New York, and Pennsylvania, and the Western States have been, compared with what they are, but for railways and canals? And what will New Brunswick twenty years hence be without railways, compared with what it will be with them? A mere sapling to the study oak.

Suppose the Province should expend several hundred thousand pounds on judiciously selected lines of railway as a bonus to them, doubtless, in a much less time than 20 years, the whole amount and interest would be returned to the treasury. In the mean time the wealth of the country would be immensely augmented, the public domain doubled, nay, quadrupled in value, and the ability of the country to consume duty-paying articles, and to engage in new enterprises, would be vastly enlarged. Any reasonable aid that may be given to railways by the Province will not, in all probability, ultimately draw a farthing from the treasury, and will give to it a great accession of permanent resources.

As railways extend themselves, the Province will be relieved from the onerous and growing expense of great roads and bridges, which, three or four distant days, to swallow up the disposable revenues of the country, unless superseded by railways. A railway to Quebec would turn a portion of the immense productions of the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Western States in this direction. All the principal commercial marts on the Atlantic seaboard, West and South of us are depending for a participation in this trade, to which no limit can be assigned. Are we passed without the pale of competition, and exposed to wastes in the carrying of our commodities every year by our own boats?

The Bay of Fundy is as near Lake Huron through British territory, as Boston or New York is, through U. S. territory—and we have natural resources for sea-transportation superior to any State in the Union, with perhaps the exception of Maine. If our commercial marine is not a progressive enlarging one, it will be the result of a narrow public policy, and a want of energy in the people. Give the country railways, (and no protection, and the energy will follow. They are to industry what the passions are to the intellect—the motive power, which drives away sluggishness and imparts activity.

New Brunswick to gaze upon the great but peaceful conflict, and not enter the arena as a competitor. We boast our connexion with a great country, on whose domain the sun never sets, and the superior advantages it confers on us. We expect to thrive on the reflected lustre of the great luminary to which we belong, without a self-sustaining effort! If we do, our happiness will soon be apparent to all at least, but ourselves, and leave them no cause to envy our condition. Before we can advance in material prosperity, we must will it, and suit the means to the design. Our natural resources are great, but without the enterprise and energy required to bring them out, they are as useless as gold in the mine. Hercules helps none, who will not help themselves. We have reached a point, which indicates a retrograde rather than an onward movement, unless we strike out into new channels of industry (and this we cannot do, in the absence of the most efficient means of internal transit and communication. We must produce as well as others, or there will be none to purchase our productions. To do this, we must have railway-speed and cheapness, of travel and transportation. I would have a Starling in every town, village, and hamlet, crying Railways! Railways!—If we sink into insignificance, if we say there is a job in the streets—we must not venture there, or we shall be devoured—we may perish in our houses from fright and inanition.

It appears to be admitted in all quarters, that real estate in the Province except in a few favored localities, has not increased in value for the last twenty years—There is a disease somewhere at the root of the public prosperity. Money has been gathered from the public domain and from the pockets of the people, and soon broadcast, and no relief. Protection has been tried until the patient has well nigh perished under it. Every regimen but the right one has been essayed, until the country is reduced to the last stages of a lingering consumption. The miracle that is to save its constitution, and give it new life and vigor, is RAILWAYS.

Yours, F. S. A.

FIN.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday evening, the Piano Forte Manufactory of Mr. J. T. Hunt, situated in rear of his Dwelling in Prince William street, was discovered to be on fire,—caused it is supposed, by a lighted candle, which was left upon a work bench, having been upset by a dog among shavings, &c.—The building, with most of the stock, instruments, tools, &c., was destroyed. The flames having gained considerable headway before a supply of water was obtained, the adjoining buildings were for a time in imminent danger. The military was used very early on the spot, with their engines, and afforded valuable assistance to the inhabitants in staying the progress of the fire. Mr. Hunt's loss must be heavy,—probably

£400 or £500—but we are pleased to learn that he intends to rebuild his Manufactory without loss of time, and continue his business as usual.—Courier.

