

POETRY.

THE INFIDEL'S DEATH-BED.

"Then must it be an awful thing to die!"—Blair.

Oh! 'tis an awful thing to die!
To die, and meet an angry God,
Whose Word we in the dust have trod;
A Saviour, whom we have passed by!
Rack'd up the fearful wheel of dread,
The thorns of guilt beneath our head,
It is an awful thing to die!
Past deeds upon our memory staring;
Memories, like fiery serpents, rearing
His burning crest, to madness stinging;
And wasted gracious moments wringing
The blood-drops from our memory—
It is an awful thing to die!

Who would not rather live in pain!
Who would not with his misery cope,
And struggle with his woes, while hope
Still sung, though faint her syren strain;
Than die, and go—no more to where—
Perchance to realms where stern despair
Shall never unlock his chains again!
Nearer to bear the farewell parting;
Better to bear our friends' deserting;
Better to be in darkness pining;
While all around is sweetly shining,
Than once a couch of death to lie—
Oh, 'tis an awful thing to die!

The priest spoke comfort to my soul;
He said "the worst might be forgiven;
The guiltiest find the path to heaven;
Their names be written in mercy's roll."
He little knew it is too late;
He little knew the outcome's fate,
That cries and tears may not control,
The good man's prayers can't avert evil;
When friends invisible assail me,
No heaven for me! vain, vain the offer;
Hell is my portion. I must suffer.
And suffer through eternity.
My brain, my brain! Oh God, I die!
D. A. S. O.

MY HEART IS IN THY KEEPING, LOVE.

My heart is in thy keeping, love,
Though seas between us roar;
I dream of thee when sleeping, love,
And wake to deplore—
And wake to deplore the day
That took me from my dear,
But Fate in vain shall bid me stay,
Our hearts are ever near,
Oh, think of me in kindness, love,
And keep me in thy heart—
I worshipped thee in blindness, love,
And never thought to part;
And never thought to part with thee,
Oh dreamt the day should come
That I a foreign shore should see,
Or leave my cherished home.

There's yet a spot of lightness, love,
That cheers my darkened sky,
Where sunbeams in their brightness love,
A treasured hope supply;
A treasured hope supply to me,
That absence has an end,
And soon—oh, soon may Fate's decree
A meet-union send.

ENIGMAS.

Oh pray can you tell me,
What an artist is being done,
When 'tis said he resembles
The first step to ruin.

We kill them to eat;
We have them and leave them;
They show when we meet;
We wear them and weave them.

The first run away,
And the second in debt;
The third will delay,
And the fourth make a net.

My whole is a word,
Can you tell me the name?
The 'yon change me 'tis heard,
As 'tis sounds the same.

We copy the following from the New York Emporium:

Soap as a Manure.—T. Dalton, a silk dyer says, in the London Agricultural Gazette that he uses 15 cwt. of soap weekly, to discharge the oily matter from the silk, and forming of itself a kind of soap, the whole of which yields from 4000 to 6000 gallons of strong soap suds per week. This he has lately applied to his farm, and "its effects are most extraordinary." It has been used only one season, and its result cannot be accurately given, but he considers it more powerful than any other manure.

[From Blackwoods Magazine for December.]

MILDRED—A TALE.

CHAPTER II.—[Continued.]

To her the scene was entirely new; for though Mr. and Miss Bloomfield probably attended county balls in their youth, they had not, for some years, so far deviated from the routine of their lives as to frequent any such assemblies. Besides, she had to encounter what they certainly had not, the gaze of every eye as she passed; and the whispered exclamations of applause. But to have judged from her manner—from that delightful composure which always distinguished it, as free from insipidity as from repudiation of flattery, you would have thought her quite familiar with such scenes and such triumphs. Reflection supplied the place of experience. You saw that those clear blue eyes, from which she looked out with such a calm and keen inquiry, were by no means to be imposed on; that they detected at once the true meaning of the scene before her. She was solicited to dance, but neither the waltz nor the quadrille was at all enticing, and she contented herself with the part of spectator. Her chief amusement was derived from the novel physiognomies which the room presented; and indeed the assortment, comprising, as it did, a sprinkling of many nations—French and Belgian, English and German—was sufficiently varied. There were even two or three lions of the first magnitude, who (judging from the supreme hauteur with which they surveyed the scene) must have been imported from the patron capital of Paris. Lions, bearded magnificently—no mere luxuriance, or timid overgrowth of hair, but the genuine full black glossy beard—faces that might have walked out of Titian's canvases. Mildred would have preferred them in the canvases; they were much too sublime for the occasion. Then there were two or three young English exquisites, gliding about with that published modesty that proclaimed indifference, which seeks notoriety by the very graceful manner in which it seems struggling to avoid it. You see a smile upon their lips as they disengage themselves from the crowd, as if they rallied themselves for taking any share in the bustle or excitement of the scene; but that smile be it understood, is by no means intended to escape detection.

There were a greater number of fat and elderly gentlemen than Mildred would have expected, taking part in the dance, or circulating about the room with all or more than the vivacity of youth. How happy—seems that rotund and bald-headed sire, who standing on the edge of the dais, now forsaken by their Majesties, surveys the whole assembly, and incites the wifely assembly to return the compliment.

In the female portion of the assembly there was not so much novelty. Mildred could only remark that there was a large proportion of brunettes, and that the glossy black hair was parted on the head and smoothed down on either side with singular neatness and precision. Two only out of this part of the community attracted her particular notice, and they were of the most opposite description. Near to her sat a lady who might have been either thirty, forty, or fifty, for all that her sharp or lively features betrayed. As she watched her in conversation with an officer in full regimentals, who stood by her side, her fancy was transported to Versailles or St. Cloud. What a caustic pleasantry! What a malicious vivacity! It was impossible to doubt that the repartees which passed between her and her companion were such as to make the ears of the absent tingle. There were some reputations suffering there as the little anecdote was so trippingly narrated. Her physiognomy was redolent of pleasant scandal.

"Tolerably mild."

To make a waltz she'd hardly step a child; but to extract a jest, there was no question she would have distilled half the reputations in the room.

The other object of Mildred's curiosity, we pause a moment to describe, because she will cross our path again in the course of this narrative. Amongst all the courtly and splendid dresses of her sex, there was a young girl in some simple striped stuff, the most unsophisticated gown imaginable, falling flat about her, with a scanty cape of the same material about her neck—the walking-dress, in short, of a school-girl. The only preparation for the ball-room consisted of a wreath imitative of daisies, just such a wreath as she might have picked up in passing through a cemetery. And the dress quite suited the person. There she stood with eyes and mouth wide open, as if she saw equally through both apertures, full of irrepressible wonder, and quite confounded with delight. She had been asked to dance by some very young gentleman, but as she allowed her way through the quadrille, she was still staring right and left with unabated amazement. Mildred smiled to herself as she thought that with the exception of that surging of white tufts round her head, no larger than beads, which was to pass for a wreath, she looked for all the world as if some spirit had suddenly snatched her up from the pavement of the High Street of Winborne, and deposited her in the ball-room of Brussels.

