

THE STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
H. W. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

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12s 6d per annum, if paid in advance.
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 13] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1849. [Vol. 16

ENGLISH MAILS.
Days on which the steamships sail from Europe and America.

1849.		
Canada	Jan. 13	New York.
Niagara	Jan. 27	For Boston.
Europe	Feb. 10	New York.
America	Feb. 24	For Boston.
Canada	Mar. 10	New York.
Niagara	Mar. 24	For Boston.
Europe	Apr. 7	New York.
Canada	Apr. 14	For Boston.

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

1849.		
Europe	Jan. 10	New York.
America	Jan. 24	From Boston.
Canada	Feb. 7	New York.
Niagara	Feb. 21	From Boston.
Europe	Mar. 7	New York.
America	Mar. 21	From Boston.
Canada	Apr. 4	New York.
Niagara	Apr. 18	From Boston.
Europe	May 2	New York.
Canada	May 16	From Boston.

MARINE AND
FIRE INSURANCE.
Protection Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
Camden Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CONNECTICUT.
CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies, and being desirous of securing the business of the public, and of being able to give the most satisfactory and prompt attention to all applications, has opened an Office at the corner of the Market and Front Streets, in Saint Andrews, N. B., where he will be ready to receive applications, and to give the most satisfactory and prompt attention to all business connected with the above-named Insurance Companies.

Counting-House ALMANAC, 1849.

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

[FROM THE COURIER.]
THE FIRE.
That on the 14th March destroyed that portion of the City of St. John, known as York Point.

Fire the morning-bell broke,
Or the day was beginning,
The inhabitants woke
With the fire-bell ringing.
Wake, mother! wake, daughter!
Wake, son and sister, all!
The cry is for water—
The City's on fire!

And fiercer and longer,
More rapid it blazes,
And stronger and stronger
The element rages.
On, onward, consuming
Shop, storehouse and dwelling,
And ruin on ruin
The catalogue swelling.

And infant and mother
Pressed closely, are there,
And sister and brother
With looks of despair.
And homeless and mourning
The terrified meet,
Their houses are burning—
(Their home is the street.)
Their provisions, their wood,
Their prospects, their plans—
For a city laid waste.
Where that ruin now stands.

From centre to seaboard
Desolation sweeps o'er
In its falling deplored;
York Point is no more!
'Tis noon—and 'tis ended,
The ravage complete—
York Point is no more,
Nor alley nor street!

But a forest of chimneys
Now people the scene
Where three thousand reposed,
And a city has been.
St. John, 14th March, 1849. T. R. Duff.

THE FUTURE.
It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float at a moment on its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations which leap from the temple of our heart, for ever wander about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of this earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, looking down at "festival about the midnight," are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, for ever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that the brighter forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that shimmer on the ocean, and where the beautiful, which begins here and passes before us like shadows, will stay in our presence for ever.

TRUTH IS STRANGE &c.—Extraordinary Circumstances.—The last Hamilton Journal, published in Missouri, under the caption of "awful retribution," has a fearful story, to the effect that a Mr. Wrayford Sheriff of Schuyler county, in that State, and ex-officio collector of the county revenue conceiving a design to cheat the commonwealth out of some \$25,000 which he had collected, he left the money in the care of his wife, and in the night he wrote a paper with the declaration that he would be gone several days, and expiring upon her that she should permit no one to stay all night at the house during his absence.
"At night a traveller, rather an aged man, applied for entertainment. The woman, at first refusing under instructions of her husband, was finally persuaded to permit him to remain. About eleven or twelve o'clock, the same night, some persons demanded entrance into the house, and upon being permitted to come in, they were found to be disguised as negroes, and immediately demanded of the woman money, which they said they knew was in the house. The woman handed them the paper money. They told her there was also silver money, which she must surrender. She replied that she would go up stairs (where the traveller was lodging) and get it. She informed the old gentleman of the state of things below. He told her to take one of two pistols which he had—in put the money into her apron, with the pistol concealed behind it, and when either of the robbers came

forward to take it, to fire and he would save another of them with the remaining pistol. She did as instructed, and one of them fell dead at her feet. The old man then fired and killed another, and the third made his escape. Upon examination, it was found that the guilty husband had felt the "hand of his own wife."—Thus it is that a mysterious Providence, even in this world, metes out punishment to the guilty.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
Later European Items.—The New York papers have received news from Dublin to the effect that the 23rd of February, which was the day of the meeting of the Government on the Irish poor law question, is likely to excite a most formidable opposition in the North. Already the temper has been soured, and will not doubt give an expression of public opinion against this proposal of the Prime Minister to compel the people of Ulster to provide for the wants and necessities of Munster and Connaught, which will astonish the little lord and his family government.

The writs of error in the case of Smith O'Brien, McManus, and Donohue have reached the House of Lords, and it is reported that it is said that a favourable issue to the prisoners may be expected. The arguments in the case will not come on before Easter. The Crown will be represented by the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, and the Irish Attorney General. The prisoners' counsel are Sir T. Theisner, Mr. Napier, and Sir Coleman and Solicitor O'Loughlin.

From the Turks Island Gazette of Feb. 7.
OUR SALT PROSPECTS.—For several weeks we have scarcely had any salt on this Cay. The supply has been exhausted at Salt Cay, and at East Harbour the quantity is very small. Many vessels have, in consequence, recently left without cargoes, and this has happened for several years at this season, a clear indication that the demand for our staple is outstripping the supply. The reverse of this is the case with the staple production of the larger Island of the British West Indies. And it would appear certain that, so long as Great Britain and the United States continue on terms of amity and friendship, the demand for our article be equal to its increasing supply, if it do not vastly exceed it—a prospect most encouraging to the present leaseholders of pond property. Our immediate prospects in salt fishing are not only excellent, but rarely so for this period of the year. Several persons commenced taking on Monday, and in the course of a fortnight or so, if the drought continue, a large quantity of salt will be on hand.

From the Turks Island Gazette of Feb. 14.
We learn from an arrival from P. Paris, that the Haytian and Dominican forces have had an engagement on the frontier, which has resulted as usual, in the discomfiture of the former. We are further informed that Sir E. Schomburgk had gone to Porto Prince, probably as a mediator between the belligerents.

FROM BRITISH GUIANA we have, our files to the middle of February. An attempt had been made to heal the differences between the Assembly and the government, but with out success. The Court was called, and a despatch from Earl Grey read, in regard to the stoppage of supplies. The despatch stated that as a matter of conciliation, Mr. Barkley had been appointed Governor of the Colony.

