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RIES J. FRYE,  
Henry Frye & Co.  
1848.

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NA. BABCOCK.

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NASH, Junr.  
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WEDNESDAY, 1848.  
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# The Standard.

Vol. 15 No. 26

## FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance ST. ANDREW'S N. B. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1848. (15s at the end of the Year)

### ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

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

Due at St. Andrews (Cross at St. Andrews)	Due at St. Andrews (Cross at St. Andrews)
Tuesday 28th March, 6 a.m.	Friday 31st March, 5 a.m.
11th April	Tuesday 17th April
25th	Friday 25th
21st May	Tuesday 9th May
9th	Friday 12th
16th	Tuesday 23rd
23rd	Friday 26th
30th	Tuesday 5th June
6th June	Friday 12th
13th	Tuesday 19th
20th	Friday 23rd
27th	Tuesday 4th July
4th July	Friday 7th
11th	Tuesday 18th
18th	Friday 21st
25th	Tuesday 1st August
1st August	Friday 4th
8th	Tuesday 15th
15th	Friday 18th
22nd	Tuesday 25th
29th	Friday 1st September
5th September	Tuesday 12th
12th	Friday 15th
19th	Tuesday 26th
26th	Friday 29th
3rd October	Tuesday 10th October
10th	Friday 13th
17th	Tuesday 24th
24th	Friday 27th
31st	Tuesday 7th November
7th November	Friday 10th
14th	Tuesday 21st
21st	Friday 24th
28th	Tuesday 5th December
5th December	Friday 8th
12th	Tuesday 19th
19th	Friday 22nd
26th January 1849	

### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears 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.

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

### Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, an assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c., which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash. Among which are: Patent Lever, Le Pen and Vertical WATCHES; Gold, Silver, and Steel Watch Keys; Gold, Silver, German Silver, and India Rubber Guard Chains; gold and silver set BROOCHES; and Ring Gold, Silver, and German Silver Pinset Cases; Gold and silver set Ear-rings; Red and White Coral Ear-rings; Gold mounted; Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings; Silk, and Russia Leather PURSES; Pocket Books & Tablets; Card cases & Needle book; Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shoe BRUSHES; Silver-mounted and Plain SCENT Bottles; Bronzed Ink stands; Letter Clips; Red and Ivory-casing Wax; Thermometers; Plated and Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Snuff-trays, Key Rings; Razors and Razor Strops; Tea Belts; Pocket, Irish, and Fine Combs; Telescopes, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and steel silver mounted Spectacles; Pocket Jack & Pen Knives; and many more. Also, a variety of fancy Toilet soap, Baginamon Boards, &c. &c.; Galvanic Ring Clocks; Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired; Gold, Silver, and Steel Watch Keys; and many more. Sent by mail, a very fine 14 Day CLOCK, Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.

G. F. STICKNEY.

### JUST RECEIVED.

Ex. Schooners "Nelson & Defiance" from Boston.

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

ALSO—Mens, Boys & Youths coarse and fine Boots & Shoes—Womens and Misses and Childrens Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes. Mens and Womens India Rubber.

W. WHITLOCK.

### POETRY.

#### INS AND OUTS.

I'm out of cash, and so, of course,  
I've pocket room to let  
I'm out of patience, just because  
I'm never out of debt.

I'm out of love, I'm dreadfully in love,  
He always gave me "fits," he said,  
But Heaven bless his eyes  
I would put him in a fit of fits.

I'm out at elbows, in distress—  
All money's a sorrow tale!  
I'm out of favor, out of sorts,  
But then I'm out of jail.

My landlord says my time is out,  
And thinks I'd better "shin,"  
I'm such an "out-and-putter," he  
Won't have me in his inn.

I'm out of office, but in hopes  
To get pay in some day,  
If I don't run for something soon,  
I'll have to run away.

I'm out of spirits, and I'm out  
Of more than I can think,  
I'm out of jamper, hang the pen,  
Ye gods! I'm out of ink!

#### FEARLESS AND FAITHFUL.

Labor fearless, labor faithful,  
Labor while the day shall last,  
For the shadows of the evening  
Soon thy sky will overcast.

Free shall and thy day of labor,  
Ere shall rest thy numbered sun,  
Strive with every power within thee  
That the appointed task be done.

Life is not the transient shadow,  
Nor the wave upon the beach,  
Though our days are brief, yet lasting  
Is the stamp we give to each.

Life is real, life is earnest,  
Full of labor, full of thought,  
Every hour, every moment  
Is with living vigor fraught.

Fearless wage life's earnest conflict,  
And a path bright as the sun,  
Labor fearless, labor faithful,  
Labor until set of sun.

