

The Standard.

Vol. 15

No 18

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12 6d in Advance

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1848.

[15 at the end of the Year

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

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

Due at St. Andrews (Close at Saint Andrews.

TUESDAY	FRIDAY 31st March 5 AM
25th March, 6 PM	Tuesday 17th April
11th April	Friday 28th "
25th "	Tuesday 5th May
24th May	Friday 12th "
9th "	Tuesday 23rd "
16th "	Friday 26th "
23rd "	Tuesday 5th June
30th "	Friday 19th "
6th June	Tuesday 23rd "
13th "	Friday 4th July
20th "	Tuesday 7th "
27th "	Friday 21st "
4th July	Tuesday 1st August
11th "	Friday 4th "
18th "	Tuesday 15th "
25th "	Friday 18th "
1st August	Tuesday 29th "
8th "	Friday 1st September
15th "	Tuesday 12th "
22nd "	Friday 25th "
29th "	Tuesday 26th "
5th September	Friday 29th "
12th "	Tuesday 10th October
19th "	Friday 13th "
26th "	Tuesday 24th "
3d October	Friday 27th "
10th "	Tuesday 7th Novem'r
17th "	Friday 10th "
24th "	Tuesday 21st "
31st "	Friday 24th "
7th November	Tuesday 5th Decem'r
14th "	Friday 8th "
21st "	Tuesday 19th "
28th "	Friday 22d "
5th December	
12th "	
19th "	
26th "	
2d Jan'y 1849	
9th "	
16th "	

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Watches, Jewellery, &c

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

Among them are—
Patent Lever, Le Pen and Vertical WATCHES, Gold, Plated, and Silver Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German do. Silk & Indiarubber Guard Ladies gold and fancy set BROOCHES and Ring Gold, silver, and German Silver Pencil Cases, Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Cornelia Earrings, gold mounted; and other fittings; Silk, and Russia Leather PURSES, Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle book Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES, Silver mounted and Plain SCENT Bottles, Broiled Ink stands, Letter Clips, Red and Fancy sealing Wax, Thermometers, Plated and Britannia Metal Candelsticks, Snuffe and Trays, Key Rings, Razors and Razor Straps, Tea Bells, Pocket Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and German silver mounted spectacles, Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes, Nail, Pocket & Tailors scissors, Percussion Caps, F. S. Cleavers celebrated fancy Toilet soap, Baggammon Boards, &c. &c. Galvanic Rings, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired, Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted, Expected Daily—a very fine 14 DAY CLOCK, Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.

G. F. STICKNEY.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex. Schooners "Nelson & Defiance" from Boston.

BBLs. & Half Bbls. S. F. FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, in small packages, Indian Meal, Ground Hams (new) clear Potk—Cheese—ground Coffee—small kegs Soured Tripe (a nice article)—P. Leaf Mats, Cattle and Horse Cakes, a variety of Wooden Ware, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Mens, B-y's & Youths coarse and fine Boots & Shoes—Womens and Misses, and Childrens Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes. Mens and Womens India Rubber.

W. WHITLOCK.

Table of Colonial Duties, and Exemptions from Duties.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.

SPECIFIC.

On British and On Foreign Colonial produce, growth or manufacture.

£ s d

Apples per bushel 0 0 6 0 6

Butter, per hundred weight 0 4 6 0 9 0

Candies of all kinds except sperm & wax per lb. 0 0 1 0 0 1 1

Sperm & Wax per lb. 0 0 3 0 0 4

Cattle of all kinds over one year old 1 0 0 2 0 0

Cheese per hundred weight 0 3 0 0 6 0

Clocks or Clock cases of all kinds, each 0 5 0 0 15 0

Coffee per lb. 0 0 1 0 0 1 1

Fish of Foreign taking or curing dried or salted, per hundred weight Free 0 2 6

Pickled per barrel Free 10 5 0

Fruit, dried, per cwt. 0 5 0 0 7 6

Horses, Mares & Geldings, each 2 0 0 3 0 0

Leather 0 0 1 0 0 2 1

Sole per pound 0 0 1 0 0 2 1

Upper leather per lb. 0 0 1 0 0 2 1

Harness and Belt leather, per lb. 0 0 1 0 0 2 1

Sheep skins, tanned and dressed per dozen 0 2 6 0 3 0

Calf Skins tanned, per doz 0 2 6 0 6 0

Malt Liquors of every description, (not being aqua vite, otherwise charged with duty,) whether in Bottles or otherwise per gal 0 0 3 0 0 6

Meats, fresh, per cwt. 0 4 2 0 6 3

Salted and cured, pr cwt. 0 2 6 0 5 0

Molasses and Treacle, pr gal 0 0 1 0 0 3

Spirits and Cordials, viz:—

Brandy, per gallon, 0 3 0 0 3 0

Rum and other Spirits, & Cordials:—

For every gal of such rum or other Spirits or cordials of any strength, under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 26 by the Bubble 0 1 0 0 4 3

And for every bubble below 26 in number, an additional per gallon 0 0 2 0 0 2

Lemon Syrup per gallon 0 1 0 0 1 0

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves per pound 0 0 1 0 0 2

Refined, Crushed per cwt. 0 5 0 0 10 0

Of all kinds, except Refined & crushed per cwt. 0 2 6 0 6 0

Tea, per pound 0 0 2 0 0 2

Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff & cigars, per lb 0 0 1 0 0 1

Wines, per gallon, 0 3 0 0 3 0

Wheat Flour, per barrel 0 1 0 0 2 0

Ad valorem

On the following articles for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, videlicet:—

Boots, Shoes and other leather manufactures 4 0 0 30 0 0

Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs and other Vehicles 4 0 0 30 0 0

Chairs, and prepared parts of or for chairs; clock wheels Machinery or materials for Clocks; Household Furniture, (except the property of Passengers & Emigrants for their own use and not intended for sale); Looking Glasses; Oranges and Lemons; Whale oil, (except the return cargoes of vessels fitted out for Fishing Voyages from Ports in this Province); Wooden Ware of all kinds: Matchboxes; Corn Brooms & brushes; Hats and hat bodies 4 0 0 20 0 0