The Court, however, immediately resolved that there was nothing in the despatch to justify voting the supplies. So the matter stands at present.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—Letters were received in this city yesterday, from San Francisco, California, overland to the 24th of December, being the latest date from that quarter. We have been permitted to extract the following paragraphs from the letters. They confirm, in general terms, the previous accounts of the immense quantity of gold there.

Emigrants had been pouring into the diggings from all quarters; and the writer thinks that judging from what he hears, at least one hundred thousand will have arrived by August next. The cold weather had for a time checked the emigration to the mines; but almost every one not engaged in gold digging was preparing to go to the mines in Spring. The writer says that the present is the best winter known in California for fifty years.

One hundred thousand bushels of wheat had been raised in California, for want of persons to gather it.
While in San Francisco, real estate had advanced five hundred per cent. within twelve months; in the Sandwich Islands it had fallen forty per cent. The latter Islands are fast becoming deserted, and it was expected that after the whaling season is over, every white man that can, will leave for California. As to the chances of obtaining the precious metal, the writer says: "Parties can easily obtain from 30 to 100 dollars per day, and some that have been obtained as high as 300 dollars per day."

Provisions were very plentiful, and were receding in price.
The writer in speaking of the gold dust on board the U. S. Ship Lexington, estimates the amount at from \$300,000 to \$500,000, and also reiterates the statement that it will be carried to Valparaiso and melted into bars before being brought to this country.

From the best judgement that can be obtained, not more than £250,000 in gold dust, independent of the Lexington's has been shipped for this country. Most of the gold dust is shipped to Mazatlan and Valparaiso, exchanged for silver, &c. and carried back to California to trade upon. It is thought also, that but little of the gold will reach this country for some time, as much of it will be shipped to London, to be there drawn upon from this country.

A story is told of several young men of capital, who freighted a brig from the Sandwich Islands, with \$40,000 in specie, with which they purchased gold dust for about \$10 the ounce—thus netting \$20,000 to \$25,000 by the operation.—Boston Traveler.

INDEMNITY BILL IN CANADA.—A Bill providing to the extent of £150,000 for the losses sustained by individuals in the Rebellion of 1837 in Canada, which was introduced by the Ministry some weeks ago, has occasioned a great outburst of feeling, as well in the Assembly as throughout the Province. We find from Quebec papers to the 24th inst. that the debate on the bill had been a lengthy one, and had ended in a sort of half measure.

The question drew forth many excellent speeches; many of the principal actors in the late rebellion were to be benefited by the measure, instead of being (as intended) punished for causing or participating in an armed rebellion. Sir Allan McNab is stated to have spoken boldly and violently, affirming that if the measure were carried, the sooner the stars and stripes replaced the Union Jack in the Province the better for the people. The Quebec Morning Chronicle remarks: "It will, indeed, be ominous for the future condition of Canada, if the Conservative party of Upper Canada, with Sir Allan McNab, the very quintessence of loyalty, at its head, begin to incline in favour of annexation." The gauntlet has been thrown: the ire is broken; and it is probable, ere long, the Parliament of Canada will be divided into two parties, the one composed of Canadians of British extraction, desirous and struggling for annexation to the States; the other composed of French Canadians, loyalists in despite of their inclinations, preferring to serve a nation which has always treated them with democracy and favor, to becoming incorporated with a people whose rude, powerful character would annihilate all possibility of a flourishing French nationality in Canada—Louisiana to wit!

William Lyon Mackenzie, of Upper Canada—Rebelling notoriety, availing himself of the general amnesty, arrived at the Exchange Hotel, Montreal, by the American Stage, on the evening of the 24th ult.—Mr. Bidwell, who was formerly Speaker of the Upper Canada Assembly, and is now in excellent practice at the New York Bar, will not return to Canada. Neither is Dr. Robert Nelson, one of the best surgeons in America, likely to return.

BRICK'S MONUMENT.—A considerable sum of money was subscribed by the Militia Officers of this Province, some 7 or 8 years ago, in aid of rebuilding this interesting memorial of departed worth and labour. It may prove interesting to the contributors to be apprised that this matter was mooted in the Canadian House of Assembly on the 22d ult. when Mr. Thompson moved to refer to a committee a petition for enquiry, relative to the subscription made for Brick's Monument.

Sir Allan McNab explained, that the subscription for this Monument amounted to only £2,700, whereas the lowest tender for erecting the Monument was \$600. The money was laid out at compound interest and had since accumulated. It was proposed last year to give out the contract, and pay in Bank Stock Afterwards, however, some objections were made to the course, and it was determined to put the thing off till a better time should arrive for realizing the investment. The bill was in the hands of the Committee, but if the House chose to take it out of their hands, it was not for him to oppose it.

The Freshet in the Mississippi—Great Destruction of Property.—A telegraphic despatch dated New Orleans, March 9, says that the Mississippi river has broken over its banks, and the water has made a complete breach over many valuable cotton and sugar plantations, causing an immense amount of damage to property—the full extent of which is not ascertained. Great fears are entertained as to the safety of plantations at other points. Even New Orleans is threatened with inundation.
The Levee is broken at Baton Rouge, and the Donaldsonville river running in, doing immense damage to the plantations.

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS.

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 office 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.

A despatch from Pinsburg states that the city was filled with incendiaries. The mayor has offered a reward for their detection.
GREAT FLOOD AT CHICAGO.—A Despatch from the West states that there has been a great flood at Chicago, and the overflow of water was still increasing. The damage to property had already reached fifty thousand dollars. No farther particulars are given.

SHIP FEVER.—British ship Canbrin, which put into Delaware Breakwater a short time since, arrived at this port this morning. She has one hundred and fifty passengers. Seventy eight deaths have occurred on board since she left Ireland, and fifty-two are now sick on board with the ship fever.—(New York Commercial, March 12.)

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—Steamboat Woodman, from New Orleans for Rio River, when leaving Bayou Sara, on the 2d inst. collapsed both flues of her boiler, killing and scalding several persons; three killed outright, and others missing—among the latter, one engineer. Twenty five others were dreadfully scalded,—part of whom, it is thought, cannot recover. The scene is described as most heart-rending.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF ENGLAND

The Rev. Mr. Hodge, an American clergyman, who has recently returned from England, has been lecturing on the institutions of that country, and the character of her people—we take the following extracts from one of his lectures:

"The history of the English nation is the most complete history of the progress of liberty which the world affords. No race has ever more degraded than the Anglo Saxons, and no one has ever attained to greater happiness and power. The history of England is, more emphatically than that of any modern nation, the history of humanity. Other European nations may possess more perfect theories of government, but that of England surpasses all others in its practical workings."

