

LATEST FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Delta contains translations from files of latest papers from the city of Mexico. The Mexican journalists tell some tough stories about the operations of General Taylor and Col. Doniphan. These falsehoods are calculated to arouse the Mexicans to a determined resistance to advance of our army.

The Mexicans papers continue to claim as their own the victory of Buena Vista, or Angostura, and are filled with mocking remarks of the Americans for stating they won the victory.

El Republicano says that Santa Anna, before leaving for Cerro Gordo, made an oath in the presence of several generals, not to treat with the Americans for peace; and that he had disapproved the surrender of Vera Cruz, for which he had ordered Generals Morales and Lander to the castle of Perote, where they should await their trial for their conduct.

The Government had decreed that every place in the vicinity of the capital should be fortified—Generals Almonte, Bravo, Rincon, and Agua were appointed to superintend the fortifications about Tepozotlan, Venta de Cordova, Tepic, San Juan de Teotihuacan, &c. It is said that some of these Generals refused to accept the commission, stating that they required intelligent engineers for the purpose. Gen. Almonte left on the 14th to commence his duties by reconnoitering the road from Venta de Cordova to San Martin Tescamacan.

The following persons have been appointed to superintend the fortifications at the Capital: Gen. Don Benito Quijano, Don Jose Mariano Salas, Don Luis Guzman, Don Mariano Monterde and Don Casimiro Liceaga.

A paper from Queretaro, states that the Santa Clara mine has given 15,000 pounds of biscuit for the army.

El Monitor of the 13th, states that a great fire took place at Monterey, which commenced at Gen. Arista's garden and burnt nearly all the houses up to the market of El Meson, and by the north as far as the bridges. It also states that every town from Maniz to Mexico has been destroyed by fire by the Americans, and also every Rancho from Reynosa to Matamoros, and that the commander at the latter place stated that he would set the city on fire as soon as Ureca reached there.

These barbarities, says the correspondent of El Monitor, have been committed to avenge the acts of Ureca who has taken from Gen. Taylor's troops about \$2,000,000 worth in wagons, mules, provisions, &c., which he has shared among his men. And Gen. Taylor has refused to recover the loss, has exacted of the three adjacent states \$3,000,000, and that if the Mexicans would not pay the amount, he would send the volunteers to sack their towns and rob them. Gen. Taylor has issued proclamations declaring Ureca and Canales as land pirates. The Americans have shot 21 Mexicans at Cadereita because some of the goods taken by Ureca were found in their possession.

The latest accounts from Chihuahua, received at the city of Mexico, states that the American Governor had taxed the inhabitants of New Mexico with a forced loan of \$200,000 for the purpose of buying all the flour that could be found in that place, and then compelled them to buy the same at the rate of \$50 per load. This oppressive measure caused the people to rise with the Curate at their head and they killed the Governor and every American they could meet. This insurrection continued and was carried on to Los Angeles (California). The whole story is doubtless untrue.

A letter from Oculama stated that there were at Tampico only 800 American troops and about 400 American merchants, who were in constant terror and feared an attack from the Mexicans.

From the Boston Mail, May 17.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMESTOWN.

The U. S. Ship Jamestown, Capt. R. B. Forbes, which was sent out as a relief ship to Ireland, arrived at this port yesterday at 10 A. M., within an hour of the time she left seven weeks before. This is certainly a very remarkable voyage—forty nine days in sailing from Boston to Cork and back, and unloading her heavy cargo. Prosperous gales have waited on this mission of mercy.

The Jamestown came up the harbour in beautiful style, and anchored at the Navy Yard. She left Cork on the 23d ult., and brings nothing later from London than the evening of the 20th. The following is from the Merchants' Exchange books:

Our passage has been remarkable for constant head winds until the 13th, interrupted only by calms. The ship never laid her course one hour until the 7th inst., when we had three hours fair wind, then head winds and calms until the 13th, when we took a brisk gale at E N E to E, which has brought us in. Spoke 14 ult., lat 50, lon 10 48, ship Meganticook from New Orleans for Liverpool; 25 ult. lat 50, lon 16, brig Oneco of Thomson, passed near us bound East; 28th ult., lat 50, lon 16, an American ship passed us scudding under a foremast, stay sail torn into narrow ribbons, no stern covering, house on deck painted black or bronze, and were carrying two reefed topsails, spencer and reefed main sail and spanker—still gale at West and large sea; 1st inst., lat 43, lon 26, spoke ship Baltimore of and for New York from Havre, reported leaving on the 17th, of April.

May 3d—Lost John Hughes from the jib boom, while showing the jib; 3 A. M. ship going 10 knots, close hauled and pitching into a sharp head sea. He was one of our best men much regretted. He was not missed for some time; it being very dark and no effort to save him would have availed, had we been aware of the moment of his loss.

May 10—lat 38 12, lon 47 11, British brig Enterprise from Barbadoes, bound to London.

May 12—lat 39 54, lon 51 48, boarded the American ship Virginia, Capt. Eaton, 25 or 27 days from New Orleans for Liverpool.

May 13—lat 40 deg lon 54 deg, passed ship American Robert Burton, bound to westward—steering higher than we to get out of the gulf.

May 15—9 1 A. M., passed very near, with dense fog and going 12 knots, to the British brig Sarah—standing to the S E under close reefed top sails and courses; presume she was just out of the Bay of Fundy—immediately after her and ascertained our position, having been running before an Easterly gale without observation for two days and being nearly up with the meridian of Cape Sable. She was from St. Johns, N. B. lumber loaded apparently.

The abstract of Log herewith will give all further particulars of our passage.

I regret to say that I could not procure a satisfactory list of American vessels at Cove, Cork and Passage. I procured a list at the Custom House at Cork, and left it with a friend for correction, and it did not get to me in time.

St. John May 18.

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The barque *Abdallah*, from Sigeo, arrived at this port on Sunday. She left with 415 passengers, 36 of whom died on the passage, and 105 are now sick with fever and dysentery. We learn that the passengers complain bitterly of the bad quality of the provisions and water served out to them during the passage.

Since writing the above, we learn that two more have died since arriving at the Quarantine station.—*New Brunswick.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. D. Vaughan, Mate of the ship *Thomas*, fell from the mainmast yard of that vessel on the 17th of April, while on her passage from London to this port, and, although every exertion was made to save him, sunk in about two minutes. Mr. Vaughan was an active and enterprising young man, and his sudden death will be much regretted by all who knew him. He has left a wife and two children.—*Id.*

The good people of Fredericton are very badly off for Country Produce—butter has been selling at 7s. 6d. per pound; beef is also dear.

GREAT ROBBERY.—A telegraphic despatch, received at Boston from New York, states that a Mr. Keep, a Canadian Bank Agent, has been robbed of \$30,000.