Provincial Parliament. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 22. The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Porter and George M. Porter, of Saint Stephen, praying compensation for losses sustained by the sale of an extensive Tract of Land in the western part of the Province in the year 1841, on which they had made extensive improvements in the erection of Dams, Sluices, Report.—That they have attended to that duty, and after a full investigation of all the information submitted, your Committee are of opinion, that although the case of the Petitioners appears to be a hard one, yet they do not consider it expedient to recommend the prayer of the Petition to the favourable consideration of the House.

(Signed) John C. Vail, James Tibbitts, W. Wilson, Joseph Reed, March 23.

The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions praying to be reimbursed expenses in support of sick and distressed Emigrant Poor during the year 1846, having had before them the following Petitions, beg leave to Report.—No. 2. The Petition of John Ore, of the Parish of Saint Patrick, County of Charlotte for expense incurred by him in support of one sick and distressed Emigrant. This Account is certified by one of the Overseers of the Poor; your Committee recommend that £9 6s. be paid.

No. 3. The Petition of the Overseers of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for expenses incurred by them, amounting to £40 11 11, including a charge for £22 11s. for Medical aid and Medicine to one sick Emigrant; the balance was expended in Board, Clothing, &c.—Board charged at 6s. per week; other charges not extravagant; The Committee recommend that the amount be paid.

The sum of £200 for the road from Oak Bay to Bel River, one half of which sum to be expended on each of the Bellefleur Settlement, and the remainder between Bel River and Little Dipleguach.

The sum of £150 for the road from Brockway to Saint Stephen.

The sum of £50 for the road from Chamcook to Pleasant Ridge.

The sum of £50 for the road from Wawing to Rois.

The sum of £100 for the road from the St. Andrews Road to Dipper Harbour.

The sum of £120 to remunerate Thomas Davis for building a Bridge at the second Falls Magaguadavic, carried away by the Ice Freshet.

The sum of £30 to reimburse George Gunnison and Joseph Pratt for repairing a Bridge near Fishery's, Magaguadavic, injured by the Ice Freshet.

The sum of £100 towards rebuilding the Milliken Bridge, over the mouth of the Magaguadavic.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 31, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HARCU, President. Director next week.—Hon. T. Weyer, T. B. Wilson, 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 remain over until next week.

SAVINGS and WORK HOUSE. Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dincock, M. S. Haiman, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. Andrews, Esq., President. Director this week.—J. W. Weyer, J. Wetmore, Agents.

Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. King Esq., President. Director next week.—S. Hill.

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

LATEST DATES. Liverpool.—Mar 4 Montreal.—Mar 10 London.—Mar 3 Quebec.—Mar 10 Edinburgh.—Mar 1 Halifax.—Mar 18 Paris.—Mar 1 New York.—Mar 19 Toronto.—Mar 9 Boston.—Mar 20

Provincial Legislature.—The business of the session appears to be progressing in good earnest for the last week or two.

We understand that the debate on Mr. Fisher's resolutions closed on Thursday evening at six o'clock, in the House of Assembly, when, on a division, the first vote was lost by a majority of 23 to 12.

Wolves.—We are informed that these animals are becoming numerous in the upper parts of this Parish and St. Patricks. During the last week Mr. Hopkins of the Grand settlement poisoned no less than seven. Next being the only sure method of destroying them, as they frequently carry off the traps, and it is very difficult to shoot them.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