"The discipline of the conquest may, on the whole, have been useful to England. The amalgamation of the two races has produced a character in which the German strength and staidness is united to the Italian ardour and energy of the Gauls. The difference between the Saxons and Normans previous to the conquest was merely one of development. The Saxons possessed more of truthfulness, patience, constancy and the English more of home. The contest of these two races was like the mingling of snow with water, the rude temper of the one was melted by degrees into the genial nature of the other. The Norman race has been gradually dying out, and the Saxon race steadily advancing ever since the conquest. Indeed, the Saxon blood now preponderates in the people."

But how, inquired the lecturer, did these subjugated Saxons rise superior to their conquerors? By the triumph of industry over brute force. During the middle ages the workmen were more dependant on the fighting men; but the superior toil and patience of the former has transferred the power from the baronial classes to the exchange, the press, and the loom. Industry prevailing over force, this is the law of Society, the formula of history."

The reign of Henry VII. has been regarded as the period when all distinction between the Saxon and Norman races disappeared; but on reflection from tyranny did not take place till more than a century after. Even in the reign of Elizabeth, the most injurious monopolies were permitted in every branch of industry. But that haughty Tudor was at length compelled to yield to the growing spirit of liberty, and her last Parliament may be regarded as a selenite in English history.

Next to our own nation, England enjoys a larger amount of liberty than any nation in the world. In some respects, liberty is superior to our own; inasmuch as it is more secure. Other things being equal, liberty is the greatest when the government is the strongest. England is not only the strongest nation that now exists, but in character, in credit, in the opinions of men of every nation, the strongest that ever existed. The prompt protection that the English government affords in any part of the world, even to her meanest subject, is an important element of liberty."

France, to-day, possesses a government theoretically more democratic than our own, but in ten generations she will not attain to the measure of English liberty. In England, liberty bears the stamp of legitimacy; in France, it has a red, revolutionary look. In the former nation it wears the sober aspect of the Puritan; in the latter, it is wreathed in the smiles of a dancer, and is frisky as new wine. Whenever the Englishman plants his foot, there he stands, strong in his Saxon intelligence and Norman valor. He is not easily stirred, but when he does move, it is for good, and that whether armed with his capital, or armadas are riding in his seas. In France, liberty is spasmodic, and her government oscillates between absolutism and anarchy. In France, liberty is a sentiment; in England it is a fact. France is the least conservative nation in Europe; England is the most so.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 29, 1849.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

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.

Stms and Work House.

Commissioners—Geo. D. Street, John Bradford, Thos. Berry, John Bailey, R. Ker.

St. Andrews.

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

J. Weimore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

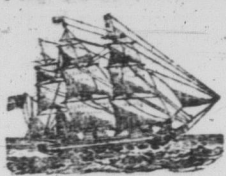
G. D. KISS, Esq., President.

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.

Arrival of the Steamship



Canada.

Interesting Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

FALL OF MOULTAN—SINGULAR BATTLE.

Between the British and Sikh Forces!

93 Officers, and 3500 men killed.

The R. M. Steamship Canada, with dates to the 10th inst. arrived at Halifax about 10 P.M. on Thursday, in 19 days and 10 hours from Liverpool, bringing 99 passengers, 6 of whom were for Halifax, namely, Messrs. Crutchfield, Leavitt, Stevens, Mackenzie, O'Dager, and H. Fry. The Canada was detained 15 hours off Halifax harbour by a very heavy gale of wind.

The Express left Halifax at 11 p.m. on Thursday night, and arrived at Granville Point at 25 minutes past 8 Friday morning, making the run in 9 hours and 25 minutes. The steamer Commodore, Capt. W. G. Brown, was in company, and left immediately for St. John. The whole distance from Halifax to St. John was performed in the remarkable short space of 15 hours and 20 minutes!

We are indebted to the New Brunswick, for a summary of the news.

The news will be found of much interest.

Another sanguinary battle had taken place in India, on the identical spot, it is said, which two thousand years ago formed the battle-field of Alexander and Porus. Though the British were left masters of the field, yet it is said that two more such victories would be virtual ruin. Lieut. Col. Brooks, of the 24th Regt., who formerly commanded the 66th in St. John, and Capt. John S. Shore, of the 21st, son of the hon. George Shore, of Fredericton, were killed in the engagement.

MELANCHOLY ENTWICKLE.—A frightful wreck of an emigrant ship has taken place on the English coast off Harwich. The barque Florida, 500 tons, E. D. Whitmore, master, bound from Antwerp to New York, the property of Mr. E. D. Hulbert, of that city, chartered by a German company to convey emigrants, was wholly lost on Wednesday, the 15th ult., and all on board perished, with the exception of three individuals, who were miraculously rescued from death.

THE CHOLERA, although it re-appears in some localities at intervals, is now decidedly on the wane. In Scotland the disease appears now to be assuming the form of simple diarrhoea, the attacks of the latter being now four times as many as those of Asiatic cholera. The malady has appeared in the South of Ireland, and several fatal cases have occurred in Cork and Limerick.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade in all departments continues in a steady and satisfactory position.

Flour is held at 25s. 9d. to 25s. for choice Ohio and Southern; Western Canal, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s. 6d. to 25s. 3d.; and 24s. 9d. to 25s. Canadian wheat, 24s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. per barrel.

Liverpool Timber Market, March 10.—Since our printed report of the 25th January, the arrivals from British America consist of 16 vessels, 7503 tons: most of which cargoes have been sold from the quay. The demand from the country is still limited. Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks, &c.—Of St. John cargo, of good quality, was sold at 27 1/2s. 6d. and one at 27 1/2s. 6d. per standard; another parcel at 27 1/2s.; another parcel at 26 1/2s.; and one, with about 60 standard Yellow Pine Boards, at 25s. per standard.

IRELAND.

The question of the Irish Poor-law and the means whereby further funds are to be provided to meet the destitution of some of the western districts of our country, have raised a tremendous outcry throughout Ulster, and a small temporary sixpenny "rate in aid," amounting in the whole of Ireland to only £200,000, seems to have shaken the loyalty of the most loyal of our fellow subjects on

the other side the channel. Such an agitation was scarcely ever threatened before. Rather than submit to "English tyranny," and an unequal sixpenny rate, our excited friends demand that there should be an entirely equal system of taxation, and that the assessed taxes and income tax should be levied upon all Ireland upon the same footing as it is in England, sooner than they should submit to a tumporary sixpenny rate to make up the deficiency caused by neglect of those landlords who are designated as the "lazy southern squires."

The Ulster boys now insist that a more judicious administration of the Poor-laws by the Boards of Guardians in the south and west of Ireland would cause such a saving as to render the "rate in aid" unnecessary. It is very probable, and it is this very point to which the legislation of Parliament is directed. The aim of the Poor-law is to make the ratepayers exert themselves to keep down pauperism by judicious relief to the actually destitute, under some effective test of the existence of real destitution, and to find employment for the able-bodied without applying to the charitable feelings of England. It is the contention which now prevails in England, that Ireland, if she set about it, can provide for Irish poverty, that has induced the Parliament to sanction the present proposition.