Little did Mildred imagine that that crude little person, absurd, untutored, ridiculous as she was, would one day have it in her power to subdue, and torture, and triumph over her!

CHAPTER III.

Mildred was at this moment checked in her current of observation, and reduced to play something more than the part of spectator. Her ear caught a voice, heard only once before, but not forgotten; she turned, and saw the stranger who had surprised her when, in her girlish days, she was sitting in the minister tower. He immediately introduced himself by asking her to dance.

"I do not dance," she said, but in a manner which did not seem to refuse conversation. The stranger appeared very well satisfied with the compromise; and some pleasant allusion to the different nature of the scene in which they last met, put them at once upon an easy footing.

"You say you do not dance—that is, of course, you will not. I shall not believe, he continued, even if you had just stepped from your high tower of wisdom, but that you can do anything you please to do. Pardon so blunt a speech."

"Oh, I can, I think," she replied. My uncle, I believe, would have taught me the broadsword exercise, if any one had suggested its utility to him."

And saying this, she turned to her uncle, to give him an opportunity which Mr. Bloomfield, who had heard a foreign language chattered in his ear all the evening, would have gladly taken; but the patience of that gentleman had been for some time nearly exhausted; he had taken his sister under his arm, and was just going to propose to Mildred to leave the room.

The stranger escorted them through the crowd, and saw the ladies into their carriage. Can we set you down anywhere? said Mr. Bloomfield, who, though impatient to be gone, was disposed to be very cordial towards his fellow-countryman. We are at the Hotel de Europe.

I'll willingly accept your offer; and he took the vacant seat in their carriage.

How do you like Brussels? was on the lips of both gentlemen at the same time.

Nay, said the younger, I have been here, I think the longest; the question is mine by right of priority of residence.

Mr. Bloomfield was nothing loth to communicate his impression of all that he had seen, and especially to dilate upon a grievance which, it seemed, had sorely afflicted him. "As to the town, old and new, and especially the Grande Place, with its Hotel de Ville, I have been highly interested by it; but, my dear sir, the torture of walking over its horrid pavement!"

I go morning all the day about these jagged pointed stones, that pitch me from one to the other with all the malice of little devils; and, would you believe it? my niece there only smiles, and tells me to get thick shoes! They cannot hurt her; she walks somehow over the tops of them as if they were so many balls of Indian rubber, and has no compassion for her giddy uncle.

Oh, my dear uncle—

No, none at all; indeed you are not overburdened with that sentiment at any time for your fellow travellers. You bear all the afflictions of the road—your own and other people's—very calmly.

But apropos of the pavement, said the young stranger, who could not join the uncle in this banter on his niece, and was therefore glad to get back to some common ground. I took up, in a reading-room, the other day, a little pamphlet on phrenology, by "M. Victor Idjiez, Fondateur du Musée Phrenologique at Brussels." It might as well have been entitled, on animal magnetism, for he is one of those who set the whole man in motion—mind and body, both—by electricity. Amongst other things, he has discovered that that singular strength which madmen often display in their fits, is merely a galvanic power which they draw (owing, I suppose, to the peculiar state of their nerves) from the common reservoir of the earth, and which, consequently, forsakes them when they are properly isolated. In confirmation of this theory, he gives a singular fact from a Brussels journal, showing that "asphalte pavement" will isolate the individual.

A madman had contrived to make his escape from confinement, having first thrown all the furniture of his room out of the window, and knocked down and trampled upon his keeper. Off he ran, and no one would venture to stop him. A Corporal and four soldiers were brought up to the attack; he made nothing of them; after having beaten the four musketeers, he took the corporal by the leg and again ran off; dragging him after upon the ground. A crowd of work-people emerging from a factory, met him in full career, with the corporal behind him, and undertook his capture. All who approached him, were immediately thrown down—scattered over the plain. But his triumph was suddenly checked; he fought upon a piece of asphalt pavement. The moment he put his foot upon it, his strength

deserted him, and he was seized and taken prisoner. The instant, however, he stepped off the pavement, his strength revived, and he threw his assailants from him with the same ease as before. And thus it continued, whenever he got off the pavement his strength was restored to him; the moment he touched it, he was again captured with facility. The asphalt had completely isolated him."

Ha! ha! cried Mr. Bloomfield; the fellow, after all was not quite so mad as not to know what he was about. A Brussels pavement, asphalt or not, is no place for a wrestling match. Isolated, indeed! Oh, asphalt, it would isolate you most completely—at least the soles of your feet—from all communication with the earth. But does Mr. what do you call him?—proceed to theorize upon such facts as these?

You shall have another of them. Speaking of animal magnetism or electricity, he says—'There are certain patients the iron nails of whose shoes will fly out if they are laid in a direction due north.'

But you are quoting from Baron Munchausen.

Not precisely. Miss Bloomfield, who had been watching her opportunity, here brought in her contribution. Pray sir, do you believe the story they tell of the architect of the Hotel de Ville—that he destroyed himself on finding, after he had built it, that the tower was not in the centre?"

That the architect should not discover that till the building was finished, is indeed "too good a story to be true."

But, then, why make the man kill himself? Something must have happened; something must be true.

Why, madam, there was, no doubt, a committee of taste in those days as in ours. The destroyed the plan of the architect by cutting short one of his wings, or prolonging the other; and he, out of vexation, destroyed himself. This is the only explanation that occurs to me. A committee of taste is always, in one sense at least, the death of the artist.

Yes, yes, said Mildred; the artist can be no longer said to exist, if he is not allowed, in his own sphere, to be supreme.

This brought them to the door of the hotel. They separated.

The next morning, on returning from their walk, the ladies found a card upon their table which simply bore the name of "Alfred Winston."

The gentleman who called with it, the waiter said, had left word that he regretted he was about to quit Brussels that evening for Paris.

Mildred read the name several times—Alfred Winston. And this was all she knew of him—the name upon this little card!

There were amongst the trio several discussions as to who or what Mr. Alfred Winston might be. Miss Bloomfield pronounced him to be an artist, from his caustic observations on committees of taste, and their meddling propensities. Mr. Bloomfield, on the contrary, surmised he was a literary man; for who but such a one would think of occupying himself in a reading room with a pamphlet on phrenology, instead of the newspapers? And all ended in "wondering if they should fall upon him again."