A Public Meeting took place on Monday last at the Town Hall, agreeably to a Resolution signed by the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of this Town, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the suffering Irish and Highlanders of Scotland. Although the meeting was not so numerously attended as might have been expected, and as the occasion warranted, still a very liberal contribution was raised and paid on the spot. A committee of six gentlemen was formed for raising subscriptions out of doors, and we have no doubt but that a considerable sum will be raised through their exertions. As was stated at the meeting, it appears by private letters received by persons residing in this Town that the accounts we have read of the distress prevailing in those unhappy countries are not exaggerated—that standing the immense efforts made by the British Government, to meet the evil—notwithstanding the munificent donations of corporate bodies and private individuals, and the liberal gifts from the United States and other countries—that still famine is doing her work destruction. We who in this happy country know not what this scourge is, except by name,—we who have perhaps never experienced more of hunger than is necessary for the enjoyment of our daily meals, can scarcely realize to ourselves the fact of men, women, and children, and whole families dying from want of food—and being as the public journals represent for want of sufficient boards to bury them, thrown "unshrouded and uncoffined" into the grave. Who then that has one shilling to spare will turn a deaf ear to the application of these gentlemen—But we feel assured it does not require such melancholy recitals nor any arguments to induce every one to advance a little towards mitigating so vast such unparalleled suffering. The names of the gentlemen composing the Committee are—J. W. Street, Esq., Messrs. John Lochary, F. A. Batecock, J. McDunnell, J. Kogler, and Capt. Paul.

We are also happy to announce that £29 have been received at the Parish Church St. Stephen, and also £10 at the Congregational Church Whitton—making together the handsome sum of £39, which has been transmitted to the Mayor of St. John to send home, and for the relief of the distressed poor of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

We have been handed a letter from a person in Ireland to his friend in this Town, dated Tipperary Feb. 27, from which we take the following extracts:—"The present state of things in Ireland is most alarming—the people, many of whom I know, are actually starving. Our whole dependence is on America for supplies of food, and unless we are supplied with provisions from that quarter, I know not what we shall do.—Business is stagnated—and no employment for the industrious."

Collection in Fredericton.—In the Roman Catholic Church at Fredericton, on Sunday the 14th instant, the very liberal sum of £96 6s. 3d. was contributed for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland and on Sunday last a collection of £10 12s. 4d. was made in the Baptist Chapel in that City for the same philanthropic object.

The House of Assembly has voted £100 to each of the Emigrant societies in the Province, which is to be paid to the President of each society, when it is certified that £50 has been subscribed, and paid by the Inhabitants of each County.

Our attentive Correspondent's letter, and article "on the culture of Hemp," is received,—far which we tender him our thanks. We will publish the article in our next number. By reference to our files will notice, that nearly three years ago we devoted considerable space in the Standard, to the most approved methods of preparing the soil, and raising hemp, in Europe and the United States, and recommended the Farmers of this County to give it a trial upon a moderate scale. The inducements however, were not sufficient to warrant them to try it, but now that the Legislature have passed an act offering a Bounty of 10s. per cwt. for hemp raised in the Province, and that there are from two to three hundred tons manufactured annually into rope in New Brunswick, we trust that they will make the attempt.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday contains the re-appointment of the several Sheriffs in the different Counties of this Province, with the exception of Restigonche, where John L. Barbarie Esq. takes the place of John U. Campbell, Esq. The appointment of Sheriff for the City and County of Saint John, is not announced until the first Tuesday in April.

New-York, March 20.—Sales of 500 bbls Gen Flour at \$6. 94, and 350 at \$6. 58; 1000 of George-town at \$6. 50, and 200 of Richmond at \$7. 25. Large sales of Corn at 59 cents for yellow; and white at 51 to 50 cents. There are buyers of new Mess Pork at \$16. 3000 barrels mixed Michigan Flour, deliverable in June, have been sold at \$5 50. Freight to Ireland, 23d. 6d. Corn, and to Liverpool in bags, at 25d. 6d. per cwt. Exchange.—Bills on London, 34 to 44.

March 22.—England by the S. ed a rise of 25 c sale of 1000 bar made at \$74—A Corn is held at 10 urday, say 95 a Northern yellow Freight.—A s this time has been age at 6s. per barr had for immediate Flour, and 8s. 6k At Baltimore, o erpool had a good d 25d. for Corn. A there were some 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6. a to Liverpool.