FRANCE.

The French Government continues to gather strength; and although the Thiers party and the Bonapartists have not succeeded in forming a coalition, there is evidently growing disposition on the part of the nation to crush any attempts at disorder, and altogether the prospects of tranquillity are more favorable than they have been during the past year. The labours of the Assembly have ceased to be of any interest; they have been chiefly occupied in passing the electoral laws. An attempt to censure the Ministers for calling out the troops on the 29th of January, was defeated by the large majority of 254. Public attention seems to be divided between the intrigues of the various parties respecting the elections, and the proceedings of the High Court at Bourges. Barbes, Blancpain, and the other state prisoners have been transferred to Bourges, which is surrounded by troops. The Act of Accusation against the prisoners has been published, and recapitulates all the acts of the accused on the memorable 4th and 15th of May last, on which latter day it will be remembered, Barbes and Louis Blanc invaded the National Assembly, and succeeded for a few hours in seizing the reins of Government.

There can be little doubt but that the guilt of most of the prisoners will be clearly established; and it is said that those who may be sentenced to transportation will be immediately shipped off to the Marquesa Islands.

Confidence was greatly increased; the advance of the funds has again been very considerable. Indeed, the rate has produced extensive failures amongst the parties operating for a fall. One great change, whose transactions reached to 60 millions of francs, has involved others. The loss of one individual is alleged to amount to £12,000.

CONTINENTAL.

The current news from the various quarters of Europe is of the highest importance. The most striking feature is the march of the Imperial Guards of Russia from St. Petersburg. These men, numbering 52,000 strong, have proceeded through Wilna to the frontier, and will, no doubt, take such a position to be able to keep in check the disaffected Poles on the Prussian frontier, support the Imperialists in the Hungarian struggle, and assume such an attitude as shall plainly indicate the intention of the Czar to control as much as possible any disposition to revive the scenes which so unhappily occurred last year. A Russian note has appeared, in which the Czar declares his resolution of adhering firmly to the treaties of 1816, and any attempt to infringe them he shall deem a *casus belli*.

The entrance of 10,000 Russian troops into Austrian Transylvania evidences the disposition of the Czar, who assuredly will not consent to any change in the territorial divisions of Italy, unless with the entire consent of Austria.

The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with variable success. In the south Hungarian the German population, finding the insurgents carrying destruction in every quarter, called in the Russians, who now occupy Kronstadt and Hermannstadt. Several battles have taken place. One in the neighbourhood of Erlau lasted two days, with considerable slaughter, and the imperialists seemed to have had the advantage.

The Pope after halting between abdication and soliciting foreign intervention, has now, it is said, made an application to Austria, and it is confidently stated that Spain about to send a division of 10,000 men to aid in restoring his Holiness.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Roman Ministry has communicated to the Assembly that a joint intervention of Austria, Spain, and Naples is announced. France had not decided what part to take. Piedmont was resolved to intervene in Tuscany, to hinder civil war, and oppose the Austrian intervention.

AUSTRIA.

We have intelligence from Vienna dated the 4th inst. All in the capital agree in thinking that many such victories as the Austrian one at Erlau would, ere long, bring the Magyars to the gates of Vienna.

There is again a rather uneasy feeling on the continent, and various rumours are circulated respecting warlike operations in Italy, Austria, &c.

INDIA.

On the 12th January, Lord Gough, after his long interval of inactivity, was made acquainted with the fall of Attock, and of the advance of Chuttur Singh to join Shere Singh, who was in front of Lord Gough, on the south bank of the Jhelum, with an army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, and 62 guns. Being urged by Major Mackeson, the political agent, to give the enemy battle, Lord Gough set his troops in motion, and advanced through the jungles on the 12th. He continued his march on the 13th till later than noon, and at two o'clock had determined to encamp his troops for the night, when some of the enemy's round shot reached within the ground marked by the English flags. Whether this irritated Lord Gough, or induced him to fear that the Sikhs would surprise his encampment and force him to battle, his lordship suddenly, without any previous recognition, resolved to anticipate him, and accordingly formed his troops in line, and, deaf to all remonstrance, rashly gave the word of command to advance. Accordingly the heroic exploits of our armies during the last century we try in vain to discover any settled plan of action such as it is the duty of a general to conceive and execute in the face of an enemy so brave and resolute as the Sikhs. The never-failing pluck of the English troops seems to have been the only resource of Lord Gough, and although it prevailed as heretofore, the victory was achieved at the most disastrous sacrifice of human life. During this fearful encounter, in which the Sikhs proved themselves in a well-selected position, poured from their batteries on all sides the most murderous fire, a picnic seems to have seized a body of the 9th Lancers, who, instead of charging the enemy as ordered, faced about, and rushed pell-mell through our own artillery, and rushed pell-mell through the enemy's, till they reached the hospital. The enemy, seeing this disorder, followed up their advantage, got amongst our artillery, cut down 73 gunners, and carried off six of our guns. Col. Lane seems to have poured in his grape and put a stop to the disorder. With this inexplicable exception and some defection of a regiment of Sepoys, the gallant fellows seem to have laboured most nobly. Fays of haridan and of individual bravery are described in every line of the despatches and letters. The Sikhs were beaten in on all sides, 12 of their guns were captured, and the British remaining masters of the field, might put an end to the engagement. We have to deplore the loss of no less than 93 officers and about 2500 men. Amongst the general officers who have perished in this indecisive, fruitless battle, we find the honorable names of Brig. Gen. J. Pennycuik, Lieut. Col. R. Brooks, Brig. Gen. C. Ekins, Dep. Adj. Gen. Brig. Gen. Pope and C. Campbell were also wounded, the first severely. In the 21st foot 11 officers were killed, and one half the regiment was either killed or wounded. Whilst some of our colors have fallen into the hands of the enemy, he was active enough to retrieve during the night six of the guns we had captured, and Lord Gough says, "I did not feel justified in remaining longer out." The night was dark. I knew not how far I had advanced? The loss of the Sikhs is not known; but they must have suffered severely. Indeed we perceive some symptoms of their desiring to come to terms. If, however, Chuttur Singh comes up with his army, before Gen. Whish can reach the Jhelum, the Sikhs will probably hazard another conflict. Besides the fall of Mooltan and this sad but bold action has been fought by Wheeler's division, under the highest of Dalhousie, the Ravine, in which the position of Ram Singh was attacked and carried with considerable loss. The affair was signalled by great individual bravery, but the inaccessible nature of the place seems to have enabled Ram Singh not only to make a vigorous resistance but further, to effect his escape with all his band. Here again our gallant soldiers suffered severely. These unwell-timed successes created the deepest sensation throughout England. It was felt that the success we had made a month ago, that Sir Charles Napier should be sent to India to assume the command of the army of the Punjab ought to be acted upon without an instant's delay.