Piano Fortes; snuff & cigars 10 0 0 20 0 0

Cordage Free. 10 0 0

Bread and Biscuit 4 0 0 10 0 0

All other Goods, Wares and Merchandise, not otherwise charged with Duty, and not hereafter declared to be free of Duty, for every hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, 4 0 0 15 0 0

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Anchors; Ashes; Baggage and Apparel not intended for sale; Barilla; Beans and Peas; Books, printed; Barr Stones; Canvases; Carriages of travellers not intended for sale; Chain Cables and other Chains for Ships' use; Coal Tar; Coals; Combs, Bullion, and Diamonds; Composition Nails and Spikes for Ship Building; Corn, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Rice ground and unground, and Buckwheat unground; Barley Meal, Rye Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Buckwheat Meal, and Calavan; Cotton Wool and Cotton Warp; Cop-

per in sheets, bars, and bolts, for ship-building; Corn Broom Brush; Dog Stones; Duck; Dye Wood; Eggs; Felt; Fishing Craft Utensils, Instruments, and Bait; Fruits, Fresh Roots and Vegetables of all kinds, except Apples, Oranges, and Lemons; Furniture, Working Tools, and Implements, the property of Emigrants, not intended for sale; Gypsum, ground and unground; Hemp, Flax, and Tow; Hides, green, and salted; Iron, in bolts, bars, plates, sheets, and Pig Iron; Lines and Twines for the Fisheries; Looking Glass Plates; Manufactures of all kinds; Mill Saws; Morocco Skins; Nets and Seines; Oakum; Oil, Blubber, Fins, and Skins, the produce of Creatures living in the Sea, the return of Vessels fitted out in this Province for Fishing Voyages; Oil—Seal, God, Porpoise, Palm, and Rape; Ores of all kinds; Pitch; Plants, Shrubs, and Trees; Poultry of all kinds; Printing Paper; Quicksilver; Rags, Old Rope, and Junk; Rock Salt; Rosin; Sail Cloth of all kinds; Salt; Seeds of all kinds; Sails and Rigging saved from Vessels wrecked; Sheathing Paper; Ships, Ship Tackle, and Apparel; Skins, Furs, Pelts, or Tails, undressed; Soap, Green; Spikes and Sheathing Nails; Steam Engines, Boilers, and Machinery for Mills; Stones, unmanufactured; Tallow; Tar; Tin; Sheets and Bloels; Tobacco, unmanufactured; Turpentine; Varnish of all kinds; Wood and Lumber of all kinds except Cedar, Spruce, Pine, and Hemlock Shingles; Wool; Zinc.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

The steam Packet Avon, Lieut. Philip Hast, R. N., commander, has arrived at Ship Island from Tampico and Vera Cruz. We have received our files and correspondence from the city of Mexico to the 18th inst. and from Vera Cruz to the afternoon of the 16th inst. at which the steamer sailed. The news is very important.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13, 1848.

It is reported on the authority of the Progresso, the "Puro" paper, published at Queretaro, that Pena y Pena has asked that four months be now allowed him to obtain a ratification of the treaty. I can learn of no other authority for the report, and am disposed to doubt its truth; for if Pena y Pena is desirous of the ratification of the treaty, his only prospect of succeeding is by pressing the subject upon Congress immediately. It is added, too, that the Mexicans have great hopes of obtaining concessions and modifications of the treaty as approved by the Senate of the United States, from our own commissioner or commissioners. Mr. Clifford arrived here day before yesterday, with the Secretary of the Commissioner, Mr. Walsh, and was very handsomely received—all the troops in the city having by order of General Butler, turned out to give him a reception.

The prospect is still favorable for speedy meeting of Congress at Queretaro; and for my own part, notwithstanding the contradictory rumors and reports on the subject, I shall be disappointed if the treaty is not ratified within a month or six weeks. In anticipation of favorable action upon the treaty, all the sick who can bear removal, numbering one thousand were yesterday sent to Jalapa with an escort commanded by Lieut. Col. Preston, of the 4th Kentucky Regiment.

Ten persons, Lieuts. Hare, Dutton, and Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergeants B. F. Wragg and Stuart of 7th Infantry; John Wall, private, Jesse Armstrong, discharged, teamster, John D. Hollister, an American citizen, and John Laverty, a Canadian Frenchman, are in confinement, charged with the murder of Manuel Terrillo, and attempted burglary of the house in which he was killed. Trial to come off on the 13th.

Lieut. Thomas H. Bassey, 4th Infantry, has been dismissed from the service for disobedience of orders and conduct unbefitting an officer and a gentleman.—N. O. Pic. 22d ult.

Editing a Newspaper.—The following sensible remarks upon the subject of editing a newspaper were by an American paper.—

We would commend them to the attention of those who cudgel their brains, or rather we should say scratch their brains, where brains should be, to coax out original ideas:—

"We never could see the virtue of the boast which is so often made by papers and magazines, that so large a portion of their pages is original. Such originality is too often maintained at the expense of worth. The best exchanges of our acquaintance are by no means those which have the greatest amount of 'original' matter. There is more editorial tact and talent required to make prov- per and practical selections, than is put in requisition by the production of the vaunting original papers, who seem to regard originality as the only requisite for a good periodical. A good newspaper is always dependent upon other resources than its own, and the boast of a periodical that it is entirely original, is too often like the boast of a library, if it should claim to have the production of only one author."

BANGOR, APRIL 14.—Magnetic Telegraph.—The attention of our citizens has recently been called to the subject of a telegraph connection between this city and Portland and the British Provinces. Mr. James Eddy, the agent of the proprietors of the Magnetic Telegraph patent, arrived in this city a few days since for the purpose of raising here a sufficient amount of the stock and the formation of a company for the construction of a telegraphic wire between Portland and Calais.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Alderman's room on Monday evening, when the subject was generally laid open to those present by Mr. Eddy. This meeting proved so entirely satisfactory that it was adjourned to meet on Thursday evening in the City Hall.

On Thursday evening there was a good attendance. Major Oliver Frost was appointed Chairman. Mr. Eddy made his statements and estimates, and answered a variety of questions proposed to him, when Col. Cyrus Goss, Captain Waldo T. Pierce, Moses L. Appleton, Esq., and Major Oliver Frost were appointed a Committee to open subscriptions and to adopt such preliminary measures as in their opinion will secure the telegraphic connection of this city with the other cities.