M A At St. Patrick Rev. John Casin ney, to Miss Sa parish. At Eastport, o by the Rev. Mr. J Esquire, Lieuten Majesty's Survey Maria Archibald Hobbs, Esq. of Ea

D On Saturday last, Mr. James Holden, and large family to

PORT OF

March 29, Schr. 3 port, Flor 31, Schr. I Molasses 5 March 30, Schr Eastport, B Mobile, March as for Liverpool.

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HAVING been the Weimor and Kin real property, situated in H. Crab, we have announced at year 1846. I her sell, by public au in St. Andrew, e of April, at 12 o' real property of th used in the Par County of Charlott pay Nineteen shil my costs and char, has been advertise 1847.

Sheriff's Offi et. Andrew, Mar

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PEWS No. 4: Church of, forfeited to the Cl Rom. J. March 31.

Molassi

JUST arrived, 10 Hds. Prime r

4 Hds. Porto R March 31, 1847.

S. A. N 10102 is heret of St. Andrew's the Rev. Bro. Geo Hill, in St. Andrew Hall, for the purpose ensuing year, after

OA'

The Subscriber in that the Machinery is now in operation March 21, 1847.

NEW

ST. JOHN, ST. S'

THE Subscriber that he has 1 sailing SCH of 51 tons—and w above lecture. Notice a and intention will be care. Good account Apply to the man Esq. March 24, 1847.

That Cottage Robert Ker— Andrews, Man

Vertical handwritten notes in the left margin, including "March 22", "March 23", "March 24", "March 25", "March 26", "March 27", "March 28", "March 29", "March 30", "March 31", "April 1", "April 2", "April 3", "April 4", "April 5", "April 6", "April 7", "April 8", "April 9", "April 10", "April 11", "April 12", "April 13", "April 14", "April 15", "April 16", "April 17", "April 18", "April 19", "April 20", "April 21", "April 22", "April 23", "April 24", "April 25", "April 26", "April 27", "April 28", "April 29", "April 30", "May 1", "May 2", "May 3", "May 4", "May 5", "May 6", "May 7", "May 8", "May 9", "May 10", "May 11", "May 12", "May 13", "May 14", "May 15", "May 16", "May 17", "May 18", "May 19", "May 20", "May 21", "May 22", "May 23", "May 24", "May 25", "May 26", "May 27", "May 28", "May 29", "May 30", "May 31", "June 1", "June 2", "June 3", "June 4", "June 5", "June 6", "June 7", "June 8", "June 9", "June 10", "June 11", "June 12", "June 13", "June 14", "June 15", "June 16", 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IRELAND AND SCOTLAND
... took place on Monday
... Magistrates and
... for the purpose
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... gentlemen was formed
... out of doors, and we
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... this scourge is, except by
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... daily meals, can scarce
... the fact of men, women,
... whole families dying from
... being as the public jour
... want of sufficient boards to
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... Who then that has
... will turn a deaf ear to the
... gentlemen—But we feel
... require such melancholy
... arguments to induce every
... able towards mitigating its
... and suffering. The cases
... composing the Committee
... Esq., Messrs. John
... J. McDonald, J.
... to announce that £20
... at the Parish Church St.
... at the Congregational
... banking together the hand
... which has been transmitted
... John to send home, and
... distressed poor of Ire
... of Scotland.

March 22—Evening.—The news from England by the Steamer *Hibernia*, has caused a rise of 25 cents per barrel in Flour—a sale of 1000 barrels *Gauche's* having been made at 87½—but there are no further buyers at that—1000 lbs. *Jersey Meal* sold at 125. Corn is held at 10 cents higher than on Saturday, say 95 a 100 cents, and one lot of Northern yellow was taken at 81.
Freights.—A ship to sail for Europe about this time has been chartered for the next voyage at 6s. per barrel; 27d. in bags has been bid for immediate shipment; 7s. offered for Flour, and 8s. asked. Sterling bills, 31s 4d.
At Baltimore, on the 19th, *Freights to Liverpool* had slightly declined, though there was still a good demand for Flour and 25d. for Corn. At Philadelphia, on the 19th, there were some engagements for Flour at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. and 25d. per bushel for Grain to Liverpool.