UNITED STATES.

New York, March 16.—OREGON PILGRIMS IN DISTRESS.—The Steamer Trent has just arrived from Bermuda, and reports the steamer Hartford from New York bound to California, put into Bermuda 4th inst. in distress. 16 of her passengers returned in the Trent.

Important Decision in the Telegraph Case of Alexander Bain and S. F. G. Morse.—The Chief Justice of the Circuit and District Court of the District of Columbia, to whom, under the laws of 1839 and 1836, the power is given to reverse or approve the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, has just laid before the Commissioner his opinion in the case of Bain and Morse. The case was argued some weeks since, in chambers; since when there has been much anxiety to learn the opinion of the Judge.

This decision insures a patent to Mr. Bain, and opens the way for a vindication to that

odious monopoly which has made the whole telegraphic system on the seaboard odious to almost all who have had any thing to do with it.

ATTORNEY TO EXTRACT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM WILLIAM B. ASTOR.—Isaac A. Biggs and Franklin D. Brogg, were arrested by officers Bowyer, Calrow, Reed, and Coles, charged with attempting to extort \$50,000 from Wm. B. Astor, Esq. A few days since Mr. Astor called on the Chief of Police and stated that he and his wife had received several letters signed E. K. Baswood, charging his father with having committed heinous crimes, and threatening, unless he should send him \$50,000, that his house would be burnt—their lives taken, &c. In the letter to Mr. Astor's wife, Mr. Astor was directed, if he complied with the demand to insert an advertisement to that effect in the Herald. The whole matter for detecting the parties was arranged by the officers, and in consequence thereof, officer Bowyer inserted an advertisement in the Herald that the \$50,000 could be had by addressing A. R. D. at the Herald office. This advertisement called forth an answer, in which it was stated that the money would be called for at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and directed that the money should be put up in packages, in bills of the denomination of \$50, and \$100, and saying that it was useless to attempt to find out the writer, as everything had been so arranged as to render it impossible. Officer Bowyer then made up a package of worthless bills, and took them to Mr. Astor and told him to deliver them to any person that called for them, and the officers then stationed themselves in different places to keep a lookout. At 10 o'clock Bragg appeared at Mr. Astor's door, and received the package, and then left, closely followed by the several officers to the corner of Cliff and Fulton streets, when he stepped into a store and put a newspaper around the package, and proceeded to direct it, when the officers walked in and arrested him. He then told the officers that he was directed to get the package and leave it at the United States Hotel, in so, but charged not to open his mouth, to speak or make a sign, and Officer Reed went with him. After delivering the package they both sat down and waited, but no person came, and after a short time they left. Immediately afterwards Biggs made his appearance in the barroom, and received the package and then left, with the officers close upon his heels. He got into a stage and rode to the corner of Broadway and Canal streets, where he got out, and the officers also alighted from the top of the stage. He then went to an exchange office on the corner of Mercer street, where the officers arrested him, with the package in his possession. He told the officers he had received a letter from Baswood, telling him that he must get the package of money, from the hotel and have it exchanged for other money, and as fast as he exchanged it he must forward it to Philadelphia, and that he might retain \$1000 for his services, and if he did not do it his life would be taken. The officers deserve the thanks of the community for the very ingenious manner in which they detected these rascals.—New York Sun.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The question now before Parliament for repealing or modifying the Navigation Laws, is exciting considerable discussion in the American journals, particularly those published in the State of Maine, our next door neighbours, who look upon the declaration of Mr. Bancroft, their Minister at London, as likely to inflict a serious blow on their interests, and which, if carried out, will throw the greater part of the coasting trade into our hands. Mr. Bancroft is reported to have said, that to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament might be disposed to legislate in this matter, he was ready to sign a convention to-morrow based upon a complete reciprocity, and opening the entire coasting trade of the two countries to vessels of both nations.

This explicit declaration evidently shows that the American Government is prepared to go to the India to assume the command of the water, notwithstanding the opposition of certain papers in Maine.

ST. STEPHEN.—The Bill to incorporate a company for the erection of a Bridge on the St. Croix at Salt Water, in St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte passed the House, after a long debate; Mr. Brown advocating and Mr. Boyd opposing the Bill.—Head Quarters.

PUBLIC MEETING.—There was a Public Meeting on the subject of Railways, held in the County Court House, in this City, on Monday evening last, at which Resolutions were passed, and a Petition accompanying these Resolutions was presented to the House by the Attorney General, during his opening speech yesterday. The intention of the framers of these Resolutions seemed to be to oppose the erection of the St. John and Shediac Railway, and one of them objected to the movement on the ground of hasty legislation!—Ibid.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Mr. D. Caldwell, of this City, Mail Contractor, in carrying the Canada Mail to Halifax on Tuesday last, lost three of his best horses in the ice on the Kennebecasis river.—New Brunswick.

PORTLAND POLICE OFFICE.—A young man named Edward Collins, a baker by trade, was arrested on Portland Bridge, by one of the Portland Police, on Sunday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, for making use of violent language, and also for an attempt to commit an assault on the said Policeman. He was brought up for trial yesterday, before the Si-

pendary Magistrate, Jacob Allan, Esq., and after a lengthy investigation, he was fined £20—in default of payment of which, he was committed to the Penitentiary for ten months.

WE HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE PERUSAL OF A LETTER FROM THE CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE OF FREDERICTON TO THE AGENT IN THIS CITY, MR. GEO. THOMAS, REQUESTING HIM TO INFORM THOSE WHO HAVE CLAIMS FOR LOSS BY THE LATE FIRES, THAT THE SAME WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY PAID WITHOUT WAITING THE TIME STIPULATED FOR IN THE POLICIES. We also learn that the Central Office have been sustained in this City for nearly 3 years, to £500 on the premises of Thomas M. Smith Esq., destroyed in the late York Point fire.—Courier.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,

I have just been favoured with a reading of the Report of the Railway Committee to whom were referred all matters relative to Railways in this Province, and assuredly every candid and unprejudiced mind must deplore that such a mass of incoherent incoherence, founded upon the grossest bigotry, never before emanated from a committee of that House.