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—We some weeks back mentioned, that Mr. George Stephenson, C.E. had invented a three cylinder engine, that is, one with two outside cylinders acting both together the same way and in the same plane, and a third cylinder, with a crank in the middle of the axle, at right angles to the plane and crank pins of the two other cylinders. The middle cylinder is double the capacity of either of the other two. We understand that the compensation by this middle cylinder is so perfect that not the least wriggle takes place at the highest velocities. Its power is said to be such that it starts off like an arrow from a bow.—Hercule's Journal.

The Largest and most Powerful Engine ever Built.—It is some 20 years since we heard of the first locomotive with six wheels, which fully developed the advantages to be gained by that number, they being all connected. It was made for the spirited directors of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, and worked on that line, until it was found necessary to supply its place with engines of a heavier kind, but of similar construction, which, by the way, was a great step in the advancement of locomotion. We had not heard of any additional wheels being added, except in the American bogie engine (until, in the present year, we were apprised of another step taken by an engineer in South Wales—he having constructed a locomotive with eight wheels, all connected. We have seen this engine at work (and really it is a monster, both in appearance and power), climbing up inclines very unfavourable, with loads that entirely baffle engines of any other construction. The designer of this monster is Mr. W. Stubs, superintendent of locomotives on the Llanelly and Landilo Railway.—Mining Journal.

Mr. O'Connell has allowed his tenants a reduction of fifty per cent on their rents. A good example for other landlords.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

About half past 10 o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in Boston, in a bowling alley on Haverhill street, between Traverse and Causeway streets. The cause of the fire is disputed.

The night was intensely cold, and the wind blew a gale at N. W. The fire raged nearly all night, and destroyed from 75 to 100 tenements. Sixty to eighty families chiefly Irish, were turned out of doors. The area of the fire is several acres. Buildings were burned on Haverhill, Traverse, Beverly, Medford, Causeway and Charlestown streets. The fire was stopped at the corner of Thatcher and Charlestown streets. Several shops, stables, &c. were destroyed.

A young man was seriously injured by the beam of an engine striking him on the head, another was run over and had both legs broken.

Bridge over the St. Lawrence.—It is in contemplation to build a bridge over the St. Lawrence, for the accommodation of the Boston Rail Road. It can be easily done, although the distance from Laprairie to Montreal is about two miles. The water, however, is not deep. It is designed to make the bridge of 50 spans of 250 feet each.

We learn that a speculator, taking advantage of the news of the rise in Flour by the Hibernia's rival at Halifax, came on to St. John and this place in advance of the mail and succeeded in purchasing several thousand barrels of Flour, (one thousand in this town,) and chartered the Brig Openango to take it to England.—Eastport Staff, Jan. 27th.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, was held at St. John, N. B., on the 13th ult. The Honble. Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls in the chair. The report which was read by the Secretary, Dr. Paterson, represented the Auxiliary to be in a flourishing condition—its Treasurer had remitted to the Parent Society during the past year, £452 sterling, two thirds of which had been realised from the sale of the Scriptures—the demands for the Scriptures at the Depository had been more numerous than at any former period—the Ladies' Bible Association continues its labours of love and charity—several of the Branches are still active and vigorous—a new branch has been formed at Chipman, on Salmon River—and many Sunday Schools and poor persons had been abundantly supplied with Bibles and Testaments gratuitously or at reduced rates. After the reading of the Report, a series of Resolutions were passed bearing upon the interests of the Society.—The Collection taken up in aid of the funds of the Society, amounted to £15 5 3.

WIFE WANTED.—In the Eastport Sentinel of the 27th Jan. some Bachelor, tired of leading a life of "single blessedness," advertises for a wife, hear him—

"A gentleman of respectable connections, and engaged in a respectable business, is desirous of obtaining a Wife. She must be neat in her person, and understand domestic duties; good form, and of genteel figure.—Her manners must be agreeable, and her disposition pleasant. One whose age does not exceed twenty-five would be preferred. Applications, with real name, may be left at the Post Office, directed 'X Y Z,' at the Sentinel Office."

The Editor of the Sentinel in directing attention to advertisement, says that it is "no humbug." That a wife is wanted. He further adds—"there is an impression, we believe, that we are 'X Y Z,' but that is a mistake. We are not in the market."

GRAMMAR IN THE BACK WOODS.

Class in grammar may come on the floor. Now, John, you may commence.

All the world is in debt.

Parse world.

World is a general noun, common metre, objective case, and governed by Miller.

Very well—Sam, parse debt.

Debt is a common noun, oppressive mood, and dreadful case.

That'll do—read the next sentence.

Boys and girls must have their play.

Phillips, parse boys.

Boys are a particular noun, singular number, uncertain mood, laughable case, and agrees with girls.

The next.

Girls is a musical noun, singular number, conjunctive mood, and belongs to the key of which it agrees.

School is dismissed.

DANCING.—Swift called dancing "voluntary madness." The Chinese seem to think it useless fatigue; for when Commodore Anson was at Canton, the officers of the Constitution had a ball upon some Chinese holiday; while they were dancing, a Chinese, said the party, 'Why don't you let your servants do that for you?'

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The liberal candidates for the representation of the city of London at the next general election will, it is now understood, be Lord John Russell, Mr. Patterson, Sir G. Larpent, and Mr. Rothschild.

The Admiralty have it in contemplation to train all the able-bodied men in the several dock-yards to the long guns and musketry, and to form them into an available corps to man the batteries and block-ships in cases of necessity.

It is reported that Mehmet Ali has manifested a desire to establish a railroad from Suva to Cairo. There is a talk of undertaking some works for the improvement of the navigation of the Nile in Nubia. It is said that at the end of next month 20,000 workmen will be employed on this enterprise.

The introduction of the new manufacture of muslin lace has caused the machine makers and bobbin-net makers of Nottingham to arouse their dormant energies, and to cherish the hope that a great change for the better will soon take place in their business.

In the Scinde army 443 of our young countrymen, in three regiments only, appear to have perished of cholera in a few days.

A baker of Vienna has made a discovery, which, at the present moment, may prove of high importance—the use of beet-root in making bread.

In consequence of the great success which has attended the experiments with Messrs. West and Co's sub-marine telegraph, the directors of the South Eastern Railway are making preparations for the extension of the electric telegraph from Folkestone to Boulogne.

Russia and Prussia have each appointed a consul at Cracow, but none of the German powers has followed these examples, notwithstanding the wishes expressed by Austria. Their decline to do so is regarded by a German journal as a tacit pretext against the incorporation.

The distress of the labouring classes at Berlin is stated to be so great that they are compelled to pawn almost everything they possess to procure bread; and the crowd is so great at the doors of the pawnbrokers, that it has been found necessary to place sentinels there to keep order.

In consequence of the distress in Belgium, and particularly in the environs of Ghent, Alost, and Audenarde, the influx of mendicants towards Brussels is so great that guards are placed at the Porte de Flandre to prevent these unfortunate beings from entering the capital.