And the welcome shall await thee,  
Pronounced plaudit of "Well-earned."

#### WHAT ARE COMFORTS?

BY MARTIN DOYLE.

A few months ago I had the honour of passing a day in England, with a gentleman of considerable property, who took the trouble of showing me a very extensive park and a fine farm near his manor-house, and which every thing indicated good taste and abundant wealth in the possessor.

It has rarely been my good fortune to view more beautiful scenery than that which the demesne of F—possesses within itself, or to find a place in which it would be more difficult to find a want, either in the nature or extent of the landscape: yet as we walked along, and were admiring some undulating land about six miles distant, Mr. F—suddenly stopped, and remarked "that he had long wished for that hill, in order to plant on it a clump of two trees, as a picture-like termination to his prospect: it would be such a comfort to have it! I have offered forty years purchase for that land," said he; "but the possessor is an obstinate fellow, and won't part with it."

I ventured to suggest that he should endeavor to prevail upon the owner of the hill to plant the desired clump; but to this he gave a decided negative, saying, that it would be very uncomfortable indeed to be indebted to such an unaccommodating person for anything.

At dinner, the lady of the house, after asking me if I had been pleased with Mr. F—s farming, and proposing some other questions of that nature, which she considerably accommodated to my capacity, in order to relieve me if possible from the embarrassment natural to a man of my station in life when sitting at table with his beavers, and surrounded with luxuries quite new to him inquired with great suavity of manner, if I did not think that the owner of the hill property was very "uncomfortable" in refusing Mr. F—s little comfort on which his heart was fixed; and in the course of the dessert informed me that the governness was a very "comfortable person" to have about "children" that the King of the French had "comfort" in his ministers, and most "comfort" indeed.

Having got over the dinner business, during which I had been really uncomfortable from the dread of doing something very awkward, I became composed and familiar by degrees, and asked questions in my turn; and was assured that there is very little comfort to be had in a mere country life without a first-rate bailiff and gardener, newspapers,

new publications, a billiard table, and society of a certain class within visiting distance; that hot baths are indispensable comforts within the house; and that one adjoining the stables is also a great comfort to a hunter after a hard day's work.

It was also among their comforts to have the nursery in a remote wing, where the cry of a child could not reach the seniors of the family in their apartments, and a very great comfort to have a pew in the church with a fireplace in it.

My host, who would not allow me to leave Castle F— that night, passed much of the evening in reading the papers of that day, standing at intervals with his back to the fire, which comfort he seemed to enjoy extremely, while I threw in a word now and then to him or his lady, to whom I detailed the receipt for making catsup from nettles, as it appears in my Cyclopaedia of Agriculture. "This economical method of making catsup," she was pleased to say, "would be a great comfort to the poor," and so it would, as I ventured to observe, if they had any thing to eat required such sauce.

I was conducted at night to a bedroom; with large mirrors, a pair of wax candles on the dressing-table, a luxurious chair placed opposite the fire, and an immensely high bolster, curtained with damask satin. Being subject to the nightmare, I mounted this (by a step-ladder) with fear and trembling, lest I should roll out in the night; and the apprehension of this calamity in a strange house, and among great people, kept me from sleeping all night, and rendered me extremely uncomfortable.

I could not help thinking what Mrs. Doyle and the children would say if they saw me tucked under such fine bed-clothes, and stretched under such a grand canopy; and to tell the truth, I wished myself safely out of it, and in my own crib at Ballyroy. Yet to the obliging inquiries of my entertainers, on the ensuing morning, "if my bed had been comfortable?" I was unable to say No. But what are comforts? thought I to myself all the time. Indeed, the consideration of this question has occupied my mind a good deal since, for I find the nations attached to the term "comfort" are infinitely varied.

When I left Castle F— the weather was cold, I mounted, however, the roof of a coach, and proceeded with many other passengers for Salisbury. We had not gone far when rain fell in torrents, driven by a piercing blast; umbrellas and coats were not waterproof, and when we alighted at the inn-door at Salisbury, there were none of the outsiders who were not more or less wet and miserable.

Four of us determined to remain at the inn all night; and as we threw off dripping cloaks and mufflers, and approached a blazing fire in a small snug parlour, where a cloth, and knives and forks, and a plate-warmer, gave indications of a hot dinner, we all agreed that this was true comfort; nor was this opinion changed when seen afterwards we sat in dry clothes by a fire, with—but let me not mention this to Father Mathew—a hot tumbler of brandy before each of us.