The Board of Aldermen of Boston have refused to grant any licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in that city.

FAMINE IN MADRIDA.—The *New York Tribune* states, on the authority of a gentleman from Madeira, that for months past, the poor inhabitants of that island have been in a deplorable condition on the suffering Irish.

The new Cunard line of steamers between Liverpool and New York will not be ready before October, it is said, if so soon.

JOHN BENYAN.—He appeared in countenance to be of a stern and rough temper, but in his conversation mild and affable, not given to much discourse in company, unless some urgent occasion required it—observing never to boast of himself, but rather seem low in his own eyes, and submit himself to the judgement of others: abhorring lying and swearing, being just in all that lay in his power to his word; not seeming to revenge injuries, loving to reconcile differences, and make friendship with all. He had a sharp quick eye, was tall of stature strong boned, though not corpulent, and somewhat of a ruddy face; his hair reddish, but in later days, had been sprinkled with grey; his forehead something high, and his habit always plain and modest. A person who had retired in smiles and frowns of time, not puffed up in prosperity nor shaken in adversity. In his pilgrimage God blessed him with four children, one of which, named Mary was blind, and died some years before. His wife Elizabeth, having lived to see him overcome his labour, and sorrow, and pass from this life to receive the reward of his works, long survived him not; but in 1692 she died, to follow her faithful pilgrim from this world to the

other, whether he has gone before her.—*Id.*

POETRY.

THE EDITOR'S ODE.

A PARODY ON THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

BY GEORGE ELOOD.

Wary, and haggard, and pale,
An Editor sat in his chair;
His looks told a pitiful tale;
Like porcupine quills stuck his hair.
The papers—they rose to his knees;
The mail bags—they girt him about;
In vain he attempted to ease
His legs from the burden without
Attempting in vain to escape from the load,
He sang with despair the "Editor's Ode."

Write—write—write!
Though my heart should flow with grief,
Write—write—write!
Though no time will bring relief;
Write—write—write!
Though my head is racked with pain,
And write—write—write!
Though fever sear my brain.

Write—write—write!
From noon—till night—till morn;
Write—write—write!
In a coat all threadbare and torn;
Write—write—write!
The blood from my fingers should ooze,
And write—write—write!
Though I shall never be paid my dues.

From morn—till noon—till night—
From night—till morn—till noon,
With the proof sheet ever in sight,
And my desk with copy strewn;
The scissors in my hand,
And the pen across my ear,
Clipping the news from a foreign land,
And crossing it here and there.

Write—write—write!
About treasons, and murders, and plots;
Write—write—write!
About famines and fierce onslaughts.
Write—write—write!
About governments, rotten and rude;
And write—write—write!
Though I shall for libel be sued.

In my sanctum dark and drear,
I toil, the long, long day,
Without a friend to cheer,
Save the light of a summer's ray.
In midnight's leaden gloom,
When all its hushed in sleep,
Confined in my living tomb,
I still my vigils keep.

Ah! had I but know'd in my boyhood's days
In my days of sunny glee,
When all was merry—when all was glad,
When my heart was light and free,
That I should be caged like a bird,
That sang on the tender spray;
Or, like the hound—in his kennel bound—
I had not been here to-day.

THE WIFE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I had often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women will sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, suddenly rising in the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and support of her husband under misfortune, and abiding with the unshaken firmness, the most bitter blast of adversity.

As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, when the hardy plant is ruffled by the thunderbolt, clinging round with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by providence, that woman, who is the more dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

It was once congratulating a friend who had around him a blooming family knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, they are to comfort you."

(And, indeed, I have observed, that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt

to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depended upon him for subsistence; but chiefly because his spirit of self-respect is kept alive by finding that all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world at home, of which he is the monarch.

Whereas a single man is apt to run waste and self neglect, to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

From the New York Reformer.
THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

When misty imagination dwelt only in chaotic nature, the eternal mind was fraught with three great principles, which form the basis upon which the noble Institution rests. The indissoluble triangle, the cardinal points of which unite the chain, that binds us together by the strongest of humanities is the emblematic representation of Love, Purity and Fidelity, the Motto that governs all our actions.

What more pure than love? What more lovely than purity? And what more beautifully expressive of fidelity, than the triangular emblem which binds us together in one unruined stream, whose purity shall wash away the stains of black intemperance. Oh! thou fiend intemperance, thou vile demon upon the worst passions of man! Upon what holy temple, upon what pure heart of love, upon what altar of divine purity hast thou not laid thy ruthless hand! Bacchus, the reported god of intemperance, has long held his midnight revels in every known portion of the habitable world, laying waste the fairest plains, desecrating the fondest hearts, and corrupting the most holy sanctuaries dedicated to the living God.

But justice shall claim its own, and long suffering humanity shall be restored to its primal dignity. The blood of inanimate nature shall purify the mind of animation. Water is the blood of the material world, and mind is the immaterial mainspring that moves and governs the physical universe. Mind is the only direct communicant between nature and God. Water is nature's purifier, and therefore has been adopted by our Order as an emblem of Purity. We are the firm advocates of pure water; and as water purifies and invigorates created atoms of nature, so does it expand the intellect, and render more clear every perceptive faculty of the mind.

Water seems but simple; yet how beautifully sublime. How radiant with the majesty of Heaven. Water is rendered the lofty sacrifice, to wash away the sins of mankind. The Red, the White and the Blue; Love, Purity and Fidelity are reflected in the pledged covenant of God to man.

The Rainbow—the sign manual of Heaven's love, is radiated through sprinkling water with the seal of Jehovah's good will.

"'Tis a little thing
To give a cup of water, yet its draught
Of good refreshment, drained by fever's lips,
May send a shock of pleasure to the soul
More exquisite than when nectarian juice
Relieves the life of joy in happiest hours.
'Tis a little thing to speak some common word
Of comfort, which has almost lost its use;
Yet on the ear of him who thought to die
Unmourned, 't will fall like choicest music."

Behold! yonder are the talismanic words by which we conquer! Pledge, Brothers, Pledge! Pledge in the cooling draught of the mountain dew. Bound by the sacred ties of honor to the Cold Water Pledge, we go forth conquering, and to conquer.

We said that our principles were as eternal and immutable as God himself. Love, Purity and Fidelity. Love is the first and most important link in the chain of our organization. We should all remember that.

We're on the boisterous sea of life, where health and sickness, joy and strife commingle.

Now the sun is beaming bright; again our hope is gone, and dismal night, with howling winds, besets us; anon night's ebony chariot rolls away, and the immortal fount walks up the path of day.

A SINGULAR TALE.

We are about to indulge our readers with a very singular, but a very true relation of an affair, which happened some years since in one of the French provinces.