The sum required for Bangor to raise is \$10,000, and she will then be in connection with Portland on the one hand, and with the Province of New-Brunswick on the other, and through her, with Europe by means of the steamers. The stock in other lines has proved profitable and is yearly increasing in value, as people become more accustomed to the use of this agent in the transmission of intelligence.

Corrections Retort.—A Baptist minister from England, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, who was settled some years since in that city, was distinguished in his native country for disinterested labor and ready wit. He devoted several years of the last part of his life to gratuitous labor in a populous town about three miles from his residence, to which place he walked every Lord's day morning, preached three times, and then walked home. On one Lord's day morning, as he walked along, meditating in his sermons for the day, he met one of those important personages, called parish priests, a race happily unknown, at least in the plenitude of his persecutive power, in this country.

Well, said his reverence, I suppose you are on your way to your preaching again?

Yes, sir, was the modest reply of the humble Baptist minister.

It's high time the Government took up this subject, and put a stop to this kind of travelling preaching; indeed, there is something like it intended.

They will have rather hard work, sir, said the imperturbable Baptist.

I am not very sure of that, rejoined the priest; at any rate, I will see whether I cannot stop you myself.

I judge, said the worthy man, you will find it more difficult than you suppose. Indeed, there is but one way to stop my preaching, but there are three ways to stop yours.

What, fellow, do you mean by that? asked his reverence in a towering passion.

Why, sir, replied the little Baptist preacher, with most provoking coolness, why, sir, there is but one way of stopping my preaching, that is by cutting my tongue out.

But there are three ways to stop yours; for, take your book from you and you can't preach; take your gown from you and you dare not preach; and take your pay from you and you won't preach.

The parson vanished.

This conversation occurred just before Lord Sidmouth's attempt to stop itinerant preaching, in 1812.

The Farmer's Wife.—The following remarks relating to the condition of woman:—

"The female is formed in a delicate mould of endurance rather than action. In every state of dependence upon man. To the savage hunter, she is but as one of the tamed, beautiful and affectionate animals around him, and shares his regards with the sheep and the ox, who yield him food and raiment. To the husbandmen she resumes her native dignity, and is no longer the slave or the plaything of her tyrant, used at will or caprice, worn out and thrown aside; but becomes the partner of his life, the mistress of his home, the prop and stay of his soul; that bosom no longer racked with jealous tortures of love or each forms the happiness of each. She is the common mother of the whole family; and all are bound to her by one holy bond of filial obedience. And in this community alone woman enjoys that true liberty and love which is her birthright and her blessing."

GENEROUS.—A party of five young Irish women, on their way to Honesville, Pa., were on presenting their railroad fares, found to have been imposed upon by some scoundrel who had passed off upon them \$14 of counterfeit money. It was every farthing they had; and they were about being left, when a company of Sullivan county lumbermen interposed, and generously contributed \$15 of good money to the unfortunate strangers. Such evidence of true nobility is highly creditable to the noble-hearted backwoodsmen.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SECTS.

There is no portion of human history more burning than that of Sects. When meditate on the grand moral and its glory purpose of Christianity, in which all its glory consists; when I consider how plainly Christianity attaches importance to nothing but to the moral excellence, the disinterested, diving virtue, which was embodied in the life of its founder; and when, from this position, I look down on the Sects which have figured, and now figure in the Church, when I see them making such a stir about matters generally so unessential; when I see them seizing on a disputed and disputable doctrine, making it a watch-word, a test of God's favor, a bond of communion, a ground of self-complacency, a badge of peculiar holiness, a warrant for condemning its rejectors, however imbued with the spirit of Christ; when I see them overlooking the weightier matters of the law, and laying infinite stress here on a bishop and prayer-book, there on the quantity of water applied in baptism, and there in some dark solution of an incomprehensible article of faith; when I see the mock dignity of their exclusive claims to truth, to Churchship, to the promises of God's word; when I hear the mimic thunder bolts of denunciation and ex-communication, which they delight to hurl; when I consider how their deep theology in proportion as it is examined evaporates into words, how many opposite and extravagant notions are covered by the same broad shield of mystery and tradition, and how commonly the persuasion of infallibility is proportioned to the absurdity of the creed; when I consider these things, and other matters of like import, I am lost in amazement at the amount of arrogant folly, of self-complacent intolerance, of almost incredible blindness to the best and essence of Christianity which the history of Sects reveals, [Wm. E. Chaunting]

Farms on the Sea Coast.—As a general thing, farms on the sea-coast are not naturally so fertile as lands in the interior, but the ocean is a great reservoir or manure. Sea weeds, muscle beds, fish, &c. abound, and by industry in collecting and care in applying, immense quantities of fertilizing substances may be used to great advantage.

A committee of the Barnstable County Agricultural Society, state that John Doane, who owns a sandy farm, and who purchased it twenty-seven years ago in a very unproductive condition, has increased its fertility five times greater than when he first took it. He has done this by ploughing in sea-weed and making compost of sea-weeds, &c., in his barn yard.

The shore farmers should make the most of their advantages in regard to the supplies of manure which Old Ocean throws up to them.

Man to Man.—A person by the name of Mann, in his walks, used frequently to meet a gentleman who was known to be disordered in his intellect, but whose conduct had always been inoffensive. It so happened that the madman met him on a narrow causeway; and having a large stick in his hand, when he came up to Mr. Mann, he made a sudden stop and sternly pronounced, "Who are you sir?" the other not at all alarmed, and willing to soothe his assailant with a pun replied, "Why sir, I am a double man, Mann by name, and man by nature." "Are you so, sir?" says the insane person. "Why, you are a man beside myself; and we two will fight you two." Upon which he knocked Mr. Mann into the ditch and deliberately walked off.

Prince Christophe, who long reigned at Hayti, and has been for some months imprisoned for debt, has just been set at liberty by the charitable zeal of M. Pole, director of the prison; who succeeded in raising a subscription of 1,000fr. for paying his creditors and defraying his passage to England.—[Moniteur Belge, March 27.]