Passing over that part of the Report relative to the great Trunk line (as it is termed), which is so much of other's axe as time lost, as that project has received its quietus, we come to the proposed Shediac line, where they say, "Being unanimously of opinion that a work of this kind should be forthwith commenced within the Province, we respectfully recommended that line as preferable to any other for the following reasons." Now, these gentlemen I suppose, are not aware that a work of this kind is already commenced within the Province—that £5,000 has already been expended on this work in hard cash—and that near £50,000 of English capital is now ready to come into the Province to be expended on this work so soon as we, the Provincial Stockholders, perform our part of the undertaking—that it is a work that has the approval of the Colonial Minister and also that the noblemen and gentlemen composing the Board of Directors of the Company in England, and more, that it is a work that has been commenced by the enterprise of individuals who have incurred large amounts of their property, in the undertaking, and who are as capable of forming opinions as to advantages arising from the completion of such a work, as the hon. gentlemen who compose this Committee. Yes, sir, they are perfectly aware of the whole of this, but it would not suit their sinister purposes to acknowledge it.

I should be very indeed if the Representatives of our interests and advocates of our Rail Road should, in order to accomplish their purposes, have recourse to such unworthy, illiberal and wicked means as misrepresenting or drawing invidious comparisons with other works. A cause that can only be sustained by the abuse of contemporary causes is soon exposed. No, Sir, the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway does not require such support as grants pre-emptive on its own merits, and although the Committee very modestly refuse to give an opinion on the Bill before them, from this Company, the public generally, can and have given their opinion in this matter, and also can easily form an opinion as to a matter in which this beautiful Report has been so grossly prejudiced and untrue.

But Sir, they have created the mark, in their extravagant and unbecoming manner, in their demands and claims of the Shediac line, and suppose from notice the St. Andrews line, they have allowed their zeal to overmaster their prudence, and the Report carries glaring and undeniable partiality and prejudice on its face, and the result will be a reaction from what they intended to accomplish.

I should with every well-wisher to the Province be most happy to see a Railway from Shediac to St. John, or from St. John to any other part of the Province, where they could be constructed with reasonable prospects of success, but not to the exclusion of another line possessing prior rights and superior advantages. Nor will it interfere with them, in the performance of their duty to select one line as they term it, for the general use.

We will now pass on to where they have recommended to be allied to the St. Andrews and Woodstock line, and this they have found time and place for at the tail end of their Report, compressed in about half a dozen lines; after saying they have such a Bill under their consideration, asking for assistance to enable the company to complete the line. Now mark their generous observation.—"The Legislature have already granted 6 per cent per annum, for 25 years, as one half the estimated cost of the line, and we regret that the company have not been able with this guarantee to prosecute their operations with success." Surely the Company must feel grateful for the sympathy and assistance with so much feeling and modesty. Yes Sir, they regret that the company has not been able to prosecute their operations with this assistance, while they recommend for the Shediac line the Province to take one half the Stock to be raised on Provincial Scrip, and give a guarantee of interest of five per cent for the balance, in all amounting to £500,000, the whole estimated cost of the line with the declaration that the capital must come from abroad, and it left to private enterprise the work would not be undertaken. Well may they say this, for assuredly it never would be undertaken. Here then is a reward for enterprise.

The greatest opponents to the St. Andrews line acknowledge and must do so, that the County of Charlotte has done more towards the introduction of Railways into this Province, than all the other Counties put together.—The Directors of the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway have, by their spirited and determined exertions in the face of every kind of opposition that jealousy and malice could invent accomplished what the projector of the Shediac line dare not attempt.—Here in a Company formed and nearly all the Stock disposed of, £5,000 in cash actually expended, a tenth part of the sum for which they now ask (and not a gift, they offer the whole line as security), and when the completion of every mile is so much towards the accomplishment of what this committee consider actually indispensable, to remain these Colonies, for they will soon be compelled to acknowledge if we ever have a Railway to connect the Lower Provinces

with the interior of C. Line when they see Railways schemes, numbered have been—and yet just claims for assistance will allow sectional (powerful words) this mediate operations? decided course irresolute sectional jealousies w.

Nor would the assistance for by the Company be prevailing; these action is made in the of a great degree by of the British Tariff, other parts of the Province.

But sir I trust the its decision that the general good, irrespective sectional jealousies, draws and Woodstock assistance and w.

Yours A Farmer and 25 [We have been obliged of a Stockholder's, other matter.]

DEBATE ON RAILWAYS.

upon the Report of the Railways, was continued every day. Several new schemes rejected. Mr. Rich Report of the select and St. John Railway was negatived.

Mr. Boyd, then suggested, That the per and Lower Colonial British sympathy, re-trade and mutual interest must direct line between Quebec. That the St. already in progress is combines much more national, intercolonial, with other undertakings immediate aid from an early completion of stock.

When the following Year—Fisher, Tibbitts, Porter, Ba Street, Connell, H.

NAT.—Speaker, Hamilton, "Wills, Reed, J. Earle, Steford, Vail-Jordan, R. D. Wilmot, Milne, Enl—21

Bermuda papers Boston, state that the United States in the vicinity of 1

The Montreal 6 tion from Washington as the United States is no change of the en up for action d

HEALTH OF THE sorry to say, that, resound us, which has not month, one or mo to the house. Sn very prevalent; it that while there h to be, numerous c in Chatham, Don settlements in our yet made its app number of person in early life, have most instances it. In consequence of gone the operation assurance, doubt sure of the times, and difficulty of life, this dispensa felt. The less will be deeply a cur hearts, and t ter in consequences through pass.—[Gleaner.

Much of the day last has been ways. We expect sketch of the spe but the debate h left Fredericton division, howev today, and we has all the appea us—two of our (Messrs. Wood declared they w line, in which Ansley. There for Railways in It is galling i ment is to be p from whom so t we are informe they would hav they divided the

The other M St. John and Brown, Boyd, Hon. Mr. Fis Wilson, Miles er made some t ing the Shedi



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Real Estate of Wm. Wilson do 24	D. Maurice Norris do 24
D. John & James Curran do 24	D. Edward Steele do 24
D. James Mill Company do 26	D. James Brown do 26
D. J. S. & R. Jarvis do 29	

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 24th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, pro- perty and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM WILSON, of and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, and lying on the South Eastern side of the road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, on the Northern angle of a Grant to Peter Steele, containing 151 Acres, more or less, being Lot No. 5, and the same land which was deeded by said William Wilson to his son William Wilson, James D. Wilson and Thomas C. Wilson on the 8th day October 1843. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edward Kelly endorsed to levy £32 0 0 Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sep. 13, 1848.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 24th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, pro- perty and demand whatsoever of MAURICE NORRIS, of and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the Parish of St. Andrews, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being the same half Lot conveyed by the said Maurice Norris to his brother-in-law Peter Stanton, by Deed bearing date 12th April, 1842. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Robert Buxton, endorsed to levy £42 2 9, Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sep. 13, 1848.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 24th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, pro- perty and demand whatsoever of JOHN CURRAN and JAMES CURRAN, of and to all that certain parcel of land, situate in the Parish of St. Stephen, being the eastern half of Lot 1, bounded in front by the Public Highway leading from James Christie's corner to the Mohawks settlement and Sprague's Farm.