A man of fashion and wealth paid his addresses to a young lady of beauty, rank and distinguished merit. As there was a parity in years, in fortune, and in situation, the lady received her gallant with the customary coldness which females seldom withhold from those whom they are taught to pronounce upon an equality with themselves. The parents of the young lady, however, from some motive, disapproved of the match. The gentleman pleaded, but in vain, and finding it impossible to overcome the "aged obstinacy" of the parents, he resolved to solicit his charmer's consent, to enter into the

holy bonds of matrimony, without any further consultation with the parents, who seemed resolutely to persist in denial. Having fully explained himself on this head, the young lady after recovering from the confusion which on these occasions are visible enough, the virgin fair consented to become his wife. They were wedded, and the marriage kept a profound secret.

It happened after a few years had elapsed that the husband was obliged to leave his lovely bride, being called into a foreign country in order to adjust some affairs which required his immediate presence. The necessity was not less urgent than disagreeable to both parties—however they determined their good sense to operate, and after vowing mutual affection and fidelity, parted in certain expectation of seeing each other, at a time when such an alteration should take place as might afford them an opportunity of living in a manner every way becoming a virtuous and happy wedded pair.

For some time they corresponded; but the husband being obliged to cross several tempestuous seas, did not receive such frequent answers to his epistles as he had reason to expect. This he attributed to a distance of climate, rendering a regular correspondence altogether impracticable, as he imagined his letters had been mislaid or misdirected. He resolved to desist from writing, not relishing to have his sentiments canvassed over by indifferent strangers, or perhaps captious enemies. Another reason which induced him to lay aside for the present all thoughts of continuing an epistolary correspondence was the prospect he had of shortly returning to France where the presence of his amiable consort would infinitely exceed all ideal interviews and make ample amends for all the pangs his heart had undergone. It is now time that we should return to his lady.

As she possessed a considerable share of youth and beauty, it is not supposed that she could remain without a train of admirers. Her parents, who never dreamed about their daughter's previous marriage, became more anxious to select a person whose mental and personal endowments might, in their own estimation, render him worthy of their favorite daughter's hand and heart.

Several years had now rolled on, without the lady's hearing a syllable from her real husband. At length the fatal news arrived that he was no more.

The lady was inconsolable—but she found it prudent to stifle her griefs, that she might not excite the smallest degree of suspicion. When she had paid every tribute consistent with reflection to the memory of her departed lord, a gentleman was proposed by her parents for her approbation, and the good old people were so prejudiced in favor of the person whom they had chosen, they gave the daughter to understand that their happiness depended on her compliance.

The young lady, who thought herself at liberty, to commit a second trespass upon Hymen, and after some little hesitation consented. The nuptials were celebrated; the lady if not happy was placid, and serenely content—the parents were delighted, the bridegroom was enraptured all were jocund, and all were sprightly. For four years this newly married couple lived in complete harmony, but at length an intermittent fever seized the lady; the physicians were baffled and she to all appearances, paid the debt of nature. She was buried with pomp, and all reverence shown to her memory the custom of the country would admit of.

During her illness, her former husband, whom we have left abroad, had returned, and after making the necessary inquiries, was informed of every circumstance we have related above.

As he was unwilling to surprise her while she was combating with sickness, he had employed a trusty person to make him acquainted with each particular of her case—and the very moment the news of her death reached his ear, he was seized with a frantic wildness within his soul, and resolved to receive no sustenance, but to bury himself among the mould which lay lightly on her breast, and thus pine out the remaining period of his existence.

Full of this resolution he repaired, the night after she was buried, to her tomb, and after digging up the earth, discovered the coffin, fetched a deep sigh, and was about to stretch his wearied limbs, when to his consternation, astonishment, and affright, he perceived signs of life. He tore open the coffin, and found it even as he suspected. His wife was almost suffocated. He snatched her up in his arms, conveyed her to the house of a neighbor, had her put in a warm bed and in a few weeks she was perfectly restored to life and tolerable good health.

As she had a real affection for her first husband she made no scruple in choosing him for her companion—but as the affair soon made a prodigious noise throughout the country, the second husband, who also doated on her to distraction, no sooner was informed of the particulars than he attempted to force her to live with him. The prior claimant as resolutely persisted in keeping her to himself. [Remainder on fourth page.]

European Intelligence.

From papers by the Steamship Britannia.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.—On the 24th ult. deputations from the city of Cork and some public bodies proceeded to Cove, to present addresses to Captain Forbes, of the United States sloop of war Jamestown, which has brought a relief cargo, valued at £11,000. Captain Forbes, in his reply, expressed the necessity of raising the moral standard of the people. "In his reply to the city of Cork addresses he says:—You know, gentlemen, that in America we have no 'lower orders,' in a moral point of view, unless they be imported, and that they are not long permitted to live as they were wont to do at home; they are obliged by the social customs and the civil laws, to do their share of the common weal." It was determined, at a meeting in Cork on the 24th ult. at which Lord Bernard, M. P., presided, that the cargo of the Jamestown should be distributed amongst the ten unions of the county, according to the extent of population and the prevalence of distress in each.

THE RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

The timely relief which the Americans have sent to the Irish has been the universal theme of eulogy in Ireland, and of warm and generous sympathy in England. In the House of Commons, on the 29th ult., Mr. William Brown, member from South Lancashire rose and said:

"As I see the Right Honorable the Secretary for Ireland in this place, I would allow me to ask him if he has any information of the American government having the guns out of two of their ships of war that were preparing to go to Mexico—with troops, and holding them at the disposal of a committee in the United States, who were from voluntary contributions, raising large sums of money, and purchasing provisions, to send to Ireland to relieve our distressed fellow countrymen? and whether the 'Jamestown,' one of these vessels, did not arrive at Cork, and the 'Macdonough' expected at Sligo? If all this be so, such noble and praiseworthy acts should be generally known to the British people."

"Mr. Labouchere replied that the best way of answering the question was to read an extract of a letter, conveyed to him by Captain Forbes, of the frigate which had arrived, from Mr. Everett, so long minister of the United States in this country, and so much esteemed and regarded by every body. [Cheers.]

The Northern Whig states that the potato blight has re-appeared in the neighbourhood of Belfast.

Some curiosity has been excited at Cork by the arrival, from New Orleans, of a ship wholly manned by blacks.