But though we were unanimous on this occasion, I soon found that the utmost difference of opinion prevailed on other points, as to real comfort. One of the gentlemen, who sat at my right hand, whispered to me in confidence that there was no comfort in a single life, that his house was cheerless, his servants great plagues from want of a mistress to keep them in order, and his furniture going to destruction. My companion on the other side, whose wife I understood to be a virago, gave a groan, shook his head two or three times, and whispered to me, "If the gentleman wishes to enjoy comfort, he will leave matrimony alone."

Having occasion to hire a good brickmaker to bring over with me to teach my workmen how bricks ought to be made, I went into several cottages inhabited by labourers in Shropshire. In the first into which I went, and this was very well furnished, were a man and his wife at breakfast. They had tea and sugar, a white quatern loaf, and some crack butter. Very good, said I to myself, these people are exceedingly comfortable. The man was a common field labourer, and earned twelve shillings a week the year round. They had a piece of meagre dry day at dinner with their greens or potatoes, and bread into the bargain, and bread and butter in the evening.

There stood a little boiler in a back kitchen, which I understood was for brewing small beer occasionally; and nothing seemed wanting in the way of comforts to this couple. I was not offered a chair, nor did either of them ask me to sit down, but they answered such questions as I put to them.

I'm glad to see you so comfortable, said I. May I ask if you have any others in family? No, we're only ourselves. We had no children, boys nor girls, said the woman in rather a dissatisfied tone.

Well, then, I rejoined, you have the less cause for anxiety. Children are uncertain blessings, though certain cares; and depend upon it, you are much better off than many parents who have them.

That is very true, replied the woman; but still a child or two would be a great comfort to us in our old age.

Their next-door neighbours had four noisy children and the same weekly wages. Here I was told by the parents, who were also at a tea breakfast, that their childless neighbors were far better off than they, as they had comforts beyond their own reach. We can't drink no beer, said the man—(this was a lie, by the way, for he spent a shilling every week in the jerry-shop to the real discomfort of his family), nor eat no good vittals, nor have nothing comfortable.

In short, in every house into which I went there was something wanting to constitute comfort.

In the dwelling of an artisan it was the want of a hot joint and a pulling of Sunday, or the substitution of an occasional dish of potatoes for bread or meat; and sometimes it was the house itself which was uncomfortable from some cause or other. One or two of the very poorest families which I visited were disposed to think they would have comforts in the Union house which they could not afford under their own roofs, although those who were within that establishment declared that they had no comforts at all.

An old woman in one of the cottages complained to me that John Snook had stolen one of her geese when it was just ready for the market, and that it would be a great comfort to her if John Snook could be taken and transported.

A parish schoolmaster assured me that he had no perfect comfort except in vacation time; the boys when at school were so unruly that he had little peace or comfort except flogging them. The boys, on the other hand, derived no comfort from being flogged.

A sick man told me that a bowl of wine which would be of the greatest comfort to him; and a woman recovering from fever, whose bed linen had been just changed, spoke within my hearing to her sister of the comfort which she felt in consequence.

I hired a brickmaker in the course of that tour, and set off with him for Ireland. When I reached Liverpool, a steamer was about to leave for Wexford. Into this I entered. The steward showed me a comfortable berth, in which I was dreadfully sick during a passage of twenty hours, loathing the sight and smell of food; yet he often came to ask me if there was any little comfort in the way of meat and drink that he could supply.

A few days after I had reached home, I went into the cottages of my own workpeople and there the distinction between them and those of the corresponding class in England in their estimate of what is comfortable, struck me very forcibly.

Although the principle which leads most of us to desire something more than we possess in the way of comforts, as they are called—but of extreme luxuries in many instances—operates in the Irish labourer as among nine-tenths of his fellow men, his notions of what is comfortable are truly moderate.

One of my ploughmen was at breakfast, as I walked into his house. He and his family were seated round a table—it had no cloth I must admit—helping themselves at pleasure from a dish of sturaboot, and dipping each spoonful into a mug of milk. This I thought a far more suitable breakfast for them than weak and adulterated tea and white bread, at a much greater expense than an oatmeal diet.

I asked Pat what he would think of bread and tea every morning and evening, to which he very sensibly replied that it wasn't fit for him for the likes of him! but that a cup of tea and some bread would be very agreeable to them every Sunday evening, especially so to his old mother, who would think a little tea now and then a great comfort. As to meat, he would like that once or twice a week, but was not so unreasonable as to wish for it often. As long as the potatoes and the milk stood to him, he had no reason to complain!

Then what are comforts? I again asked myself.