The above Lot being the same which was mortgaged by John Curran to B. F. Waite and S. D. Todd in April 1846 for £75 0 0. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel M. Gilmore, endorsed to levy £53 10 10 besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sep. 13, 1848.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, pro- perty and demand of Edward Steele, of and to all the following Properties in the Parish of St. George, with the Houses, Mills and other appurtenances thereunto belonging, viz:—All that certain lot or parcel of land, com- mencing at the boundary at the shore of the Basin, so called thence running in a south- erly direction to the eastern gate post near the Tan-house, on the Macscreen road, so called, thence to the Mill stream.

All that lot or parcel of land beginning at a Pine tree on the bank of the River Magu- davic near the residence of the late Stewart Seely, thence westerly along the St. Andrews road.

All that certain lot or parcel of land com- mencing on the road leading from Magu- davic to Macscreen at the intersection of the Eastern boundary line of lot No. 52 in the Macscreen grant.

And also all that certain lot or parcel of land in the neighbourhood of Brockway's, begin- ning at an Elm tree on the north-western bank of the Magu- davic river, these Lots containing in all 200 Acres more or less.

The same having been seized and levied on, to satisfy an Alias Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Lynott, endorsed to levy £114 4 8 besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 20th October, 1848.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of May, 1849, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, pro- perty and demand of the St. Andrews STEAM MILLS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, to Lot No. 17, situate in Mar- tin's Division, of the Town Plat of Saint Andrews, described in a plan of the Pagan Estate, and beginning at a point on the North western line of a new street laid down on the aforesaid plan, leading from Water street to the Harbour, with the Steam Mill, and other erections and improvements there- on, and also, all the said Company's right, in- terest, claim and demand to that piece, parcel or lot of land, conveyed to them by F. A. Bibcock, adjoining the above Lot No. 17, with the Water lots called 6 and 7, to- gether with the Wharves, stores and other buildings thereon. And also the said Com- pany's right, title, interest claim and dem- and to a tract of land on the Leppan, in the Parish of Penfield, containing 541 Acres, granted by the Queen to the said Company, to satisfy executions issued out of the Su- preme Court, in favour of James Wilson, George W. Moore, and D. Subal D. Todd and Charles Waite, endorsed to levy to levy £2313 7 4, £298 18 10, and £296 6 5, be- sides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1848.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of September next, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, pro- perty and demand of James Brant, of and to all that certain parcel of land, in the Town and Parish of St. George, occupied by Patrick Waters, on the south side of the main Road leading from St. John through the said Town, containing about one eighth of an Acre.

Also all his right, title, and interest to a lot of land in the Parish of Penfield, situated on the road from St. Andrews to St. John, formerly known as the Waters farm contain- ing 300 acres more or less and which was conveyed by Patrick Waters to Mary Brant. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of William Wilson, endorsed to levy £10 15 8, Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, March 6th 1849.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Satur- day, the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JOHN'S JARVIS and ROBERT JARVIS and to the follow- ing Lot of Land situated in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, viz:—

POWELL LOT No. 6, block Letter T, corner's Division.

To satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of the President Directors and Company, of the Charlotte County Bank, and John Townsend and Robert Townsend, endorsed to levy respec- tively £1050 and £203 16 &c. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, March 10, 1849.

LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR. &c.

Is Charles Hamilton from Liverpool. Refined crushed Sugar, suitable for preserving fruit, Pearl and Pot barley, Split Pease, &c. &c. and constantly on hand.

S. F. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy and Pilot Bread, Beans, Rice, Pork, Boston Hams, Molasses, Brown sugar, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Coffee, Pollock and Cod Fish, Porpoise, Seal, and Fish Oil Soap, Roun Paper, Preserved Ginger.

W. WHITLOCK

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave the Pro- vince for some time, requires all Persons indebted to him, to call immediately and settle their respective accounts, and save expense. RICHARD MCGEE, St. George, Nov. 21, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of James Spence, late of the Parish of St. James deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT SPENCE, Administrators. St. James, Sep. 1, 1848.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND. LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

3 Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan. EMPLOYED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL, £500,000, Sterling. Exclusive of a Reserve Fund (Napier's Pre- miums) of £27,000, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY. Perfect security, arising from a large Cap- ital, to all independent of the Premiums. Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Pre- miums paid or half the premiums for the first five years; which half may remain in inter- est, to be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the insured.

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and the ben- efits of its application may be had at the office of the Society, or by writing to the Secretary, Grand Street, London, and a full and complete explanation of the Insurance.

Local Directors at St. John.

EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman. Edward Atkinson, Esq., R. H. Green, Esq., Wm. Wright, Esq., John H. Gray, Esq., Wm. L. Starr, Esq., Managers.

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

BREAD! BREAD! 300 BARRELS different qualities and prices. CRACKERS, do do and prices. Boxes Soda, Butter, Sugar and Syrup. DISCOUNT. Also a few barrels do.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR. Southern and Western WHEAT MEAL. For sale at a small profit at BRADISH & CO'S BAKERY, Corner of Daga and Water-streets, EASTPORT.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Sailmaker, AYMARK'S HEAD, ST. ANDREWS.

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

St. Andrews, Sep. 13, 1848. 60

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

ADMIRAL, Capt. Thos. Rogers, SENATOR, Capt. Seymour, Will leave Boston and St. John, from and after Wednesday, the 19th instant, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY. For the above Places—Returning—will leave Eastport for Boston on the above mentioned days, at 12 o'clock, P. M., via Portland and Acadia. Passengers may continue on in the boat or vessel, at the same price, at their option.

For freight or passage, direct for St. John, N. B., on the above days, touching only at Eastport, apply to GEORGE HOBBS, Agent, Eastport, Monday, July 4th, 1848.

A CARD. Merchants, Storekeepers, Mechanics, Farmers and families, are respectfully informed that MR. CROWLEY'S AMERICAN AND PROTESTANT Intelligence Office,

Is removed from No. 23 Washington Street, to 75 Chambers Street, Boston. Suitable Associates of both sexes, supplied to such as require them with their patronage.