RESTRICTIONS ON EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—A meeting of the shipowners, and others interested in the conveyance of passengers, was held on the 20th ult. in the Underwriters' room of the Liverpool Exchange, for the purpose of devising means to remedy a grievance to which some may soon be subjected by the passing of the recent American emigration law. H. G. Chapman, Esq., was called to the chair. The act in question, he said, would curtail seriously indeed the number of passengers permitted to be taken hence, in merchant ships, to the United States. There could not be a doubt, he considered, (as the act would be oppressive to American as well as to British shipping), that the object of the Congress in passing it was to prevent any alarming influx of pauper emigrants from Ireland. The law required a space of 11 superficial feet for each passenger; and the consequence was, that it would abridge, he believed, the number of passengers to nearly half the present amount. Mr. Coulburn thought the act, instead of being injurious, would be advantageous to the British shipowner, because it would have the effect of doing away, in a great measure, with emigration to New York, and necessarily induce it to our possessions in Canada. Mr. Shute moved a resolution to the effect that the provisions of the act are seriously oppressive in the case of shipowners who had entered into engagements for the conveyance of passengers. Mr. Cannon seconded the resolution, which was carried. Mr. Lamport then moved that a memorial should be presented to Lord Palmerston, praying him to make such representations to the ministers at Washington as to exempt from the operation of the act vessels which had entered into arrangements before the arrival of the Hibernia. Seconded by Mr. Anderson, and carried. After some conversation, the draft of a memorial was agreed upon. On the 24th ult. the deputation had a most satisfactory interview with Lord Palmerston, at his private residence, in Carlton-gardens. The deputation was accompanied by Lord Sandon, Sir Howard Douglas, and Mr. William Brown, M. P. It is believed that the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs will act with promptitude in furtherance of the desires of the deputation to procure delay in the application of the new enactments.

LAWLESS CONDUCT ON THE IRISH COAST.

We have been favoured with a perusal of a letter just received by Messrs M. and D. Kelso, of this town, from Mr. Harper, the master of their vessel, the Mary Campbell of Greenock, which describes in simple language the very serious position in which he and others have been placed by the lawless conduct of the people on the Irish coast. His letter is dated Westport, the 16th inst., where the vessel arrived off that day. They were over the bar of Ballysodare on the 14th, and got along very well till about six o'clock next morning, when they were off Lishkeel of Blackwood, going along the land with a light air of fair wind, when two row boats came off with seventeen men and one woman, and offered to sell fish. They got on board one after another, and at once took

command of the helm. They asked what cargo was on board, and at once loosed the boat from the deck, and began to break up the hatches, and to fill their boats with the meal, composing the cargo. Before the two boats were half filled, more were alongside, and others were leaving the land as fast as they could see. They continued loading their boats, till they took more than half of the cargo away. When the last of the boats (seven or eight in number) were filled the captain got away as fast as he could. Another boat came off with eleven men in her; but the Mary Campbell got a little breeze of wind off the land, she was running off all the time. The boat came quite close up, and was still gaining on them, calling out for them to put down the helm or they would leave them over the side, when the captain ran down for his gun and stood at on the quarter, threatening, if they came any nearer, he would shoot them. They said they fire away; he repeated that he would, and lifted the gun to his shoulder. When they saw that they stopped rowing, and told him to go away. They did not make any further attempt, but went ashore; and thankful the master was, for if they had got on board, they would likely have run the vessel to the land, and not left a particle of the meal on board. The Captain adds, that they have used several other vessels in the same way. The Ann Cook is now at Westport. Finding her in Bellmullet, at anchor, the natives came off in the night time, and commenced to rob her. A steam boat being near the crew got a lantern to the mast head; but, as soon as the thieves observed the light, they took an axe to the mast, and threatened to murder him if he did not take it down. He soon after got up his anchor, and was making for the steam boat, when three or four of the natives took hold of him, and were going to heave him overboard, if he did not again let it go. He was, of course, obliged to do so; but at day light he got clear of them, they having taken away nine tons of his cargo. He has got his freight, except £7, retained till they receive a letter from the merchants; but he expects it all soon. The master of the Mary Campbell had not yet got an arrangement made, but he hoped to get his freight without trouble, as he had as much on board as would pay his freight. He protested against piracy, as he was not in any street, the vessel being manageable all the time, although the wind was light. She had taken her cargo from the Clyde. *Greenock Advertiser.*

ELI BERRIT.—The "learned blacksmith," is expected in Paris. He is not so much known in this part of the world as he is in England, but he will, nevertheless, receive a hearty reception.

FRANCE AND ALGIER.—The rumor of the submission of the Kabyles is confirmed by a telegraphic dispatch from Algiers, of the date of the 20th ult. The Kabyles acknowledge themselves subject to France, and will pay an annual tribute, which shall be remitted to Algiers.

More Americans and American families are now in Paris than at any previous period. Every month the arrivals from America increase. The papers contain the advice by the Overland Mail from India and China. From the former country the most important intelligence seems to be the death of Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomet. At Canton, it is said, business had been lessened by the New Year holidays—occurring in February—and the failure of two important Chinese firms.

The reconciliation between the Queen of Spain and her husband seems to have been advancing. On the 18th ult. they appeared in public together for the first time. The Spanish Government, in face of some opposition, had sent an army of 10,000 men to the Portuguese frontier, to assist the Government of Portugal.

A few days ago, not fewer than 2,000 emigrants sailed from Hamburg for New York. In some parts of this country emigration is carried on almost to an alarming extent. Whole villages go away en masse, and entire districts become depopulated.

The latest accounts from Ireland represent the mortal career of the Lord Lieutenant as rapidly drawing to a close. The Dublin Evening Post holds out no hope of his recovery.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg reached London on Friday, in which the important announcement is made, that the Emperor of Russia has, by an Ukase, dated the 12th inst., determined to invest in the foreign funds thirty millions of silver roubles in specie, equal to £4,500,000 sterling, which it is intended should remain as a permanent investment in those securities. It was expected that the greater portion would be invested in the English funds.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England assembled in St. George's chapel, 16, Strand, last week, before terminating their sittings on Friday evening last passed a resolution favourable to the government scheme of education. In the discussion on the motion, the ultra voluntary dogmas in regard to education were signally repudiated; an unanimous feeling was also manifested in favour of a religious being conjoined with a secular education; and a determined hostile spirit was expressed to any grant for education in the Romish faith, or to any system of training in which the reading of the scriptures in the authorized version did not form an essential element. The next annual meeting of the Synod is fixed to be held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—In reply to an inquiry from Sir J. Packington, respecting the constitutional act regulating the government of Newfoundland, Mr. Hawes states that as the law to which the hon. baronet referred expired in the present year, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose either that that bill should be renewed or that some

more permanent measure of legislation should be introduced. The old constitution would probably be revived, subject to some changes, and reference to the qualification of electors and the extent of electoral districts.

FRANCE.

The news of General Taylor's victories was received with much satisfaction in Paris. Vegetation is very backward, owing to the cold we have had during the last fortnight.