More tea is annually consumed in Great Britain than by all the nations of the earth together, except the Chinese.

The cost of the overland route to India for first-class cabins will be reduced in March next, to £127.

It is said that Government intend to shorten the term of the soldier's enlistment to ten years.

Mr. O'Connell is looking feeble, and is said to be fast assuming the characteristics of extreme old age.

A considerable supply of potatoes has arrived in London from Holland.

A pension of £100 a year has been offered by the Government to Father Mathew.

The suffering population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated at 100,000.

On the 9th instant, Major Earnes, of the 47th Regiment, shot himself at the Prince Albert Hotel, in London.

Genl. Waghorn has stated that the Pope knows more about the condition of England than half the people who talk by the hour in the House of Commons.

A heavy commercial failure has taken place at Sunderland, in the bankruptcy of Mr. Richard White, a large ship and coal owner.

The young wheat in the east of France are stated to have come up with remarkable vigour, and to promise very abundant crops.

A plan is under the consideration of the Board of National Education for the establishment of marine and fishing schools in Ireland.

Information has just been received from Egypt by a respectable mercantile house in Belfast, that the overhauling of the Nile has carried away 93 villages in Lower Egypt, with all the produce they contained, including a very large quantity of flax. The Government has set vigorously to work to repair the dike.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says, that in the ensuing year, the entire British army, infantry as well as cavalry and artillery, will assume the moustache.

The silver extracted from mines in Spain during the month of October, amounted to 123,000 ounces, worth £30,914. All this metal is sent to France where it is coined into five-franc pieces.

Meeting of the Nova Scotia Legislature.—His Excellency Sir John Harvey opened the Legislature of Nova Scotia on Thursday last, with a very lengthy Speech. The following is the only paragraph of general interest.

The period at, and the circumstances under, which we meet, afford me the opportunity of recommending to your continued attention an undertaking second in its importance to none which has ever engaged the notice of any Colonial Legislature in any portion of the British Dominions. I allude to the projected Railroad between Halifax and Quebec, which will constitute the most important link in that great line of communication, which may be destined, at no remote period, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, and to connect us to a British sea-port, from those who are not now forced, that vast stream of Trade, not of our own Western Possessions alone, but of the rich and extensive wheat and grain-growing districts of all Central America

This view of the insurmountable advantages which the completion of this great work would confer on all the British North American Colonies, and perhaps more especially upon this, its natural Atlantic terminus, this consideration alone should call forth our gratitude for the promptitude with which our appeal to the Home Government was met, on this all important topic.

With respect to the survey, which, in compliance with your request in the last Session, has been commenced, by order of Her Majesty, for ascertaining the best line through which to carry the projected Railroad, although it may have unavoidably experienced some temporary interruption, from the unfortunate loss of one of the distinguished officers (whose superintendence it was confided, I am nevertheless enabled to inform you that it is proceeding energetically, and that the operations will be renewed as soon as the season may permit.

The Governor General at Halifax.—Shortly after the arrival of the Hibernia at Halifax, the Members of the Legislature proceeded to the Government House, for the purpose of paying their respects to the new Governor General. The Addresses of the two Houses to the Lieut. Governor, in answer to his Speech the day before, were read. His Lordship having heard the Addresses, read his reply to them both in one document.

Having finished his official reply, (says the Recorder,) his Lordship delivered a short address extempore; saying that he had not been at all prepared for the very kind manner in which he had been received on these shores, and that he really had not had time to obtain copies of his Address for the two bodies to whom he spoke, to whom they should be forwarded as soon as possible. He added that he had intended to stay here a few days, and to have proceeded to Montreal by way of New Brunswick, but the long and rough voyage, and the state of the roads, had led him to determine to take the most direct route. He hoped, however, that the intercourse now so happily commenced, would be continued and perpetuated.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

FREDRICKTON, JANUARY 28, 1847.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

As the situation of the Province did not require after the elections, that I should anticipate the ordinary period for the meeting of the Legislature, I have called you together at this time, with a confident reliance on your disposition to apply yourselves to the business of this first Session in a spirit of unanimity, which will attest your zeal for the Public Service.

I congratulate you on the abundance of the late Harvest, which has relieved the pressure on the Agricultural classes occasioned by the failure of the Potato Crop in the preceding year; and while we deeply sympathize with the continued sufferings and privations of so many of our fellow subjects of the United Kingdom, we are bound to acknowledge with thankfulness that the people of this Province have, with few exceptions, been spared from a recurrence of this afflicting dispensation.

In reflecting on the measures to which it becomes my duty to invite your attention, there are none which impress me with a deeper sense of their importance, than those which have for their object to improve and extend the means of Education for the People. The state of the Parish Schools, and the system under which they have been conducted, was the subject of an elaborate inquiry in 1844, and I need not remind you, that unless timely provision be made for their efficient regulation, training and inspection, there are those who are growing up around us, to whom the loss must soon become wholly irremediable.

From the salutary effects which have elsewhere attended the introduction of an improved system in the management of Prisons, I recommend this subject to your special notice. The enforcement of discipline, and of effective secondary punishments, under statutory rules, have been found to be conducive, not only to the reformation of offenders, but to the prevention of crime, and essential to the safety of society where the Criminal Laws have been ameliorated.

The recent improvements in the Laws of the United Kingdom which provide for the settlement and relief of the Poor, suggest for consideration how far the Provincial Acts may require in this particular to be amended, to meet the altered circumstances of society. From the large increase in the number of Immigrants annually arriving, especially of the poorer classes, some amendment appears to be also necessary in the regulations applicable to their relief.

Representations having been made to me on behalf of the Indian Population, and of persons residing on their Lands, of the ill consequence of delay in the adjustment of their respective claims, I hope that measures will be taken to facilitate such a settlement of them as will conduce alike to the satisfaction of the claimants, and to the credit and advantage of the Province.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that from the prosperous state of Commerce, the Revenue in the past year has been amply sustained.

I have given directions that the Public Accounts should be laid before you.

I have also directed to be communicated to you various Returns and Reports relative to the Roads

and other Public Works, the execution of which, on a systematic plan, would materially tend to the public advantage.

An urgent appeal having been made to me on behalf of the Inhabitants of Saint John's New Brunswick, who had suffered from the destruction of that City by fire, I felt impelled to aid the private contributions which were raised for their relief by an advance from the Public Funds, which I made in full confidence that I only anticipated your desire for the alleviation of the sufferings of our fellow subjects exposed to so severe a calamity.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Commissioners having been appointed by Her Majesty's Government to investigate and report on the Boundary in dispute between this Province and Canada, I have to regret that their labors have been in some degree retarded, owing to the lamented death of one of the Officers engaged on this service. I have no reason, however, to anticipate any further delay in the settlement of the question and in the meantime the Jurisdiction of the Province in the Disputed Territory has been maintained.