NEWSPAPERS.—There is no book so cheap as a newspaper, none so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured out in suitable proportions as to time and quality. Being new every week or day, it invites to habit of reading, and afterwards an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so essential to the welfare of the individual and the community. It causes many an hour to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise have been spent in idleness and mischief.

A COMPLIMENT.—"Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said a female to her visitors, one day.—"I'm at home myself, and wish you all were."

European Intelligence.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland was most deplorable. The majority of the people were armed, and seemed resolved upon some desperate act, which would secure to them the accomplishment of their darling hopes, or plunge them still deeper into the abyss of misery. The divergence between the Repealers headed by O'Connell, and the party led on by Mitchell, was becoming greater every day; the O'Connellists declaring that they would adhere to the Repeal by peaceful and constitutional means only. A division of opinion existed in the Committee of the Repeal Association, the advocates for physical force being not insignificant to those who advocated moral force only, and, in consequence of this state of matters, it was not at all unlikely that the withdrawal of the O'Connells from Conciliation Hall, would shortly take place. The rent had fallen to £25. Intelligence of some disastrous event, arising out of the excited state of the country, was expected almost by every post.

Great and influential bodies continued to pour in addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their determination to support the Government, but it was doubtful whether the whole weight of the Government, with even the support of the O'Connells, would be able to prevent some great explosion. The gun on the Savings Banks in Cork and the South of Ireland, was going on with accelerated speed. The depositors desiring their funds were paid in Bank of Ireland notes, which were speedily converted into gold. Mr. Mitchell's language in the "United Irishman" increased in violence daily, an example which was emulated by the Nation. A late number of the latter contained a letter from a parish Priest, setting forth the doctrine of Catholic resistance. It inculcated the doctrine of arming quietly, and goes on to say to the people, "make your peace with God, but your houses in order, and prepare to die." It then teaches them to bide their time; and then, when it comes, every man must vow before God and his country, to lessen, if he can, by one man at least, the enemies of his native land, and to die. Such language, coupled as it was with minute instructions from the "United Irishman" how to drill, carry, and use the pike and rifle, could only be productive of some mighty catastrophe. Amongst the converts to Repeal the Earl of Shrewsbury was said to be one. The fair of losing his estates no doubt aided his conversion. The state prosecutions against Mitchell, O'Brien, and Meagher, commenced on the first day of term, and true bills were found against them.

A communication from Youghal stated, that from Youghal to Mallow, from Cappoquin to Clonmel, nothing was spoken of but rifles, and rifle clubs, pikes, barricades, &c. A club of two thousand persons assembled at Clonmel. In a quarter, not quite a thousand miles from Limerick, 9,000 men were nightly engaged in practising the pike exercise. One case is mentioned of arms having been conveyed in a coffin from a dead yard in Limerick, for some miles, accompanied by a woman, who sat beside it apparently in the profoundest affliction. At Cork, pikes were publicly exhibited after by those who could not afford a gun.

The members of the Repeal Association who attended the soiree given to Mr. Smith O'Brien and his colleagues, on the 15th, issued a declaration that they did so, solely to pay a compliment to those gentlemen, and not to express any adhesion to the particular principles of the confederation.

* Attempt of Tom Steele to commit Suicide.

One of the most melancholy events connected with affairs in Ireland, is the attempt of Tom Steele to commit suicide. He was the bosom friend of O'Connell, the "head pacificator," and a true worthy Irishman. On the 19th he attempted to put an end to his existence by throwing himself off the Waterloo Bridge, in London. He was seen to perform the rash act, and a boat put off to his assistance. The only injury he has suffered is the shock to his system from having fallen into the water. He wore his celebrated cap at the time, and took it off his head before he threw himself into the Thames.

The following is a letter written by Mr. Steele to one of his most intimate friends, immediately prior to his attempt at suicide:

"Wednesday, April 19, 1845.
"My dear ———— You will, I well know, read this letter of your old friend with deep pain."

But when you contemplate the dreary and heart-breaking present aspect of Ireland, and contrast it with what it was in its majestic, peaceful movement, under the sublime and benign moral sway of my ever-deplored friend and leader, august O'Connell, you cannot be surprised that, with a complication of private life upon me at the same time, the ties of life are with me disengaged, and in disruption for ever.

The highest aspirations of my nature were, that I should be O'Connell's principal instrument of peace, his "Head Pacifier of Ireland," in his efforts for the peaceful, bloodless regeneration of his own country, and for setting an example to other realms, as was nobly proved in England by Richard Cobden and his League, how revolutions may be achieved, or the consolidated organization of public opinion, and without pollution of carnage, bloodshed, and convulsion.

Before you receive this to-morrow, I will have ceased to live. I am quite weary of existence, although, of course, as a matter of mainly firmness, in private society, I deport myself as if I were without a care.

I shall manage the matter in such a way that there shall be no cause for the ceremony

of a coroner's inquest, and post mortem examination. When a thing of this kind must be done, the more quietly and less theatrically it is done the better.

I am, with most grateful feelings for all your kindness to me for so many years, as a private friend and public journalist.

My dear ———— Farewell for ever.
Adequately yours—Farewell for ever.
THOMAS STEELE.

ARMING OF THE CHARTISTS IN SCOTLAND.

We regret to state that intelligence has reached us of the regular organization of the Chartist forces in Scotland. A public meeting has been held at Aberdeen, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the "National Convention," and measures were adopted for the enrolment of volunteers. After the public meeting, about 100 persons appeared in the Union hall. Five hundred persons were enrolled as a "National Guard," and after some correspondence with Birmingham, respecting the supply of arms, had been read, it was resolved that a gun and bayonet should be ordered for each member forthwith. The special constables were in readiness on Tuesday night, but no apprehensions were entertained that the peace of the town would be disturbed. A good deal of uneasiness prevails in Warwickshire, where, in some of the coal districts near Coventry, the colliers were expected to turn out, but the troops in that quarter were all ready to act in the event of any emergency. We believe the military precautions taken throughout the country, especially in Ireland, afford no hope to the disaffected that their wild objects can be obtained by physical force.

FRANCE.