The bill relative to the establishment of regular steam communication between Hayre and New York, has received the King's assent, and is now the law of the land.

Complaints have been made in the Havre and other journals, that the Americans have imposed a tax upon foreign shipping arriving on the coasts of California. Some of them even say that the conquest of California, not having been recognized by France and other countries, this amounts to a robbery.

PORTUGAL.

According to intelligence from Lisbon to the 21st ult., the Canopus had taken her station off Black-house square, for the protection of British subjects and British property. Sir Hamilton Seymour had preferred the mediation of the British Government to arrange between the Government and the insurgents. The terms of arrangement proposed were the proclamation of a general amnesty, the formation of a new Ministry composed of the moderate men of both parties, and the immediate convocation of the Cortes.

BRUSSELS.—The captains of certain American vessels stationed at Antwerp, have refused to fulfil contracts into which they had entered for the conveyance of emigrants to the United States. They alleged that unless security were given to them beforehand, they would run the risk of being subject to the provisions of the new law.

A disruption has taken place in the Presbyterian Church of Australia. This occurred at the annual meeting of the Synod of Australia in connection with the church of Scotland, at Sydney, on the 7th October. It appears that in a stormy debate, which continued three days and nights, Dr. McGarrigle advocated the part of the Church of Scotland with regard to the Synod joining the Free Church, and was followed by Dr. Fullerton and others. The Rev. Mr. Mowbray and Mr. Hamilton moved a resolution, changing the designation of the Synod, so as to make it independent of the Established and the Free Church of Scotland, and were supported by several of the members. Dr. McGarrigle's motion was carried, which was that no change take place in the constitution of the Synod, and that they remain, as originally, in connection with the Church of Scotland. The motion was carried by a majority of one, and the Free Church party, four in number, declined voting at all; consequently the resolution changing the name was lost.

GAELIC LITERATURE.—A plan is in contemplation of which the laudable object is the encouragement of native talent in the Highlands of Scotland, by means of publishing, as the means of procuring prizes, to be annually contested by the authors of poetry and essays in the Gaelic language. It is proposed that the adjudication shall be entrusted to competent persons selected by the Subscribers, and the premiums awarded and distributed at the great northern meeting held yearly at Inverness. To those who are aware to what an extent poetical talent has, in comparatively recent times, been developed in the Highlands, it need no inducement to lend their aid in fostering revival of it, whilst such as have no personal knowledge of the fact will not we presume, be slow to see that, among a people remarkable for strong feeling and fermentation, there is little doubt of the existence of the material out of which must be formed that general taste for literature that exercises so important an influence in the maintenance of civilization.

Sir Walter Scott.—Died of dysentery at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way home from Madras, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford, eldest son and last surviving child of the author of *Waverley*. Sir Walter was born in 1801, and was a lieutenant colonel in the 15th Hussars. The baronetcy is extinct, but the Abbotsford property passes to Walter Scott Lockhart, a cornet in the 16th Lancers, the only grandson of the author of *Waverley*. Sir Walter was married in 1825 to a Miss Johnson, of Lethbridge, Fife, who still survives.

The Pestilence.—All over Ireland Typhus fever spreads its ravages, sparing no rank or condition of life. *The Dublin Packet*, summing up a list of returns of Deaths, says:—Here we have 1257 deaths in twelve parishes, within the period of six months, for the septuaginta extended merely from October to April. This gives an average of more than a hundred for each district. Now let the calculation be applied to all Ireland and what must be the result? We shall leave our readers to form their own estimate of the awful amount. The mortality amongst the poor is very great, but the rich do not escape, and many have fallen victims to their destitute neighbors. Several of the gentry have died in the county of Galway.

North Polar Expedition.—The plan of an overland expedition to the north pole, under the direction of Dr. Sir John Richardson, of Haslar Hospital, has been submitted by him to the Government and approved of; and directions have been issued to commence providing the necessary supplies of stores and provisions for the party who are to form the members. Dr. Richardson accompanied Sir J. Franklin in his expedition to the north pole in 1819. The officers of the expedition, north pole, have been directed to furnish 300 rounds of beef and 5000 lb. of lard, which will be made into pemmican cakes, as part of the provisions to be taken

out. It is to be made under the immediate superintendence of Sir John Richardson. The number of sailing vessels wrecked in 1846 amounted to 537, the tonnage is 91,390.

General Sir Harry Smith arrived at Southampton on the 25th ult., from India, and received from the Mayor and other inhabitants of that place a most hearty welcome. The Dublin University have conferred the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Hugh M'Neill the distinguished divine.

ITALY.

A most diabolical plot to murder the Pope has been discovered. It was first found out by the French ambassador, and he revealed the names of the conspirators to the Pope. Their intention was to assassinate him while giving audience to one of them who was by lot, to be appointed to kill him. A Captain presented himself to an audience of the Pope. His Holiness requested his name, and he gave boldly, but before being admitted the Pope looked over the list of the conspirators and found the name of the Captain there. He immediately concealed six carabinieri, who, on the Captain's entrance, seized him and on searching him found he had a brace of loaded pistols and a poisoned dagger about his person. The Captain was conveyed to prison. Many arrests have taken place. The plot is no doubt a connection.

FROM BARBADOS.—Dates from Barbadoes to the 8th ult., have been received by the Mail-boat at Halifax.

His Excellency Sir Charles Gray, continues to manifest such interest in the Agricultural interests of the country. The Barbadian sugar growers have petitioned the British Parliament to compensate them for the withdrawal of protection from their sugar and molasses, by removing the duties of those articles wherever they are manufactured, as well as in Barbadoes.

A person named Davenport, owner of a steam ferry boat, resident at Windsor, C. W. having taken it into his head to illuminate his house in honor of the Yankee victory at Vera Cruz, the good folks of Windsor, rather illegally, but very naturally smashed his windows. Their indignation was excited by the fact that this man, though a Yankee by birth, had taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen, is a licensed ferry keeper, British Mail carrier, and contract for supplying the troops, at Windsor; and being remonstrated with by his fellow townsmen on the impropriety of making any demonstration of triumph over a nation with which England is at peace, he refused to, and hence the expression of public opinion at his conduct. *Montreal paper.*

FREDERICTON, May 21.