MARRIED.
At St. Patrick's, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. John Cassils, Mr. Samuel J. McCartney, to Miss Sarah Jane Cook, both of that parish.
At Eastport, on Thursday the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Peter Astle Scott, Esquire, Lieutenant Royal Navy, of Her Majesty's Surveying Steamer *Columbia*, to Maria Archibald, only daughter of George Hobbs, Esq. of Eastport.

DIED.
On Saturday last, aged 43 years, Mary, wife of Mr. James Holden, leaving an affectionate husband and large family to mourn their loss.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED—
March 26, Schr. *Mary Jane*, McMaster Eastport, Flour &c.
31, Schr. *Favorite*, Helm, St. John, Molasses & Sugar—J. W. Street.
—CLEARED—
March 30, Schr. *Mary Jane*, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.
Mobile, March 14.—Cleared Ship *Scodi* for Liverpool.

NOTICE.
HAVING been ordered, by a warrant under the hands and seals of Justices Weimore and Knight, to sell so much of the real property, situate 30 days notice, Vol. 1, 1846. I hereby give notice, that I will sell, by public auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Saturday, the 24th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, so much of the real property of the said Wm. H. Craft, situated in the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, as shall be sufficient to pay Nineteen shillings and four pence, with my costs and charges. The above property has been advertised since the 16th February 1847.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, March 27, 1847.

Pews to be sold or Let, FROM EASTER NEXT.
PEWS No. 42 and 47 in ALL SAINTS CHURCH, the same having become forfeited to the Church, for non-payment of Rent.
JAMES W. STREET,
March 31, V. Clerk.

Molasses & Sugar.
JUST arrived, per Schr. "Favorite" from St. John.
10 Hhds Prime retailing Molasses, of excellent quality,
4 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR.
J. W. STREET,
March 31, 1847.

NEW PACKET,
BETWEEN
ST. JOHN, ST. ANDREWS, AND ST. STEPHEN.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has purchased the well known fast sailing
SCHOONER *SPRAY*,
of 34 tons—and will commence running regularly on the above named ports on the 1st of April next, and will be open to receive passengers and cargo. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and safety of passengers.
Apply to the master on board or to W. McLean Esq. at the wharf.
JOHN BALSON,
Master.
March 24, 1847.

To Let.
That Cottage at present occupied by Mr. Robert Kerr—situation on the 1st May, 1847. Apply to the subscriber.
JEROME ALEXANDER,
St. Andrews, March 17, 1847.

Meeting of Courts.
THE Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Criminal Pleas for the County of Charlotte will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Friday the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.
And the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.
At which time and place all Magistrates, Counsel and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.
By order of Her Majesty's Justices
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
St. Andrews, March 10, 1847.

RUM.
Ex. Schr. "Delaware" from Boston, 100 Barrels, 5 Pancheons superior Favore, Java, Jamaica, which he will sell low.
JAMES W. STREET,
March 17, 1847.

PORK & FLOUR.
On Consignment.
5 BBL. Prime PORK, New York Inspection
3 Do Mess do
25 Do Sapp Flour, Brand
5 Do Rye Flour, Brand
J. W. STREET
March 17, 1847.

St. Stephens Bank.
Dividend of FOUR PER CENT from the profits of the last half year, will be payable on the 30th of March next.
D. UPTON,
Cashier.

To Let.
From the 1st of May next—That large and commodious Dwelling House, occupied at present by the Rev. M. Pickles. The premises are so well known to require further description. For terms see apply to the Editor of the Standard, March 10, 1847.