The great people now held up to mankind by the French Provisional Government must bear its fruits for good or for evil in ages yet to come. As each day unfolds the history of its momentous occurrences, all Europe waits in breathless suspense anxiously expecting some new and hitherto anticipated event.

Only last Sunday Paris was the scene of one of those extraordinary demonstrations which can only occur in that capital. Fortunately it passed off without bloodshed. It seems that a plot was actually formed to intimidate the Provisional Government, and M. Lamartine, M. Marrast, and other moderate members therefrom, and form a new Government consisting of Ledru—Roulin, Cabot, Blanqui, Albert Louis Blanc, Ficoen, Arago, Raspail, and Pierre le Roux. A meeting was accordingly got up at the Champ de Mars, on Sunday, with this ulterior object. However Lamartine and Marrast have got previous intelligence of the plot, and counteracted their designs. The national guards, as well as the mobiles, were called out, and the critical state of things, which threatened a complete reign of terror, furnished the Government with a pretence to call in the military, all classes now deeming the lately proscribed troops of the line as the defenders of order, life, and property. A couple of regiments were brought into Paris, Cannon, for the first time since the Revolution, was placed before the Hotel de Ville. Of the national guards of Paris no fewer than 120,000 assembled on the quays and boulevards, joined by 40,000 of the mobile or suburbs; to those were added 20,000 of the guards mobile, and this body, between which and the national guards some jealousy had previously existed, fraternised as they passed each other, and their common differences were buried in oblivion. The pace of Paris was thus secured.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is adopting every possible measure of defence. The military reinforcement demanded by Prince Paskievitch has arrived, and set off for the frontiers. 100,000 are to follow, if necessary should require it. Warsaw is permeated by patrols, but it seems more of the life of a carnival than of a scene of war. Every where strains of lively music resound, because the Poles expect their deliverance by Germany, and hope to secure it by remaining quiet to the end.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved. At Berlin, as elsewhere, the labor question is the question of the day, and the workmen take it into their own hands and debate it, after their manner in clubs and at the street corners. Piecework is proscribed; short time and high wages enforced.

The provinces bordering on the Rhine are in a very disturbed state, and attempts made by some of the people to stop the navigation of the Rhine by steamers, show that ignorant prejudices may reduce the population into the most culpable excesses.

AUSTRIA.

It was reported in Vienna on Sunday evening, that a courier had arrived from the seat of war in Italy with intelligence of an important victory, said to have been gained by Radetzky.

Great apprehensions were entertained in Vienna, in consequence of a meeting of operatives, which was to have been held on Sunday last. The news of the ridiculous failure of the Chartist attempt in London, arrived in Vienna on Saturday, and so inspired the bourgeois composing the national guard, that they turned out in such force as to render any attempt hopeless, on the part of the operatives to create an insurrection.

POLAND.

POLEN. Advice from Posen of the 10th state that the proclamation of General Wisnien has pleased neither the Poles nor the

German. At Wroclaw, Schrode, and Rogow, the Poles have erected entrenchments and have concentrated there the principal efficient part of their army. It is said that with the artillery they are 10,000 strong. The summons to lay down their arms is not having had effect, a strong force has been dispatched against the insurgents, provided with six cannons and four howitzers. A kind of battle was fought on the 9th, by the troops under Colonel Leszczko and the Polish population of the Trzemeszo. The Prussian military commanders in other parts of the grand duchy are zealously engaged in disarming the Poles. Count Potulski, a Polish landlord, was shot by some hussars, who had just disarmed the inhabitants of his village.

SPAIN.

Madrid is tranquil. The papers narrate a most singular occurrence, nothing less than the banishment of the Duke and Duchess Montpensier to Seville. This circumstance is explained as follows:—The Duke of Montpensier gave a hint to his sister-in-law, in private conversation with her, that her diadem would be more steady on her brow if her ministers would yield a little more to the spirit of the age by adopting a less despotic policy. Isabella repeated this to Christina and Christina to Narvaez. An intimation was immediately given to the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier that they had her Majesty's gracious permission to visit Andalusia, after which they would find in Seville an agreeable sejour. They were to start on the 15th.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

The Patrie of the 17th says: "A letter from Venice, which has just arrived, states that Verona has been taken by the Piedmontese army." This news is confirmed by the latest accounts.

Twelve hundred Venetians have been deported at Montebello, near Vicenza, by a body of 6000 Austrian infantry and cavalry. The most of the Venetians were the students who volunteered from Padua and Venice. Many were killed.

The Pope and the Jesuits.—While the whole of Europe is agitated and convulsed with political change—her time-honored and most powerful monarchies in a state of transition—thrones abandoned, and Kings and Emperors trembling for their personal safety, an event has recently taken place at Rome scarcely less wonderful than the revolution of Empires, or the dethronement of Kings. The Jesuits—long considered the most powerful champions of Catholicity, and the most devoted supporters of the chair of St. Peter—have received orders from the Pope to finally leave Rome!! The correspondent of the Daily News, under date April 1st, writes:

The Society of the Jesuits has been finally ordered to quit the capital of the catholic world, and their colleges suppressed, and their head quarters removed, with general effect, set on their central banner is a puzzle. Not in Italy, most assuredly, every one of the various states of the peninsula having shown marvellous pliancy in considering them the agents of Austria and the foes of freedom. Yesterday Cardinal Castiglione received the orders of Pius IX to communicate to General Roon (an honest Fleming) the decision of his Holiness; to the effect, that he must march bag and baggage out of this city, and giving him and his associates reasonable delay to pack up. The vast property which had fallen into the hands of the society for the last thirty years, during which they had the undisputed control over the consciences of the rich and nobles of the land, is now to be transferred to the administrative capacity of Cardinal Vizzardi.

The immediate cause of this extraordinary movement does not appear, but it is evident that the Pope distrusts the Jesuits who have always been strongly attached to the house of Hapsburg and the upholders of absolutism in Europe. Now that His Holiness has put himself at the head of the liberal movement in Italy to promote the political regeneration of that noble country, it is just possible that the expatriation of the descendants of Ignatius Loyola may have been dictated by the feeling that the liberties of Italy would never be safe, nor the Sovereign Pontiff's own position secure, while surrounded by a body whose sympathies were opposed to his more enlarged and enlightened views.