A diabolical attempt was made, at a late hour on Monday evening, to set fire to some "Hemlock bark and lathwood, piled on the bank of the River, below the store of Mr. Gaynor; which had it succeeded, would probably have destroyed the greater part of the City, as it was very dry at the time, and the wind blowing from the south east. Providentially, Dr. Toldery, discovered the kindling fire from his room, and he, with the assistance of Mr. Gaynor, and D. S. Ker, Esq., who happened to be late in his office, succeeded in averting the danger. The wretch who could have thus sacrificed the lives and property of the people, remains we believe, as yet at large, and taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen, is a licensed ferry keeper, British Mail carrier, and contract for supplying the troops, at Windsor; and being remonstrated with by his fellow townsmen on the impropriety of making any demonstration of triumph over a nation with which England is at peace, he refused to, and hence the expression of public opinion at his conduct. *Montreal paper.*

DEPARTURE OF EARL CATHCART.—The Montreal papers of the 12th inst., report the ceremonies attendant upon the embarkation of Lord Cathcart, on the preceding day, for Laprairie, on his way to Boston, to take passage in the steam ship *Caledonia* for England. His lordship was attended by a guard of honour, by all the heads of departments, civil and military, and by the principal officers in garrison. He was accompanied to Laprairie by the members of the Executive Council, and every respect was paid him on the occasion.

On Monday, the 10th, an address from the inhabitants of Montreal was presented to his Lordship, expressing, in very complimentary terms, their appreciation of his merits as a governor and as commander of the forces, and their regret at his departure. The address had more than two thousand signatures. *New Brunswick.*

On the 29th ult., the French brig *Clarissa* was wrecked at the entrance of the harbour of St. Peter's, and sixty three lives lost. The bodies were all washed on shore and buried on the island. *Id.*

FROM THE COURIER MAY 22.

MILITARY CHANGES.—Capt. Molesworth, Royal Engineers, arrived last week from Halifax, to relieve Lieut. Colonel Whynates, of that corps, in this Garrison, who proceeds to England.

Captain Ormsby's Company of the Royal Artillery is expected next week from Halifax, via Windsor, to relieve Captain Dick's Company at present stationed in this Province, which will proceed to Halifax by the Windsor route. Lieut. Green will proceed with Capt. Dick's Company; but Lieut. Philips will remain in Fredericton, having exchanged into Captain Ormsby's Company. Capt. Ormsby and Lieut. Fitzgibbon will be the two Artillery Officers at St. John.

We understand that the 33d Regiment will not be removed from this Province for the present. Major Blake of this Corps, being the senior officer at St. John, on the departure of Lieut. Colonel Whynates, will become Commandant of the Garrison.

Mortality among Emigrants.—We regret to learn that thirty-four persons, mostly children, died on board the barque *Aldebaran*, on her passage from Sligo to this port. Two more deaths occurred after her arrival at the

Quarantine. Ground on Sunday evening, and upwards of one hundred were ill with fever and dysentery. She had 418 passengers on board when she cleared at Sligo, on the 22d of March.

Sickness among the Emigrants is to be expected this season, owing to the debilitated state of many of them when they embark, and the bad quality of some of the provisions. In the present case, the water is said to have been bad, and the children also suffered from a scarcity of soft food. The vessel was much crowded. She still remains at Quarantine. Nine deaths took place on board the Barque *Marchioness of Clydesdale*, which arrived at Quarantine from Londonderry on Monday last. We presume the others were all in good health, as she was allowed to come up to town on Wednesday and discharge.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT AGENCY.
St. John, May 18, 1847.

Lists of Passengers by the following vessels have been received at this Office by the last mail:

| Vessels. | Passengers. | Where from. |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Sea Bird | 346 | Newry, April 17 |
| Princess Royal | 123 | Limerick, " 15 |
| Goy, Douglass | 261 | Baltimore, " 23 |
| Ocean | 89 | do. " 28 |
| Amazon | 262 | do. Liverpool, " 23 |
| Ella | 86 | do. Cork, " 20 |
| Instant | 114 | do. do. " 20 |
| Perseverance | 123 | do. do. " 30 |
| Ella | 28 | do. Waterford, " 20 |
| Hannah | 911 | do. Sligo, " 30 |

I. WOODWARD, A. G. E. Agent.

"SONS OF TEMPERANCE."—Societies under this title have recently been organized in different parts of the United States and in Charlotte County in this Province. On Wednesday, afternoon the Steamer *Negusset*, which runs between Eastport and St. Andrews, St. Stephen, &c., arrived in our harbour with a deputation of the "Sons" to the number of nearly one hundred, accompanied by a number of ladies, forming quite a large pleasure party. The Sons were met on the wharf by Mr. N. S. Donnell, President of the Total Abstinence Society, and other of our leading Abstinence men, and by the Mechanics' Band, who headed them in their march to the Temperance Hall. In the evening, we understand, a number of the members of the St. John Young Men's Total Abstinence Society were initiated into the order of the Sons of Temperance, and several of them, wearing the badges of the Institution, joined in the procession from the Temperance Hall, formed by our visitors on Thursday at noon, on their return to the *Negusset* which soon after steamed off for Eastport. The Mechanics' Band was again in attendance, and played several airs in good style.

On Thursday, A. Campbell, Esq. of St. Stephen, delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Institution, in which he detailed the origin and progress of the order of the Sons of Temperance, and went into arguments showing its necessity, and also met the objections that had been urged against its establishment.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following proceedings of the "Sons of Temperance," handed us by the P. W. P. At a Meeting of the "Sons of Temperance," held on board the Steamer *Negusset*, on her return from the excursion to St. John, Thursday May 20th, 1847.

H. N. Hill Esq., W. P. of Boundary Division, was called to the chair, and J. S. Bedlow of Frontier, and James McQuinn of Penobscot Division, appointed Secretaries. On motion of W. F. Kelley—Voted—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Capt. Abel Michener, for the disposition which he has constantly manifested and the exertion he has made, to promote our comfort and enjoyment while under his charge feeling that to him we are indebted for much that has served to make this a most agreeable and pleasant excursion.

On motion of A. T. Paine—Voted—That, our brethren of Gurley division No. 5, are entitled to our warmest gratitude, for the hearty welcome, the cordial reception, the hospitable entertainment which was extended to us on our visit to St. John, and we hail their accession to our order with the highest satisfaction, with the firm belief that they are destined to exert powerful influence for good which shall be felt in their thriving city, and throughout the whole province.

On motion of C. Bedlow, Voted—That we feel ourselves under lasting obligations to the gentlemanly officers of the Customs at St. John for their kindness, and attention, and the promptness with which they afforded to their power, on our arrival, and during our stay at their port, and we tender to them our sincere thanks.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Barrows—Voted—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in St. Andrews, Calais, and Eastport, papers.