Packet to St. John.
The Schooner "FAVORITE" Helm, Master, will commence her regular trips on the 10th inst. between St. Andrews and St. John. Every attention will be paid to Freight &c.
Passengers taken as usual. Apply to H. HELM.
Rain-Boat Rooms,
St. Andrews, Feb. 23, 1847.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT FOUR PER CENT of the Subscribed Stock in the
RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
will be called for, and made payable at St. Andrews, on the 1st of MAY next.
JOHN WILSON,
President.

PROVISIONS &c.
JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners "Delaware," and "Louisa Willard," from Boston—
3 Hhds. clear Pork, 1 cask Hams
3 Casks Congo Tea, 1 box honey-dew Tobacco
boxes sperm and mould Candles
1 adanawine do do
2 Hags Porto Rico & St. Domingo C^o 14
1 cask refined Whale Oil
1 Hhd. best Vinegar
7 boxes Window Glass, 7x9 to 12x14
5 casks cut Nails from 4 dy. to 20 dy.
9 pieces Sattinet, blue black, and fancy printed
6 Cases containing men's water-proof boots, boys' youths' and children's Boots and Shoes
Ladies' and misses' boots, shoes & slippers
600 bushels yellow Corn
ON HAND—
Blue, black, ivory green and olive broad cloths, tweeds, Orleans, Cashmeres, &c. crims, white, red and yellow flannels, white and brown molasitins, drills, lins, white and brown cottons, ginghams, toweling, bed ticking, osanburgs, rose and point blankets, cotton, striped and check shirting, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarfs and neckerchiefs, cotton, worsted and woolen shawls, thread, sewing silk, buttons, ready-made clothing, consisting of top coats, monkey and short jackets, hunting coats, trousers, vests, drawers, blue and red flannel shirts, striped and check cotton shirts, Beaver silk, felt and glazed hats, fur and glazed caps, southwesters.
ALSO, a good assortment of HARDWARE and GROCERIES, all of which will be sold low for cash or other approved payments.
C. A. BABCOCK.
Feb. 23, 1847.

Tea, Sugar, Raisins, &c.
BLS. Bright SUGAR,
Quarter and Half Boxes fresh RAISINS,
Boxes CANDLES, Boxes SOAP,
W. WHITLOCK

MR HOUGHON,
TAILOR, &c.
BEGS to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that having upon his return from England, recommenced business in Water Street, opposite the store of Messrs. Dismock & Wilson, he now solicits their patronage. Mr. H. would also beg leave to assure all who may do him the honor to favour him with their commands, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit their favours; and having during his stay in Liverpool had many opportunities of visiting several of the first establishments in his line, he flatters himself that he will give general Satisfaction.
St. Andrews, Feb. 18, 1847.

EXECUTORS SALE.
TWO BLS. SUGAR, Public Auction of
Thursday the 13th day of April next, at twelve of the clock in the forenoon, at the house of Lewis Henderson, in the Parish of St. Andrew, in the County of Charlotte, by order of the Court of the Late Justice H. J. Jones, deceased, in consequence of the decease of that person, at a laweet obtained of the Surrogate Judge of the County of said County, the Lands and premises following that is to say: A certain tract of land in the Parish of St. David abroad in Wentworth Division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing one hundred acres being the land formerly purchased by the said Justice H. Woodcock from Allen C. Hayward.
DAVID WOODCOCK, Jr. { Executors
RUFUS WOODCOCK }

GOLDEN FLEECE.
Messrs. BARKER, BROWNE & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in the Provinces, that they are constantly manufacturing HATS of the latest fashion and best description. For beauty of tone and finish, their instruments are not excelled in the United States, and they warrant them to stand the climate and keep in tune for a twelve-month. Hats tuned and repaired.
The respectfully solicit a call from persons from New Brunswick, (their native Province) below purchasing elsewhere.
Orders left at the Office of the St. Andrews Standard, will be attended to.
C. BARKER,
S. J. BROWNE,
EPHRAIM WILLARD,
Boston, July 12, 1846.

REPUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately upon their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.
The widespread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexity of each is marked by a dignified and noble independence of opinion, and a freedom of party coloration.
They contain the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—Blackwood's and the London Quarterly are Tory; the Edinburgh Review, Whig; and the Westminster Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.
The prices of the Reviews are less than one third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the AMERICAN over the ENGLISH reader.
TERMS.
PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum.
For any two, do do 5.00
For any three, do do 7.00
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00
For Blackwood's & the 4 Reviews, 10.00
CLUBBING.
Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.
In all cases without expense to the publishers.
The former may always be done through a Postmaster by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail Post-paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, Post-Paid, directed to the publishers.
N.B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post-Office law, to about one third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.
In all the principal cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from any of New York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.
LEONARD SCOTT & Co., Publishers, 112 Fulton St. New-York.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.
An assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c., which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Patent Lever, Le Pen and Vertical WATCHES, Gold, Plated, and Silver Watch Keys,
Gold, Silver, German do. silk & India rubber; Guards Ladies gold and fancy set BROOCHES and Rings, Gold, silver, and German Silver Penic Cases, Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Cornelian Earrings, gold mounted;
Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings;
Silk, and Russia Leather PURSES,
Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle books, Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES, Silver mounted and Plain SEWING Machines, Bronzed ink stands, Letter Clips,
Red and Fancy Sealing Wax, Thermometers, Plated and Britannia Metal Candelsticks, Snuffers and Trays, Key Rings,
Razors and Razor Straps, Toilets,
Pockets, Lash, and Fine Combs,
Telescopes, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and German silver mounted spectacles,
Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes,
Nail, Pocket & Tailors sensors, Percussion Caps, F. S. Cleavers celebrated fancy Toilet soap, Baggamoon Boards, &c. &c., Galvanic Rings, With a variety of other articles suitable for—
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired, Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted, Cases, and the highest price given for old Gold.
Expected to arrive a very fine Day CLOCK,
G. F. STICKNEY,
26th December, 1846.

Valuable Property for SALE.
THAT well known Establishment in St. Andrews called "Covellands Hotel," at present occupied by the subscribers, The House is 50 feet by 40, with cellars, out kitchen and Woodshed attached; there is Stabling for 20 horses with Byrns, coach houses, a spacious yard, and other conveniences. No situation can be better adapted for the purpose of a respectable Hotel, being central, and close to the Steamboat landing, and adjoining the public square.
The business of this House has been gradually on the increase and will necessarily advance on the completion of the contemplated Rail Road from St. Andrews to Quebec. Should this property not be sold by the last of April next, it will be let for a term of years.
The terms of Sale will be moderate and liberal. For further particulars apply to James W. Street Esq. or the Subscriber.
SAMUEL COPELAND,
St. Andrews, Feb. 10, 1847.
N. B. Copelands Hotel being offered for Sale is therefore closed for the present—but will be re-opened for the accommodation of the public, on the 1st day of May next when due notice will be given.

Brandy, Geneva, &c.
1st Dec. 1846.
Ex Coroner from Liverpool, via St. John, the subscriber has received:
2 P P ES. 5 Hhds COGNAC BRANDY
—Martell and other approved brands,
6 Hhds. very fine Pale Hollands,
2 Bbls. best French Vinegar,
10 Boxes Starch, containing 1 cwt. & 1 cw. ea.
3 Hhds Boiled Oil,
20 Quarter Barrels Gun Powder.
JAMES W. STREET.

BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY,
No. 42 1/2 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
Messrs. BARKER, BROWNE & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in the Provinces, that they are constantly manufacturing HATS of the latest fashion and best description. For beauty of tone and finish, their instruments are not excelled in the United States, and they warrant them to stand the climate and keep in tune for a twelve-month. Hats tuned and repaired.
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DAY & 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,
At his School House in Queen Street, on Monday November 9th.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of McMINN & ALEXANDER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment to Robert Alexander, who alone is authorized to receive the same and by whom all claims justly due by the Firm will be settled.
GEORGE McMINN,
ROBT. ALEXANDER,
St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1847.