Whatever may be gained to freedom by the expulsion of the Jesuits from Rome, and probably from Europe, is likely to be lost, says the writer we have already quoted, to Literature and Science.

THE EAST.

By extraordinary express dates have been received from Calcutta to the 7th, and Bombay to the 15th of March. The papers are almost wholly devoid of political intelligence. India is tranquil throughout, and the Punjab is, if possible, more peaceable than the Company's dominions. Scinde has all at once become transformed from our most sickly to one of our healthiest states. Seventeen thousand troops continue to garrison the frontier of the Indus.

The commercial intelligence begins to improve, and though money is scarce, confidence deficient, and transactions few, the worst is considered past.

Commercial.—There has been less excitement in political circles during the last week, and trade, although not active, has been a little more steady.

The transactions in Colonial produce continue limited, but the markets have assumed a healthier aspect. Merchants are less anxious to realise, and in some instances improved prices have been obtained, particularly

for sugar. The Cotton market remains quiet, and the Corn trade has assumed a firmer tone, prices having advanced beyond our last quotations.

The demand for all descriptions of iron is still limited and prices not improved. The accounts from Manchester and the Woolen districts of Yorkshire are more encouraging, a greater amount of business is being transacted, and hopes are entertained that, ere long, employment will become more general and extensive. The stock of money continues to accumulate, and is greater than for some years at this period. The rate of discount is still low, being 3½ per cent, for the best bills. On the whole, the prospects in commercial affairs have a decidedly better appearance, and we consider that there are just grounds to expect that they will continue to improve.

The prices of Flour are for best Western Canal 27s 6d, to 28s, for Philadelphia and Canadian 27s to 27s 6d.

Financial.—The European Times says: Not the slightest amelioration has taken place in credit or confidence throughout Europe. In France commerce is at a complete standstill, and the uncertainty which hangs over the financial position of the republic quite totally precludes an security being felt for the future.

The British government continues to increase the military force in Ireland.

The warlike preparations in all parts of France are going on with unabated energy.

The cholera has made its appearance near Trebizonde, on the southern border of the Black Sea.

Russia having withdrawn a portion of her troops from Circassia, the mountaineers are said to be preparing for a vigorous attack upon those that remain.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—A copy of the Eastport Sentinel of the 3d inst. having been sent to me, I noticed the following editorial remarks, which if founded on fact, were deservedly severe, but if not, require to be qualified. Now Sir, I, as a resident of St. Andrews, am not willing that any incorrect statement or wholesale slander, respecting our town, should be sent abroad, without being refuted, and have taken some pains to ascertain the true version of the affair. The following paragraph is from the Sentinel of Wednesday last:

St. Andrews Magnanimity.

We learn that a respectable citizen of this town was refused a dinner at a public house at St. Andrews recently, because our common Father and Creator was pleased to create him with a dark skin. He had been busily engaged with his customers about the house, and being much fatigued and hungry, requested to be provided with a luncheon—his own delicacy preventing him from wishing a seat at the general eating table; and he was answered only by a gaping stare of some dirty servants. What we once heard of a runaway slave is strictly true: that people at the north need not fear to be overrun by the blacks in case they should be emancipated by the South, for the cold weather would half kill them, and prejudice would half kill them, and so halves make a whole. Refuse a brother man a dinner merely because he is black? O, free and equal Bluesnoddem!! Tell it not in Gath!! Mr. Crawford is a man we should be happy at any time to have seated with us at our table.

The above is the statement given to the Sentinel, and a more wilfully false and malicious report has seldom been circulated. But what are the facts? A decently dressed coloured man (the Eastport barber I am informed) called at one of our hotels, during the sitting of the Court in this town, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, he was met in the hall by one of the attendants, a clean neatly attired girl, and asked for a luncheon, he was shown into the public sitting room, where he was shortly after met by some of the gentlemen who returned from dinner, and asked them if he could get a luncheon, the reply he received was that they would see, and immediately informed the landlord, who at once ordered a dinner; he then went to see "the respectable citizen of Eastport," but learned he had gone out, leaving word that he would return in a few minutes. The dinner was kept waiting upwards of an hour, but the "hungry man" did not return. This is the true version of the affair. A word more and I have done. Your brother editor of the Sentinel, in his notice, has cast a reflection upon the whole inhabitants, based upon Crawford's false report; perhaps he may yet find out—that the Bluesnoddem are truly free, and that they hail every honest man be he ever so dark-skinned, as a brother. We have neither slaves nor slaveholders amongst us, nor are we living in slavish fear.

Yours,
FAIR PLAY.

Free Colonial Interchange.—The last Royal Gazette contains a Proclamation by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor ordering that, whereas the importation of all articles, the growth, production or manufacture of this Province, (excepting Spirituous Liquors) has by law been permitted free from duty into the Province of Nova Scotia from the 1st of May instant—therefore His Excellency establishes that the sixth of May instant, shall be the day on which all duty on all articles, (excepting Spirituous Liquors) being the growth, production or manufacture of the said Province of Nova Scotia, imported into this Province from and after that time, shall cease and determine.

We rejoice that the foolish restrictions which have heretofore hampered the trade between New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been abolished, and that common sense and common justice have at length been allowed to operate. The suicidal policy so

long pursued by the local Legislatures has not only greatly reduced, but almost annihilated the trade between the people of the two Provinces, and we are thankful that it is now at an end. A new era this day dawns upon our local trade, and we trust ere long to be able to announce that the whole of the British Possessions in North America have adopted the spirit of the free inter-colonial Act.

Winter Wheat.—Mr. Thomas R. Barker, of Fredericton, sowed last Fall a small quantity of winter Wheat on his farm opposite that city, intending it as an experiment, and if it should succeed to sow it extensively for the future. The result has been highly favorable, the wheat being now nearly six inches from the ground, and promises to be an excellent crop. His success will no doubt be considered a sufficient guarantee for others to follow the example, and the advantages of the winter Wheat in escaping the ravages of the weevil and other destructive insects, should stimulate our farmers to adopt this mode of raising wheat.—New Brunswick.

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

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1845.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—H. Fisher.
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.

St. Andrews and North House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews

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

Director this week—F. A. Babcock.
J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.