H. N. HILL, Chairman
J. S. BEDLOW, Secretaries.
J. McQUINN.

Montevideo, March 11.—We have just received news from Buenos Ayres that Governor Rosas has himself laid an embargo on the fleet of small vessels which the English and French have been permitting to run between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. I know not what will be the end of this cruel war; but this I know, if the French and English permit the Buenos Ayres to subjugate Montevideo, there will be a curse from this population here ascend to heaven that will blacken the history of those powerful nations. The Buenos Ayres troops have succeeded in preventing all supplies of provisions from this republic. And all we obtain now are brought from Rio Grande. The only places in possession of the Montevidean

party on the coast are Colonia and Maldonado. The latter place has fallen into the hands of Rosas Ayres, who has sufficiently large to storm the

Canada.—Active measures by the authorities of Quebec infectious diseases should be into that port this season. T notified that a large number have sailed from the mother city from Quebec.

The papers represent the extremely backward.

OPENING OF THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT NELSON.

This place of worship (not yet finished) was opened for Divine Sabbath the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, who p appropriate sermon, to a very attentive congregation, from chap. 13 verse, "Even I shall be of the Lord, and he shall be of me." For some time past the service conducted in a private dwelling necessarily was attended with inconveniences, but now, with thankful ed the superior accommodation fords for Worshiping, and in union with the Triune God. It adds to the efficiency of the S which was some time ago in parish, being, I believe, the th superintendence of the Rev. in addition to the class of Blac fervently to be hoped, that many will be raised up to sery day and generation and to glia of their faithful Pastor, and of teemed parent, who takes a ve in the conducting of the Salk structions, and whose labour most appreciated at each pla dent *Miramichi Gleaner.*

THE STAND.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY.

Charlotte Count.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, P.
Director next week—H.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., St.
Discount Day—Tues.
Hours of business, from
7 o'clock to 12 noon, for Dis
lodged with the Cashier, on
day otherwise they must
next week.

St. Andrews and North.
Commissioners—R. M. An
Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, J.

St. Andrew.
Steam Mills and Manufact
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., I
Director this week—F. A.

Saint Stephens.
G. D. KING Esq., Pr.
Director next week—S. J.
Discount Day—SAT.
Hours of business, from
7 o'clock to 12 noon, for Dis
lodged with the Cashier, on
day otherwise they must
hands until the following di

LATEST DATA.
Liverpool—May 4 | Montre
London—May 3 | Quebec
Edinburgh—May 1 | Halifax
Paris—May 1 | New
Toronto—May 19 | Boston

We continue our extracts in this

our latest files by the Steamship B

The steamship *Caledonia* on the 16th inst., with 85 passengers, and 5 to Halifax, were the Earl of Cathcart and the *Caledonia* arrived at H. yesterday last, in 60 hours from 1 boat detained by heavy weather a few hours for Liverpool.

The barque *Barbara* arrived at F. yesterday last, in 32 days from Gal. passengers. This is the shortest p. Halifax Post, ever made by a N. vessel.

EMIGRANT AGENT.

It is evident that a great number will arrive at St. Andrews, during son. Multitudes are leaving for parts of the British Empire for A learn by the last steamer that we mined for the United States, will be Brunswick, owing to the stringent affecting Emigrants adopted by the Government. An unusual number way to this port, and we fear! tion is not in the best possible state either as regards rendering them finding them employment.

Now there is one thing to wh call public attention, viz. the want Agent at this port; and it is a most prize, and more regret that mean adopted for the appointment of t fier. We do not pretend that of such Agent would completely fealties and hardship necessarily rival of large numbers of Emigrants or any knowledge of the and best method of procuring a and thirty actual country. Bas

In short a law-suit was commenced, and the most learned advocates in France were employed; a redundancy of erudition was displayed, and after being litigated for a length of time, a solemn decision was made in favor of the former husband.

The story has much the air of fable and romance, that to leave an impression of its truth on the minds of our readers, it is necessary to inform them that the French lawyers have selected all the famous trials with the decisions that have been given in their courts for a series of years.

This work which is contained in several folio volumes, is entitled "Les Causes Celebres." The above very extraordinary relation is recited therein, together with all the subtle and ingenious arguments used by the opposite advocates for the different husbands. No there can be but little doubt of the truth of the narrative so expressly and well authenticated.

A Notorious Scamp was brought not long since before an Oudonada Justice of the Peace, charged with the high misdemeanor of gambling. He was accused of having "come the strap-games" over a native. The portly Justice, wishing to decide understandingly, requested the culprit to give him a sample of his skill. "The party" instantly produced a leather strap, gave it a scientific whisk across the bench, and remarked:

"You see, Judge, the quarter under the strap!"

"What!" interrupted the dignified functionary, "do you mean to say that there is a quarter there?"

"Sartin!" was the reply, "No such thing," said the Justice, "I'll go you a dollar on it," said the prisoner.

"Agreed!" exclaimed "the Bench."

With accustomed adroitness the strap was withdrawn, when lo! there was the quarter!

"Well," said the astonished "Shallow," "I wouldn't be believed if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes! There is your dollar; and you are fined five dollars for gambling, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided!"

The elongated countenance of the discomfited gambler required no additional evidence to testify his appreciation of "the sack."

TOO MUCH ANXIETY.

Of the causes of disease, anxiety of mind is one of the most frequent and important. When we walk the streets of large commercial towns, we can scarcely fail to remark the hurried gait and careworn features of the well-dressed passengers. Some young men, indeed, we may see with countenances possessing natural cheerfulness and color, but these appearances rarely survive the age of early manhood. Currier closes an eloquent description of animal existence and change with the conclusion that "life is a state of force." What he would urge in a physical view, we may more strongly urge in a moral. Civilization has changed our character of mind as well as of body. We live in a state of functional excitement; because it is part of our nature, and because it is part of our duty. Our nervous system is worn out by excess of action. Vital energy is drawn from the operations for which nature designed it, and devoted to operations which it never contemplated. [Thackeray]

Railway Travelling and its Effects on the Human System.—The very important question of the medicinal effect of travelling by railway has lately engaged the attention of the most eminent physicians, and it is some satisfaction to know that those who are said proverbially to disagree are at least in this respect unanimous. Even to the passengers of the third class, exposed to all the elements, railway travelling has been pronounced to be the harbinger of health and the greatest opponent to disease. Dr. James Johnson, no mean authority in these matters, has written in glowing terms of the advantages derived: "It is a dead calm, we cleave through the air as though we were running against a brisk gale—and if the breeze be adverse, we are sailing right in the wind's eye against a furious hurricane. This is the way to undergo a thorough ventilation—a salutary purification from the mephitic atmosphere of London, impregnated with all the poisons issuing from Pandora's box. It is in the 'main top' of a flying train like this that we can most effectually take pratique from a London lezzaretto, and disengage from our person and clothes those noxious vapours that have emanated from at least one hundred millions of living things; besides the incalculable masses of dead animal and vegetable matter in the transit of decomposition from a solid to a gaseous form of existence. Rather strong language this; but the assertions are confirmed by every-day experience. He further adds, that the oscillatory motion of the railway carriage is not only more salutary than the swinging, jolting, motion of a stage-coach, but that "it bids fair to be a powerful remedial agent in many ailments to which the metropolitan and civic inhabitants are subject, and that to thousands of valudinarians a railway ride of twenty miles would prove a means of preserving health and prolonging life more powerful and efficient than all the drugs in Apollinaris' Hall."