An examination of the Country by the same scientific Officers, with the object of ascertaining the best direction for a Trunk Line of Railway, to connect the Provinces, has been in progress, and will be resumed when the season becomes again favorable, another Officer having been appointed to the Survey.

In order to effect a rapid communication of intelligence through the Provinces, the establishment of a Line of Electro Magnetic Telegraph, from Halifax to Quebec, has been proposed by the Governor General, in a Despatch which will be laid before you.

Availing myself of the encouragement held out in the last Session, I have directed the prosecution of some special inquiries in reference to those important undertakings—the Reports, when received will be communicated to you.

I congratulate you on the prospects which at this time appear to be opening to the Province, with improved means of intercourse, so fertile a region cannot long remain imperfectly settled and reclaimed, and the time we may hope is approaching when the labors of the early settlers and their descendants, aided by British enterprise and capital, will be applied in developing its vast and varied resources. That undertakings of this nature, conducted in a righteous spirit, will be eminently successful, I can entertain no doubt, and that they may prosper under your auspices and become the means of diffusing the blessings which have elsewhere followed in their train, must be the aspiration of all who regard the welfare of their Country, and desire to extend and perpetuate the glory of her Institutions.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—George D. Street.

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 lie over until next week.

St. Andrews and York Bank.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—S. T. Gove.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Hill.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 4.

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, Jan 5 Montreal, Jan 23

London, Jan 4 Quebec, Jan 23

Edinburgh, Jan 1 Halifax, Jan 26

Paris, Jan 1 New York, Jan 27

Toronto, Jan 21 Boston, Jan 28

We continue our extracts this week from papers received by the Steamship Hibernia, which vessel arrived at Halifax on the 21st ult, after a boisterous passage of 17 days. She brought out 110 passengers.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—The Speech of His Excellency at the opening of the Session will be found in our columns. The Hon. J. W. Weldon, was proposed by Mr. Partelow as the most fit and proper person, to fill the Chair, and intimated his wish that Mr. W. be elected unanimously, and "irrespective of politics." Mr. Rankin seconded the motion, and the House having by their silence acquiesced in the election of Mr. Weldon, he was conducted to the Chair, by Messrs. Partelow and Rankin. The Speaker, then returned thanks.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Wilmot, "whether any measures had been taken towards filling up the Executive Council," the hon. Mr. Hazen replied, "measures he thought, were now in progress for filling up the Council, in such a manner as would prove satisfactory to the country."

RAILROADS TO THE WESTWARD.—The people in the neighborhood of Kennebec are in state of excitement with regard to Railroads. The stock of the proposed railroad from Augusta to Boston with a branch to Bath, has been readily taken up, and a Boston Engineer employed to superintend the construction of the road, who it appears is to enter on his duties immediately. Our enterprising neighbors are fast approaching our frontiers with their railroads—they are convinced, (as our esteemed correspondent of ours expresses it) that "Railways have become a commercial necessity of the age, without which no country can thrive." Proposals for grading the Augusta and Boston railroad are to be advertised in season to break ground as soon as the snow is off. We sincerely trust that we shall shortly be warranted in making a similar announcement with respect to the St. Andrews and Woodstock railroad,—the affairs of which are in such a prosperous state.

MEXICO.—The New York Sun has, by the way of Havana, some intelligence from Mexico, from which we learn, that an express arrived from Santa Anna, stating that the American army was pressing rapidly upon him in great force, and that \$5,000,000 must be raised for the army in some way. This is a positive threat of the forcible seizure of the church property, and it was so understood in Mexico. Santa Anna declared that the money must be raised immediately, or the country is lost. The Priests declared that they would resist the wholesale spoliation hinted at by the President General. They had even threatened to excommunicate as heretics, every member of Congress, or other person, who dared lay violent hands on church property.

DATES FROM LAGUNA TO DECEMBER 30. state that Gen. Santa Anna is elected President, and his old political enemy, Gomez Farias, the Federalist chief, is Vice-President. The Centralists and Federalists came to a compromise, and agreed to be friends until the Americans are whipped home again.

SNOW STORM.—The heaviest snow storm we had this season, occurred on Friday night and during Saturday, drifting and blocking up our streets, in a manner, as to render them impassable for the time for horses and sleds. The Post roads we are informed, were so filled up by the late storm, as to render it impossible to convey the mails in season. The St. John mail due on Saturday evening did not arrive until Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and the mail due on Monday evening, was not received until Tuesday at 6 o'clock. The horses, belonging to Mr. Williams, the mail contractor have been much injured, in his praiseworthy endeavors to bring on the mail in time; he informs us that he was obliged to break the road nearly all the way through from St. John. On Monday last the inhabitants turned out and cleared the streets and roads as far as Chamcook.

THOSE BILLS.—We have been frequently asked during the last few days why we have opened our columns to certain Bills, (those we have lately published) when the objects to be effected by them are so unpopular as these Bills, from representations that have been to us would seem to be. For the purpose therefore of rendering a reputation of the query unnecessary and of avoiding individual inquiry and response we shall briefly assign our reasons, altho' we feel that a very different reception should be given to the questions, and other replies made to the enquirers. In the first place then, many of our subscribers we are aware are supporters of these Bills and wish them success in the House.—Secondly—by publication, the people become acquainted with the objects of the Bills, learn for what taxes are levied, and how these taxes are applied. If they dislike the Bills they have under these circumstances an opportunity of opposing them. It furnishes them with a weapon to defend themselves. Thirdly—if we are paid for inserting them, this we apprehend would be a sufficient reason to any of our contemporaries for doing the same thing, provided the Bills were unobjectionable, and even were they so, editorial observation would not then be precluded. We would further observe that these Bills were handed to us for publication not by the magistrates, but by private individuals. We hope these reasons will prove satisfactory and relieve us from further cross-examination.

Great Indian Battle. A letter from a gentleman at Council Bluffs, dated on the 17th of December, to his correspondent in St. Louis, states that, on the previous day, a band of the Omahas were met by a band of the Sioux, in the neighborhood of the Bluffs, that a battle ensued between them, and that the Sioux killed sixty of the Omahas before the conflict terminated. The following particulars are given in a letter to the St. Louis Republican:—

It was a cold-blooded butchery of women and children, in the absence of all the warriors of the village. On the night of the 12th and 13th, the letter states, a war party of Yankton Sioux Indians defeated and destroyed fourteen tribes of the Omaha tribe of Indians, located at the time at Wood's Bluffs, situated about sixty miles from this place.—Belleview.

Lord Elgort.—The new Governor General of Canada, left Boston on Tuesday the 1st inst., accompanied by Governor Paine of N. H., and thence to Burlington.