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

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.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, —Apl 22; Montreal, —Apl 23
London, —Apl 21; Quebec, —Apl 25
Edinburgh, —Apl 20; Halifax, —May 2
Paris, —Apl 19; New York, —May 3
Toronto, —Apl 22; Boston, —May 3

Arrival of the



Steamship Britannia.

7 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The R. M. Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston, on the 7th inst. bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d April.

The Chartist in England have made no further public demonstration.

The Crown and Government Security Bill passed the House of Lords on the 20th ult.

In Scotland however, the Chartists turned out at Aberdeen, and made a demonstration.

The accounts from Ireland partake much of the same character as those last recorded.

Paris has been threatened with a second revolution by the Communists, which was quickly put down.

Political affairs appear to be in a more quiet state than at previous advices.

Trade, Commerce, &c, appear to be in a bad state—without any immediate prospect of a change for the better.

The prospects of the crops in England, Ireland, and Scotland, are represented as promising, and the amount of grain in the field considerably larger than last year.

The State prosecutions against Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, commenced on the 15th ult., the first day of the term, and true bills were found against them.

If Smith O'Brien be convicted, his property, which amounts to between four and five thousand pounds a year, will be confiscated to the Crown. One of the charges against him is tampering with the military.

Prince Metemich, accompanied by his Princess and a numerous suite, has arrived in London.

Alex. Grant, Esquire, for a number of years past Collector at this Port, has been appointed Comptroller at St. John, and J. D. Lewis, Esq., has been appointed Landing

Wajer at St. Johns Newfoundland.

FIRE.—We learn that the St. Andrews, 4th inst., consumed, Pingree & Chipman, house, together with the large kitchen at the wharf. The fire, sooted by line igniting what and against the we regret to state is all and Chipman's nearly either store, goods etc.

SHIPPE

PORT OF

—A

May 6, schr Tuskett, in, Wood,

S. Henrietta, 100 tons, Master

9, Deference, 1 J & R Jar

Ship Provington, Be

At Eastport, Ma

New York, Salt, to

May 8, schr Drudis, by

Tuskett

ballast

PORT WINE

AUC

TO BE SOLD

DAY NEXT, at the Subst

10 Cases choice c

3 Blks. Clear P

2 " Mess

10 " Prime P

3 " Mess Be

2 Hhd. Prime M

10 Blks. London

6 Boxes Liverp

2 " best Pol

St. Andrews,

At a Meeting

the St. And County B pursuant to not Waver, J. W. lock, W. Fish duly elected mee subsequent mee

U. C. Bank.

A semi annua the Capital St hereby declared

C. C. Bank.

The annual of the St. And Company, will on Monday for the purpose Agent for the Incorporation.

St. Andrews

Co

TENDERS next at no St. Andrews, 650 Ga 300 Ga to be delivered 20th July next each. The o and of this ye on delivery of the due p

TH 101 St. And

SEALEI

at Pn the 23d, M running of Graudmans lo, the Ve and to be

St. And

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A NEW CONTRACT has been entered into by Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of additional Mails between England and North America, under which Mail Steamers will be despatched from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston, on every alternate Saturday during April, and the seven following months, and on every fourth Saturday during the other four months of December, January, February, and March; and, *vice versa*, from Boston to Halifax and Liverpool, on every alternate Saturday during May, and the seven following months, and on every fourth Saturday during the other four months of January, February, March and April. Similar voyages, alternately with the above, will also be made to and from Liverpool and New York, touching at Halifax, until further notice. With a view commencing the New Service on both sides on 1st January 1848, an Extra Mail will be despatched from Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th instant.

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

From Liverpool. From America.

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

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

J. HOWE, D. M. G.
General Post Office.
St. John, 15th Dec. 1847.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Frederick, 3d March, 1848.

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

By Order of the Board.
GREGORY.

GENERAL JOBBING.

Smith and Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a shop in rear of the Store for many years occupied by Mrs. Parkinson, as a Blacksmith Shop, and will be happy to attend to all orders in his line, smithwork in all its branches, with Horse-Shoeing, &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch. The Subscriber trusts from experience and knowledge of his business to merit a share of patronage.

D. LAUGHLIN.
St. Andrews, Dec. 8, 1847.

BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR &c.

JUST received from BOSTON and NEW YORK, and for sale by the Subscriber.

30 Half & 3/4 Barrels Buckwheat FLOUR,
5 Boxes and 1 Case New York CHEESE,
50 Bags Corn MEAL.
10 Doz. CHAIRS, Rocking Chairs, Children's Chairs.

ROBERT KER.

Mail Robbery!

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

1 Note, Montreal Bank, No. 132 A £12 10
" ditto ditto, " 7472 " 0 10
" ditto ditto, " 23,629 D. 0 5
" Montreal City Bank, No. 4,491 A 5 0
" British North American " 5,340 5 0
" Bank, Halifax, " 65,185 1 0
" ditto, Quebec, " 1,255 1 0
" Province of Nova Scotia, " 2,514 1 0
" Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, 1,094 5 0

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

STEVENSON'S HOTEL.

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

Good stabling. JAMES STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 23, 1847.

Ploughs, Ploughs.

JUST received—6 Superior center Draft PLOUGHS.

W. WHITLOCK
Oct. 10, 1847.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

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

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of Henry Seelye, of, in and to that certain tract of land, situated in the parish of Penobscot, containing 2800 acres, granted to the said Henry Seelye, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 26th Sept. 1838.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of William Ker, Thomas Turner, and John McKean, Trustees of James R. H. Esq., endorsed to levy £1800 14s. 3d., with Sheriff's fees &c.

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

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 17th day of JUNE 1848, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of GEORGE WILSON, of that certain Lot or parcel of land situated and lying at the Upper Mills, in the Parish of St. Stephen, beginning at a stake or corner 10 rods from the North East corner of the Bunton & Ames House, thence running parallel with the road leading from the House towards the mill, to the line of D. King to the mill, four rods thence southerly at right angles with said road, ten rods thence westerly, parallel with the said road, thence northerly ten rods until it meets the first mentioned corner, containing about a quarter of an acre—with all, and singular, the buildings & erections thereon.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Dennis Burns, endorsed to levy £114 10s. with Sheriff's fees &c.