TO BE LET.
Those STORES at WELCH POOL, formerly in the occupation of Cadwalader Curry. Apply to Mr. FARMER.
CAUTION.
CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing or negotiating a NOTE UPON HAMBURG drawn by the subscriber some time in May, 1843, in favor of William Patterson for £2400—as he has not received value for the same.
WILLIAM PATTERSON, Jan. St. George, Dec. 13, 1846.

Corn Meal.
THE Subscriber is prepared to supply FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL, of his own manufacture, at low prices for cash.
Feb. 23, 1847. C. A. BABCOCK.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of LARRY WESTON, late of St. Stephen, Eastport, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to MARY WESTON, Administratrix.
St. Stephen, Nov. 16, 1846. J. A. BARKER.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
THE Directors of the Charlotte County Grammar School inform the Public, that Tuition in the above Institution is now given at the following rates:—
Classics, and Mathematics, £1 0 0 per Quarter.
E. Grammar, Geography, &c. 0 15 0
Pencils, Writing, and 0 10 0
Antislavery.
The Directors trust the above low rates of Tuition will meet with general approbation. They also cordially recommend to public attention the efficient state of the School; the Principal having, from personal examination of the best schools in England, been enabled to introduce many improvements in the art of teaching; and having engaged at his own expense a competent Assistant, in order that there might be every facility in carrying out a thorough and complete system of education.
These efforts to increase the utility of the Institution, it is hoped, will be met by a corresponding degree of patronage on the part of the Public.
H. HATCH,
Secretary.
St. Andrews, November 11, 1846.

1847. JUST RECEIVED.
MEN'S, Boys, and Youths Kip and Strong BOOTS,
Do do do Brogans and Booties,
Women's and Misses Leather SHOES,
Children's Leather Shoes and Booties,
ALSO,
Sperma and Tallow Candles, Cigars, Refined White Oil, Cheese, Coffee, Dried Apples, Preserved Currants, Hyson, Touching and Congo Teas, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Painted Tubs and Pails, Axes and Axe-handles, &c. &c.
W. WHITLOCK,
St. Andrews, Feb. 17, 1847.

GRIST MILL.
THE Subscriber is now erecting a Grist Mill, adjoining Messrs. J. & B. Jarvis' Rope Walk, which will be in operation about the first week in January next. This Mill will grind from 150 to 100 Bushels of Oats per day, or other grain in proportion, and will have in connection with it well fitted MILL, with improved Tread head.
Persons bringing grain to this establishment, may rely upon having it ground in a superior manner, by a capable and trustworthy Miller.
St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1846. C. A. BABCOCK.

DAILY STAGE.
BETWEEN
ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN.
The Subscriber respectfully tenders his best thanks for the liberal share of public patronage he has received on this route, and begs to inform the public that he has commenced running a DAILY STAGE between Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen; leaving Saint Andrews every morning at 6 o'clock, and returning from Saint Stephen at 2 P. M. Books kept at Ross's Hotel, St. Andrews, and at Thos Quin's Hotel, St. Stephen.
No exertion will be spared to make the passengers comfortable.
THOS. HARDY,
Mail Contractor.

NOTICE.
This Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of McMINN & ALEXANDER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment to Robert Alexander, who alone is authorized to receive the same and by whom all claims justly due by the Firm will be settled.
GEORGE McMINN,
ROBT. ALEXANDER,
St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1847.

TO BE LET.
Those STORES at WELCH POOL, formerly in the occupation of Cadwalader Curry. Apply to Mr. FARMER.
CAUTION.
CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing or negotiating a NOTE UPON HAMBURG drawn by the subscriber some time in May, 1843, in favor of William Patterson for £2400—as he has not received value for the same.
WILLIAM PATTERSON, Jan. St. George, Dec. 13, 1846.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