IRELAND.—The reports from Ireland continue to be of the most heart-rending description. One of the most painful pictures have seen of the distress, is given in a letter to the Duke of Wellington by Mr. Carr, a Magistrate of the County of Cork. "The poor people are dying from actual starvation, and we feel assured New Brunswick will see their sufferings. Let their fellow-countrymen in this place raise a fund—then it will follow—let every one give, be the ever so small, it will help, then purchase visions, and send them home in some of the vessels: this would be the most effective means of alleviation. Assistance has already been sent from Canada and the United States in Nova Scotia they are bestirring themselves, and we feel assured New Brunswick will be her part. We mentioned in our list, that England, subscriptions were being collected at the doors of the various places of Worship. Since writing the above we notice that a public meeting was called in St. John, with a view to have taken place yesterday, for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the suffering poor in several districts in Ireland and Scotland."

The following is the extract referred to:—Having for many years been intimately connected with the western portion of the County of Cork, and possessing property there, I thought it right personally to investigate the truth of several lamentable accounts which have reached me, of the appalling state of misery to which that part of the country is reduced. I accordingly went on the 14th inst. Skibbereen, and to give an instance of a townland which I visited, as an example of the state of the entire coast district, I shall state simply what I there saw. It is situated on the eastern side of Castlehaven harbor, and is named South Reen, in the parish of Myross. Being aware that I should have to witness scenes of frightful hunger, I provided myself with as much bread as five men could carry, and on reaching the spot I was surprised to find the wretched hamlet apparently deserted. I entered some of the hovels to ascertain the cause, and the scenes that presented themselves were such as no tongue or pen can convey the slightest idea of. In the first, six famished and gasty skeletons, to all appearance dead, were huddled in a corner on some filthy straw, their sole covering what seemed a ragged horsecloth, their wretched legs hanging about, naked above the knees. I approached with horror, and found by a low moaning they were alive—they were in fever, four children, a woman, and what had once been a man. It is impossible to go through the detail. Suffice it to say, that in a few minutes I was surrounded by at least 200 of such phantoms, such frightful spectres as no words can describe. By far the greater number were delirious, either from famine or from fever. Their demoniac yells are still ringing in my ears, and their horrible images are fixed upon my brain. My heart sickens at the recital, but I must go on. The same morning the police opened a house on the adjoining lands, which was observed shut for many days, and two frozen corpses were found, lying upon the mud floor, half devoured by rats.

A mother, herself in a fever, was seen the same day to drag out the corpse of her child, a girl about 12, perfectly naked, and leave it half covered with stones. In another house within 500 yards of the cavalry station at Skibbereen, the dispensary doctor found seven wretches lying, unable to move, under the same cloak. One had been dead many hours, but the others were unable to move either themselves or the corpse.

Capt. Shell of the Grand Manan Pack et, reports that the ship Sir Robert Peel, Gray, master, from Savannah, bound to St. John, was driven ashore during the heavy snow-storm of Saturday last, in Schooner Cove, about a mile to the eastward of Little River harbour—crew saved. The British Consul at Eastport, had proceeded to the wreck on Monday morning last.

MARRIED.

At Halifax, on the 22d ult, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, W. H. Street, Esq. of St. John, to Sarah Boyd, eldest daughter of Major Orr, of Dullalur House, Dumbartonshire, and late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

DIED.

In Greenock, Scotland, on the 17th December, of Typhus fever—Capt. John Haney of the Ship "Woodstock" of St. John N. B. much and deservedly regretted.

Capt. H. was formerly a resident of Indian Island.

LONDON PORTER & PALE

ALE.

Ex "Duke of Wellington" from London via St. John.

The Subscriber has received

40 Casks & 400 London Bottled Porter

5 Do 6 " Do (A Pale Ale)

Also, 30 Boxes London Soap 50lb Each.

JAMES W. STREET.

Jan. 30, 1847.

THE SUBSCRIBER will dispose of the SHIP at Chamcook, be wanted from Messrs. Rope Factory; the stays to be wormed by rigging to be fitted, and sails bent. The ship to be rigged for the parceling &c. f. ALSO—Tenders, y making a complete sou Twine and points found

Feb. 3, 1847.

NOTICE

The Partner-ship between the Subscribers

McMINN & A has this day been dissolved. All persons indebted requested to make payment, who alone is answerable, and by whom all the Firm will be settled.

ST. ANDREWS, Feb. 1

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Grand Manan Pack-
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h, bound to St. John,
ring the heavy snow-
in Schooner Cove,
stward of Little River
The British Consul
ceded to the wreck on

Jan. 29, 8chr. Defiance

RIED.
22d ult. by the Venera-
s, W. H. Street, Esq. of
yd, eldest daughter of
ur House, Dumbarton-
7th Royal Fusiliers.

E D,
and, on the 17th Decem-
r—Capt. John Honey of
ck" of St. John N. B.
regretted,
merly a resident of In-

TER & PALE
LE,
linc" from London
John.
received
London Bottled Porter
(do Pale Ale
do Do
do Soap 50lb Each.
MES W. STREET

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do Soap 50lb Each.
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NOTICE

THE Subscriber will receive TENDERS up to 1st MARCH, from persons disposed to FIT the RIGGING of the NEW SHIP at Chamecock. The rigging to be received in the Cell at the rigging loft as may be wanted from Messrs. J. S. & R. Jarvis Rope Factory; the standing rigging and stays to be worked by the rope maker. The rigging to be fitted, and ship fitted for sea, and sails bent. The rigging to be taken to the ship by the rigger from the rope loft, all the tar parceling &c. found.

ALSO—Tenders will be received for making a complete suit of SAILS, Canvas Twine and points found by the Subscriber.

Feb. 3, 1847.

JOHN WILSON.

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,
ROBERT ALEXANDER
St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1847.

R. ALEXANDER, wishes to return his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for their liberal patronage, which he connects with the above Firm, and hopes they will continue the same to him, at the old stand.

A BILL.
To authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to make further provision for the payment of the High Sheriff of that County.

WHEREAS by the Laws now in force there are doubts whether the Sessions of the respective Counties in this Province can allow to the High Sheriffs respectively, for their services, per annum, any sum exceeding twenty five pounds, which in the County of Charlotte has been found a very inadequate compensation for the services and responsibility of that Officer;

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, "That the Justices of the Peace for the said County, or the major part of them, at any General Sessions to be holden in and for the said County, are hereby fully authorized and empowered to make such additional compensation to the said High Sheriff of that County, as they in their discretion may deem right and proper, not exceeding the sum of fifty pounds per annum.