NOTICE. All persons trespassing on lands belonging to Robert William Crookshank, Jun., in the Parish of St. Patrick, namely, 300 Acres deeded by the late Colin Campbell and Wife, to R. W. Crookshank, Jun., 25th September, 1828, and also the North-Eastern part of Lot No. 3, in Grant to Saint George, adjoining the above on the great road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, and containing 100 Acres, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

WM. KER, Agent for the above Proprietor. August 26, 1848.

\$400 Wanted. WANTED to borrow \$400, for two or three years. Good Security given on Valuable Freehold Property, present realizing a fair rent. Apply at the Standard Office, January 30th 1849.

PAINT OIL. Ex "Lacina" from Hull, 6 Hhds. Borden 3 Barrels. For sale low. J. W. STREET.

NEW BRUNSWICK. House of Assembly, 5th March, 1848. Resolved That a Bill of a private nature, or Petition to money or relief, shall be re- ceived by the House after the fourth day from the opening of the Session, both inclu- sive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month prior to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WE MORE, Clerk. Land For Sale. 1000 Acres of excellent Woodland, front- ing on the Glenelg Road, three miles from Chatham, will be sold on moderate terms, at a profit, immediately. Also a good Horse rising 6 years old, well known, will be disposed of at a bargain. For terms &c, apply to N. SMART.

BUILDING SOCIETY. Established under Act of Assembly 10th Vic- toria, Chap. 63, at a public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John September, 1847.

Shares, £120; Monthly Subscriptions 12s. per Share; Management Fee 7s. per share; premium Entrance Fee, 5s.

The monthly subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the first Monday in every month, and at the Branch Office, or Agencies, on the Thurs- day previous. The first Subscription is due on the third day of January, 1848.

TRUSTEES (with a Seat at the Board)— Wm. Wright, R. F. Hazen, and H. Chubb Esqrs., DIRECTORS: Charles Drury, George Wheeler, Charles E. Raymond, James Poyntz, William C. Dunham, John C. Littleale, John H. Gray, Samuel Hughes, James Agnew.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick, St. John's and Fredericton—Mr. C. L. Street. George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews. James G. Stevens Esq., Agent, St. Stephens.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual and simplified system—the most approved in England; and founded on a basis so sound as to give the most effectual security to its members.

For the object of this society is:— First—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society. (Each partner is advanced for £20 a year per share and a half price, which sum pays both principal and interest. Other sums in proportion.)

Secondly—To provide a safe and profitable Fund for Savings, or Investments for small or large sums of money. Third Society offers opportunities in this respect which no other institution in this Province can do;—Savings Banks only pay 5 per cent. whereas this Society pays 6 per cent. Compound Interest.)

THE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE:— 1st—No money is lent but on security of Real Property. 2nd—New Members are admitted up to the time the Society will end, with equal proportionate advantages. 3rd—Any Member may withdraw the amount of his Shares at any time after the first year with the compound interest thereon. Shares may be transferred at any time. 4th—Members may invest their Money in PAID UP SHARES, which will necessarily be doubled at the commencement being worth £120 at the expiration. 5th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with interest. 6th—The Accounts and Bank Book are open for inspection of members at every monthly meet- ing. 7th—Securities given by all Officers of Trust. The Board of Directors in St. John have the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of the Society; but for the purpose of accumulating profits and invest- ing in other parts of the Province, BRANCH OFFICES, or AGENCIES, are formed—where Shares can be ob- tained, and all the payments made in the various towns, and Local Branches of Management will be established in season as the number of Shares taken in any district renders it advisable.

THE FUNDS are procured from the Monthly Sub- scriptions of the Members, and also from Monies invested in Paid up Shares, which will always en- sure simple management, meeting the advances re- quired.

The Funds are certain, because the amount paid by the borrower, for an advance, is not neces- sarily from the fund for paying it under. The EXPENSES of the Society are small, as the officers are not remunerated, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Free and Easy form a Contingent Fund out of which the expenses are paid, and the balance which will be very considerable, will go into the general Fund, which will increase the duration of the Society.

For further information, with copies of Proprietary Rules, &c. can be obtained on application at the Office of the Society, or at the Office of the Agents by order of the Board.

CHARLES L. STREET, Secretary & Treasurer. Prince William street, St. John N. B. December 25, 1847.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Daniel Wallace, late of the Parish of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

W. H. DUWAT, Executors. St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

GOODS. THE Subscriber has received per Cam- bria from London, and Wanders from Liverpool via St. John. A Splendid Assortment of FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS, &c. &c. IN WOLLENS, LINENS, SILKS & COTTONS, which are now open for inspection, of Purchasers, and will be sold Extremely low for Cash, as they have been purchased in some of the best Houses in England, and No Second Price asked. Purchasers will find it worth their while to call and examine the present Stock, as it will be found large for this market, and well assorted, and as above mentioned extremely low prices for Cash.

D. BRADLEY Original Cheap Store, next door to Mr. Bradley's Temperance House, St. Andrews, Nov. 20, 1848.

FLOUR & C. Just received Ex "SENATOR" from Boston, via Eastport. 50 Hhds. Georgetown Super Flour, 20 do Genesee do do do Philadelphia Rye do 41 boxes Sperm Candles. For sale by J. W. STREET Oct. 10, 1848.

NOTICE. A Dividend of THREE PER CENTUM on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank is hereby declared payable in 30 days from date. J. RODGER, C. C. Bank, Oct. 20, 1848. CASHIER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND. Established at St. John 30th Sep. 1847. Treasurer—Wm. Wright, Robert F. Hazen, H. Chubb. Agent for Saint Andrews, Geo. D. Street, Esq., Do. Saint Stephens, J. G. Stevens, Esq.

THE S. is published at his Office in 12s. 6d per annu- 15s, if not paid. No paper discon- A D V E R T. inserted, according to First insertion of 1s. Each repetition of First insertion of all. Each repetition of Advertising by the ENGL. Days on which the an

FIRE IN Protection Insura- CAPITA Camden Insura- CAPITA WITH A SURVEY HARTFORD FIRE OF CO- CAPITA THE Subscriber, for the above-nam- Calais and vicinity, w- issue Policies on Vess- and Vessels upon the S- and Goods, at the cur- \$10,000 on Marine ri- risks. All losses prom- case of differences, the referred to Wm. Ker, Es- Countin A L M 1

JUNE 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 28 29 FEBRY. 4 5 11 12 18 19 25 26 MARCH. 4 5 11 12 18 19 25 26 APRIL. 1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30 MAY. 6 7 13 14 20 21 27 28 JUNE. 3 4 10 11 17 18 24 25 JULY. 1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30 AUGUST. 5 6 12 13 19 20 26 27 SEPT. 2 3 9 10 16 17 23 24 OCT. 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 NOV. 4 5 11 12 18 19 25 26 DEC. 2 3 9 10 16 17 23 24 30 31