Others speak in similarly glowing terms of its effects in equipping the circulation, tranquillizing the nerves, and causing a sound, healthy, and invigorating sleep during the succeeding night. Conscious, therefore, that apart from its physical benefits, the salutary influence exercised over the mind by change of scene and air, most material tend to make railway rambles a pleasurable source of health and recreation during the coming months of summer, we shall from time to time indicate some of the most alluring spots that fall within a day's trip from

town, and by so doing hope to materially enlarge the stock of innocent pleasures to which our little "Miscellany" aims especially at contributing.—*Travellers' Miscellany.*

Mr. Cobden was presented to the Pope, at Rome, on the 22d ult., by the British Consul, and O'Connell was daily expected there. Bo hare to receive the decoration of a new order of merit, instituted by the Pope for rewarding persons distinguished for virtue or merit, without regard to creed or nation. It is divided into two classes, one of which confers on the members hereditary nobility and the other personal nobility.

Ampadu was in the battle of Cerro Gordo, but neither he nor S. Anna ventured within the life which their countrymen strenuously defended. They were prepared to run the moment the day should seem to be against them, and run they did. Anna came near being taken, close to Jalapa and to save himself had to take to the fields.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sales will take place at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

Real Estate of Geo. P. McMaster 12th June
Do. James Gummer 26th June
Do. George P. McMaster, 26th October.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 12th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, demand, or claim whatsoever of GEORGE P. McMASTER, to that certain tract of land, situate at the Lodge, in the Parish of Saint Stephen, on the bank of the St. Croix river, known as Lot numbered 121 in the Penobscot Grant, the same having been seized and levied on, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of David Puleys, and endorsed to levy \$248 8 4, be sides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 3d Decr. 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 26th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of JAMES GUMMER, in and to that certain Tract of Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, containing 60 acres, more or less, formerly owned by Duncan Campbell, bounded by land owned by one John McDiarmid, and by the road leading to the Pomeroy Ridge.

And, also: That other Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. David, being Lot No. 4, in block L in Fanning's division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 100 acres, more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas B. Abbott, endorsed to levy \$35 0 2, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 16th Decr. 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 2nd day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, demand, or claim whatsoever of GEORGE P. McMASTER, to that certain tract of land, situate at the Lodge, in the Parish of Saint Stephen, on the bank of the St. Croix river, known as Lot numbered 121 in the Penobscot Grant, the same having been seized and levied on, to satisfy two executions, issued out of the Supreme Court, the first at the suit of William Ker, Thomas Turner, and John McKean Trustees, endorsed to levy £47 15 6, and the second at the suit of Wm. Douglas endorsed to levy £39 11 7 with interest on £32 16 2, from the 29th July last, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 20th April, 1847.

MR. HOUGHTON, TAILOR, &c.

BEGS to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that having upon his return from England, recommenced business in Water Street, opposite the store of Messrs. Dr. Brock & Wilson, he now solicits their patronage. Mr. H. would also beg leave to assure all who may do him the honor to favour him with their commands, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit their favours; and having during his stay in Liverpool had every opportunity of visiting several of the first establishments in his line, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction.

St. Andrews March 3, 1847.

VALUABLE FARM For Sale or to Let, with or without Stock.

THE subscriber with ELL or LEASE, that excellent FARM, owned by him in BOCA BEC, 14 miles from St. Andrews, fronting on the Grove settlement road. The Farm contains Two Hundred Acres, thirty of which are cleared, and twenty under good cultivation. On the premises are a new Dwelling House, well finished, and a frame Barn. The place is so well known, as to render further description unnecessary.

The above offers a good opportunity to any one requiring a well cultivated Farm, stocked, and in the midst of a thriving settlement, within a couple of hours drive of this town.

Apply at the Standard Office, or to the owner, St. Andrews, April 7, 1847.

JAMES KYLE.

AMES & CO'S BOSTON, PORTLAND, CALAIS, EASTPORT, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. ANDREWS, ROBERTSON, PENNY & LEBEC

EXPRESS.

BOSTON OFFICE.—16 State Street, CALAIS, SARCEL P. BARRE.

ST. JOHN N. B. GEORGE A. LOCKHART, No. 8 North Market Wharf.

The Subscribers will attend to the purchase of Goods of every description, forwarding of Packages and Parcels, and will execute all Commissions entrusted to their care, with DESPATCH and FIDELITY.

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. collected for small COMMISSIONS.

Grist Mill.

THE Subscribers now erecting a Grist Mill, adjoining Messrs. J. & B. Jarvis' Road, which will be in operation about the first week in January next. This Mill will grind from 150 to 160 Bushels of Oats per day, or other grain in proportion, and will have in connection with it a well built MILL, with improved This head.

Persons bringing grain to this establishment, may rely upon having it ground in a superior manner, by a capable and trustworthy Miller.

St. Andrews, Decr. 2, 1846. C. A. BABCOCK

FRESH FIELD SEEDS.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the Public, for the liberal support which he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to intimate that he has just received a supply of fresh

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, GROCERYWARE, and numerous articles, for family use.

A. BLANE.

All persons indebted to him by note or Book account, are requested to call and settle, as those remaining unsettled after the 1st of June will be placed in legal hands for collection.

St. Andrews, April 28, 1847.

Molasses & Sugar.

JUST arrived, per s.s. "Favorite" from St. John.

10 Hhds Prime retailing Molasses, of excellent quality.

4 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR.

J. W. STREET, March 31, 1847.

C. W. WILEY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, CALAIS, MAINE.

MR. WILEY, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Calais, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and the public in general, that he has taken part of the store occupied by Mr. T. J. Copeland, 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 to do so.

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.

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

DAILY STAGE, DAILY STAGE.

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN.

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

No exertion will be spared to make the passengers comfortable.

THOS. HARDY, Mail Contractor.

Nov. 12

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED STATES, with a Capital of \$150,000.

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

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

St. Andrews, Mar. 25 THOMAS SIME.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated 21st Messina, 21st February 1845.

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Your most obliged and obedient Servant, ALDBOROUGH.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DROPSY OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Clerk, North Wales, 17th April 1845.

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I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c. (Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR.

A CURE OF INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythoff, Esq., Esq., of the "Bank of the Bastilles," 47 & 48 1/2, near Arkeston, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 2nd 1845.

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(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

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June 1st, 1845.

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