A BILL.
To amend an Act, entitled, "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards, and for the better extinguishing of Fires in the Town of Saint Andrews, and to make Regulations more suitable to the same town, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

WHEREAS, it is expedient to repeal the eighteenth section of the said Act, with reference to the amount authorized and required to be raised by assessment by the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte—the same being inefficient for the purposes required by the said section;

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, in their General Sessions, or the major part of them, are hereby authorized and required to raise by assessment such sum, or sums of money not exceeding two hundred pounds in any one year, on the said town, as the Firewards from time to time, by estimate, made out by them in writing and produced to the said Justices of the Peace, or the major part of them in their General Sessions, show to be necessary, over and above such fine in the said Act recited for the purposes and uses contained in the said eighteenth section, and for no other purpose.

A BILL.
To authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the Inhabitants of the said County, to pay expenses incurred in the support of Emigrant Poor in said County.

Whereas a sum of money is due to one Thomas Turner, for advances made by him for the maintenance of Emigrant Poor in said County, and there being no available means in said County for such purposes.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace for the said County, at any General Sessions of the said County, hereafter to be holden, to Levy and Assess a sum of Money not exceeding £200

for the purpose of paying such advances so made by the said Thomas Turner, the same to be assessed, levied, collected and paid agreeably to any Act now or hereafter to be in force, for assessing, levying and collecting County Rates.

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Kelley, of St. John, deceased, are required to present them within two calendar months, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Executors.

PETER McGEORGE, } Executors.
DAVID TRAFON. }
St. Andrews, Sept. 8, 1846.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

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

WATCHES, WHICH ARE—
Patent Lever, Le Pen and Vertical WATCHES.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Keys.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Cases.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Chains.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Fobs.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Pouches.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Boxes.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Stands.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Trays.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Cases.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Chains.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Fobs.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Pouches.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Boxes.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Stands.
Gold, Silver, and Silver Watch Trays.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Clocks—Watches, Jewellery, cleaned and repaired.
Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted.
Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.
Expected Daily—a very fine 14 Day CLOCK.
G. F. STICKNEY.
30th December, 1846.

Tea, Sugar, Raisins, &c.

BLS. Bright SUGAR.

Quarter and Half Boxes fresh RAISINS.
Boxes CANDLES, Boxes SOAP.
Cheats Pouching & Congo TEA, 25lb. ea
Pale SEAL OIL.
POLLOCK FISH, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
W. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews, Dec. 9, 1846.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS DAVID WOODCOCK Junior, one of the Administrators of Joshua H. Woodcock, late of the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, has this day filed his Petition duly verified, in the Court of Probate for the County of Charlotte, for License TO SELL REAL ESTATE which the said Joshua H. Woodcock died seized of, or some part thereof for the payment of the debts due from the said Estate. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all the heirs of the said Joshua H. Woodcock and all other persons interested, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration at a Court to be holden at the office of the Registrar of Probates, in Saint Andrews, on Saturday, the Twenty third day of January next, at the hour of noon.

Dated the 30th day of December, 1846.
By the Court,
GEO. D. STREET,
Registrar.

Wednesday, the Sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1846.

By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.

In the matter of JOHN A. McPHAIL, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, Lumberer.

WHEREAS by an order bearing date the thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, pursuant to the Act of Assembly intitled "An Act to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases," made upon the petition of the said John A. McPhail, setting forth a statement of his affairs as therein particularly detailed—It was ORDERED, that the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Charlotte, should call a public meeting of the Creditors of the said Petitioner, to be holden on the sixth day of November then next, for the purpose of enabling the said Petitioner to make terms with his creditors and to render an exposition of his affairs. And whereas it appears by the return of the Clerk of the Peace, that a meeting was held pursuant to the said order, and that an arrangement was entered into between the said Petitioner and his creditors pursuant to the said order, but in consequence of its not appearing upon the said return, that due proof of the notice required by law, had been made before the said Clerk of the Peace, no order for the discharge of the Petitioner can be made thereon. Now upon the presentation of a further petition of the said John A. McPhail reciting the above circumstances; it is ordered that the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Charlotte, do call a public meeting of the Creditors of the said John A. McPhail, to be holden at the Office of the said Clerk of the Peace at Saint Andrews, in the said County, on the twenty ninth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the said Petitioner to offer a composition to or make terms with his Creditors, and to render an exposition of his affairs.

N. PARKER, M. R.
(Signed)
In pursuance of the order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, whereof the foregoing is a true copy. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said John A. McPhail, will be held at my office in Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at the time and for the purposes mentioned in the said recited order.

Dated the 29th day of December, 1846.
W. HATCH,
Clerk of the Peace, Charlotte.

SHIPS' ARTICLES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
The Subscribers, in addition to their late important stock, have received by the "Commodore" from London, and "Belmont" from Liverpool—

130 CASES FURS, comprising MUFFS, Bonnets, Caps, and Trimmings, CAPES, VESTS, Cuffs, and Trimmings.
37 cases SILK VELVETS, Ribbons, Satins, Stays, lace goods, millinery, Winter Gloves, and Hosiery. Oil Cloth, Damask and Persian table covers, and Fancy Goods of every description.

2 cases London-made coats and satin Vests.
3 cases musical Instruments.
2 cases Black, blue, and red Ribbons.
The remainder of their stock is as follows—
By the "Great Britain" and "Kenner" from Liverpool, and "Devon" from Glasgow.
135 Pieces Gros de Naps, Dayes, Turbans, Bonnettes, Oriental and Oriental.
479 do Broad & Narrow cloths, Beaver & Pilot cloths, Doeskin & Buckram.
1230 do Printed Calicoes.
230 do Furniture PRINTS.
1500 do Gray and white Cottons. 76 do Bedticks.
840 pairs BLANKETS, all sizes.
625 pieces FLANNELS, in White and Coloured.
Sarsones, Welsh, Salisbury, scarlet, Blue and Lankashire.
3700 SHAWLS, in every variety. Stocks.
270 Pieces Silk Pocket and Neck handkerchiefs.
87 do Scotch C. R. P. L. T. in a variety of ply, and Brussels.
790 do, newest styles Fall & Winter.
455 do Plaid and Fawn CLOAKINGS.
709 do White Muslins 75 Bolt, Mail, Jacquet, Checked, Stuffed, Swiss, Mull and Victoria.
2 do LINES, bleached and unbleached.
35 do Gothic and Venetian Window Blinds.
76 do Plain, Fancy, and striped Cloak Linings.
Linen, Flannels, Toweling, Table Linens.
Washed and Colored Velvets, Rich Silk Velvets, and Satin Velvets in variety.
3 Cases Seals and Fur CAPS.
60 Pieces twilled Regattas.
47 Dozen Indiana and Thibet Mufflers.
470 do Merino and Lamb wool HOSIE, Ladies Merino Vests and Dresses.
136 Pieces Scotch Ginghams: Ducks and Ona-burgs, Rolled Jacquets: Combeds; Damask and Watered Merinos; Fringes; Oris; Laces, Furniture Ropes, Tailors' Trimmings &c.