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

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of James Curran, of, in and to the following Lots of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Stephen: 1st, that Lot commencing on the line of the road leading from Milltown to Mohegan, at the western corner of the lot of land occupied by the Universalist Society, thence running back from said road northeasterly in the line of the said Society's Lot, and line of land occupied by John Ray, about 8 rods to land occupied or owned by John Sampson, thence on Sampson's line N. W. 34 feet, thence southwesterly parallel with the first named line, to the line of the road aforesaid, thence on the line of said road to the place of beginning.

2d, The one undivided tenth part of that certain Lot, situate in Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, by land owned by James Albion, Jr., southwesterly by the highway, northwesterly by land in the occupation of Samuel Berry, and northeasterly by land owned by the heirs of David Wright, with said part of the Dwelling House, and other erections on said Lot.

3rd, And the Lot called the Mill Lot, situate about one mile above Milltown.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of James McDunnell, endorsed to levy £183 2s. 8d., Sheriff's fees, &c.

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

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. Bells kept at Seeger's Hotel, Fredericton and Ross' and Capeland's Hotels, St. Andrews. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers, and all parcels committed to this charge will be carefully attended to.

THOS. HARDY,
Nov. 12
Mail Contractor.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

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

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

St. Andrews, Mar. 25. THOMAS SIME.



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

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscriber—A liberal discount made to retailers.

THOMAS SIME,
Agent for the Proprietors.
St. Andrews June 3, 1845.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on 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 prices of the Re-prints are less than one third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up they afford all that advantage of the Americans over the English reader.

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

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

All communications should be addressed post paid to

LEONARD SCOTT & Co. Publishers,
412 Fulton St. New-York.
January, 1847.

MR. HOUGHTON, TAILOR, &c.

BEGS to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that having open his return room in England, recommended business in Water Street, opposite the store of Messrs D. Moore & Wilson, he now solicits their patronage. Mr. H. would also beg leave to assure all who are desirous of 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 March 9, 1847.

NOTICE.

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

GEORGE McMINN,
ROBT ALEXANDER

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT Andrews and Fredericton.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has contracted to run a Weekly Stage with two good Horses and a comfortable Carriage, between St. Andrews and Fredericton, leaving Fredericton every Wednesday Morning at 10 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Friday Morning at 10 o'clock. The Stage Books are kept at Seeger's Hotel, Fredericton and Ross' and Capeland's Hotels, St. Andrews. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers, and all parcels committed to this charge will be carefully attended to.

JOSEPH LEAVITT.
St. Andrews 18th May, 1846.

ALL MAY BE CURED BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq., "Chronicle" Office, Tobago, West India, dated February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this Island especially those who cannot afford to employ medical men, are very anxious of having your astonishing Medicines without their reach, from the numerous benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here in several cases, to cure Sores and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other Medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

Remarkable Cure by these Pills and Ointment, of a remarkable case, viz. a young man, Mr. Heber's, Jersey, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general heaving down, of the most disgusting nature. He had to go undressed, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this accumulation of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE WEST. INDIES, OF LEPROSY AND OTHER DREADFUL SKIN DISEASES.

June 3rd, 1841.

Mr. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown in Demerara, writes under the above date—that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him of leprosy, a disease which he had contracted from the most dreadful description, viz. like leprosy, blisters, scales and other skin diseases of the most disgusting nature, and that the cures effected were so rapid, that he could not but be astonished.

CANCRED BREAST—A WONDERFUL CURE.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Ball, Bootmaker, Tipton, near Shrewsbury, dated February 9th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure in my case, of a cancerous growth, standing in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven months were open at one. The Faculty declared the case past cure, several pieces of bone had to be removed, and I expected that my poor wife would never have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which, to our mutual astonishment, in a space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

I shall ever remain Your most grateful and obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD BALL.

Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Lacey No. 1, Crofton place, Clapton street, Brunswick square.

Sir—I beg to inform you that I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with Chronic Asthma.

My wife, who is now in the last stage of the disease, told me that I was doing every moment of my life, by my own fault, to make myself worse. I never went into a bad wheezing fit, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently on my back, on a table, but I should be satisfied to do so, if I could only sleep. I should be satisfied to do so, if I could only sleep. I should be satisfied to do so, if I could only sleep.

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THE GREATEST SALE ANY MEDICINE IN THE GLOBE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A VERY WONDERFUL CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND STOMACH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Charles Wilkinson, Princess Street, Glasgow, dated February, 18th 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—Having taken your Pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having followed your printed instructions I have regained that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several medical men, who are celebrated for their skill, but instead of curing my Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. Humanly speaking your Pills have saved my life. Many tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellent medicine, by consequence of the insinuations practised by many worthless quacks; but what a pity it is that the deception used by others should be the means of preventing many unhappy persons, under distress from regaining health, by the use of your Pills. When I commenced the use of your Pills, I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state in which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God that every poor sufferer could avail himself of the same astonishing remedy.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

LET the above gentleman have been a Schoolmaster, but is now, in a highly respectable House Commercial Clerk.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Colclough, Chemist, Stately, dated January 29th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—Mr. Thompson, National School-master of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a Son of his, who had been nearly ill for three years, and half, and who has derived the greatest benefit from the use of your medicine, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The Boy is eight years of age, and is a most robust constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy which ended in a large collection of matter in the Chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wall of the Chest, which he ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was induced to try your medicine, at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, the urine depositing large quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough—loss of appetite, and the Stomach rejecting nearly everything he took, both food and medicine, he was gainfully taking a dose of your Pills night and morning, when he was gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely curing the Cough, the Stomach affections, and restoring him to his natural state. His strength and flesh are also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good. (Signed) ROBERT COLCLOUGH.

THE EARLY CURE OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Eildborough, dated 20th, Melton, Leicestershire, 21st February 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

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

Your most obliged and obedient Servant.

ALDREBOROUGH

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following Diseases—

Ague, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Female irregularities, Retention of Urine, Pleurisy, Fever of all kinds, the uric, Blotches on the Face, Scrofula, Boils, Skin, Gout, Kings evil, Bores, Indigestion, Stomach