Daily expected by the Commodore, from London an extensive and select assortment of FURS and FANCY GOODS.

DOHERTY & M-TAVISH.
Prince William street, SAINT JOHN,
Quebec, and
Happy Corner, SAINT ANDREWS,
And near the Bridge, SAINT STEPHEN.

October 10, 1846.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Archibald McEwen, deceased, (late of the Parish of St. Stephen,) are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
GEORGE S. HILL, Administrator.
St. Stephen, 12th Nov. 1846.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of LEVI WESTON, late of St. Stephen, Physician, 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.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Directors of the Charlotte County Grammar School inform the Public, that notice in the above Institution is now given at the following rates:—
Classics, and Mathematics, £1 0 0 per Quarter.
Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, £0 15 0 per Quarter.
The Directors trust that the above rates of Tuition will meet with general approbation. They also confidently 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.

ALEXR. T. PAUL, Attorney at Law.

Office in the Building occupied by his Father, in King Street, near the Record Office.
St. Andrews, November 11, 1846.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending to leave this country for some time, requests all persons indebted to him, to call and settle their respective dues.

JOHN LOCHARY, Gazette 2m
St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1846.

DAILY STAGE

DAILY STAGE

ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN.

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his best thanks for the liberal share of public patronage he has received on this route, and begs to inform the public that he has commenced running a DAILY STAGE between Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen; leaving Saint Andrews every morning at 6 o'clock, and returning from Saint Stephen at 2 p.m. Books kept at Ross's Hotel, St. Andrews, and at Thos. Quin's Hotel, St. Stephen.

No exertion will be spared to make the passengers comfortable.

THOS. HARDY, Mail Contractor.
Nov. 12

Flour, Flour, Flour.

125 BLS. Superior FLOUR.
Genoa Brand.
A valuable article for family use.
Just received and for sale by
Nov. 4, 1846. W. J. WHITLOCK.

To be Let.

Those STORES at WELCH POOL, formerly in the occupation of Cadwalader Quay. Apply to Mr. FARMER, Campbellello, November 2, 1846.

GRIST MILL.

THE Subscriber is now erecting a Grist Mill, adjoining Messrs. J. & R. Jarvis Rope Walk, which will be in operation about the first week in January next. This Mill will grind from 100 to 150 bushels of wheat per day, or other grain as may be required, with the exception of a small quantity of rye, which will be ground by a mill of 100 bushels per day. The best of the mill will be improved. The best of the mill will be improved. The best of the mill will be improved.

Brandy, Geneva, &c.
1st Dec. 1846.

Ex Coroner from Liverpool, via St. John, the subscriber has received:

2 PIPES, 5 bbls. COGNAC BRANDY.
6 bbls. very fine PALE HOLLANDS.
2 Bys. best French Vinegar.
10 Boxes Starch, containing 1 cwt. & 1 cwt. ea.
3 Hinds Pooled Oil.
20 Quarter Barrels Gun Powder.

JAMES W. STREET.

BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

No. 4251 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Messrs. BARKER, BROWNE & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in the Provinces, that they are constantly manufacturing PIANOS of the best 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 twelvemonth. Pianos tuned and repaired.

The subscriber solicits a call from persons from New Brunswick, (their native Province,) before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders left at the Office of the St. Andrews Standard, will be attended to.

C. BARKER.
St. J. BROWNE.
EPHRAIM WILLARD.
Boston, July 12, 1846.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

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 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.

They embrace 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 Reprints 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 anxious or the casual reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
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, 8.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "
For Blackwood's & the four 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.

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.

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 Rail Road or Water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co. Publishers.
112 Fulton St. New-York.

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.

Hours of attendance from 6 until 9 o'clock.

C. W. WILEY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MR. WILEY, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Charlotte, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and all points in general, that he has a part of the store occupied by Mr. J. Cope-land, where he has opened an entire new and FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and where he will carry on the business in all its branches; having had TEN years experience in Boston, he feels himself perfectly competent so to do.

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

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

Thomsonian medicines of every kind direct from the New-England Depot, Boston, kept constantly on hand—and for sale wholesale and retail.

COUNTRY TRADERS.—Having made such arrangements that I can supply at very low prices, are respectfully invited to call.

Traders of every variety constantly on hand and for sale.

Fishstock's and Kilmstock's genuine Vermifuge, a cure for Worms, for sale. Also, best Cognac Brandy—Holland Gin, Old Port Wine and New-England Rum, for sale for medicinal purposes.

Store opened on Sundays from 9 till 10, in the morning, 1 till 2 afternoon, and 5 till 6 evening.

He is at liberty to refer to—Drs. Holmes, Blair, Porter, Smith, Barke.

Crushed Sugar, &c.

RECEIVED PER BARQUE "PLUTUS" from Liverpool.

Loaf and Crushed SUGAR, as above.
Best Mustard, BLACKING, as above.
Best Durham MUSTARD, as above.
Hulled BARLEY, SPLIT PEASE, CROCKERYWARE, as above.
Bottled Linseed OIL, &c. &c.
August 12, 1846. W. WHITLOCK.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES BURCHELL, spon. or Heir. 7s 6d
ROBERT T. CLINCH, Collector of Rates.
St. George, Sep. 23, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Wm. Hetherington, deceased, of St. Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM BRICKWELL,
EDWARD TREASANT, Executors.
St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1846.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is found expedient, that there should be a FAIR established in the Town of St. Andrews, such as is in practice in the Mother Country:

Notice is hereby Given—that application will be made to the Legislature for an Act to hold Monthly or Quarterly Fairs in the Town of St. Andrews.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Thomas Pendleton, of West Isles, deceased, are required to present them within one calendar month, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
WARD PENDLETON, Executor.

Sugar, Spirits, Oil.

Just Arrived per Barque "Plutus" from Liverpool.

3 Huns. Crushed SUGAR, as above.
6 Huns. Linseed OIL, as above.
4 Pipes finest Martelle BRANDY, as above.
4 Hids. PALE HOLLANDS, as above.
12 Crates Earthenware, as above.
August 5, 1846. J. W. STREET.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing, or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the subscriber on the 9th Nov. 1846, in favor of John McMULLIN, for £8 0 0, payable on the 9th Nov. 1847, as he has not received value for the same.

CHARLES M. DIARMID,
St. Patrick, Nov. 28, 1846.

CAUTION.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing, or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the subscriber on time to May, 1848, in favor of William Patterson for £400—as he has not received value for the same.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Junr.
St. George, Dec. 1, 1846.

Sugar.

JUST received, and for sale by the Under- signed:

5 bbls. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
J. W. STREET
Dec. 1, 1846.