Returning home, I called at the house of a dying widow whose character I had long respected. She was very poor, but always contented, though she could hardly be said at any time to have enjoyed what are considered the blessings of this life. I asked her if she wanted anything that I could send her—any little comforts. The word excited her languid spirit. "I have wanted for nothing," said she, that was really needful for me, and now, O God! thy comforts delight my soul. After a little time she said, "Blessed be the God of all comfort!" and again, "I am filled with comfort."

These words gave another turn to my thoughts: the subject was placed in a new point of contemplation. Let my reader now in his turn, entering into the widow's application of the term comfort, ponder upon the question, "What is comfort?" and I am much mistaken if he does not discover that it is something which the world cannot give.

As a gentle hint to others similarly annoyed, we record the rebuke of a visitor, when a mother expressed her apprehension

that he was disturbed by the crying of her spoiled child. Not at all, madam, was the reply. "I am always delighted to hear such crying. I am always so!" Because in all well-regulated families they are immediately sent out of the room.

### From the Railway to the RAILWAYS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A Colonial correspondent, who sends us a St. Andrew's paper ("the Standard") from which we perceive that the new prospects opened up for their railway project by the late enactments of the legislature, engross the public attention there, observes:—Every packet brings out instructions from the Colonial Office to the Lieut. Governor to bolster up the long line (from Halifax via the northern boundary); but it is an absurdity, and the money we have granted for the survey is literally money thrown away. The Halifax people, however, I am glad to say, have made a grant for the survey of a line from Halifax to Windsor and Annapolis, to communicate with the St. Andrew's line; and our legislature have done the same for a line from St. John to Shediac. The St. Andrews Company have powers in their Act to construct the greater portion of the long line if they choose; but as it passes away from the three centres of population, and is exposed to tremendous snow, drifts which pass with such fearful violence over the wide expanse of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, no capitalists will ever think of undertaking it. "A timely calling of public attention," says the St. Andrew's paper referred to, in commenting upon some articles which have appeared in this journal, to a subject of all-absorbing importance to these colonies, might have some effect to prevent the local Government from committing itself to a scheme which might, in a great measure, defeat the very object which ought to be kept in view—viz., a commercial connection between the upper and lower colonies by means of a railway. To accomplish this object in the most effectual manner, the shortest and cheapest line must be adopted. In the face of American competition, the necessity of this is imperative. Patriotism, not partisanship, demands it. We require the adoption of our line, but of the best line, which, without controversy, the western line is.

### VALUE OF IRISH RAILWAY SHARES.

A Friend of ours, who is in Ireland at present has made many inquiries amongst the mercantile gentlemen whom he meets from time to time, as to the reasons of the peculiar depression which exists in the quoted shares of many of the local railways, whose character and prospects have been generally regarded as of the first class. Some of the answers he has received refer to the unsettled state of political affairs, and to the panic inspired by the violent proceedings of the "Young Ireland" agitators. Others ascribe it chiefly, or solely, to the monetary and commercial dilemma that still exists, as the legacy of the "famine and famine year." More lay the blame on the want of knowledge, among English capitalists, of the advantages and security of investment in first-class Irish lines.

While in Cork, lately, he took notice of the low quoted prices of some concerns in that neighbourhood, of which the opinion of the local community appeared very high. He pursued his usual investigations; and from amongst the communications he received on the subject are one or two that have been forwarded to us, and from which, as they appear to be candidly written, we shall extract a few paragraphs, for the consideration of our readers.

It would be wonderful indeed, in times like the present, when such deep depression extends itself to every branch of industry in the kingdom, if railway property alone had passed the trying ordeal wholly untouched.

Look, for instance, at the Great Southern and Western, magnificent work, embracing a country possessing as many of the prime qualifications for active traffic as it is possible to imagine. So far as it has been opened, even in the late and present dreadful seasons, it has worked steadily, efficiently, and progressively—giving all the indications of yielding, when completed, an abundant harvest to the shareholders.

Then there is our own peculiarly local railway—a gem in itself—the Cork and Passage—one of our finest lines of all works, which are most fruitful in lucrative resources. This will be an elegant line when finished. It commands the immediate view of the beautiful and picturesque river of Cork from end to end, and touches at three watering places along its course. Property in these parts is rapidly rising in value. It is supposed the line will be thrown open for traffic next June twelve months.

The Morning Herald states, that the committee of the House of Commons, on national distress, have rejected, by a majority of two, a motion condemning Sir Robert Peel's bank charter act of 1844.

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While in Cork, lately, he took notice of the low quoted prices of some concerns in that neighbourhood, of which the opinion of the local community appeared very high. He pursued his usual investigations; and from amongst the communications he received on the subject are one or two that have been forwarded to us, and from which, as they appear to be candidly written, we shall extract a few paragraphs, for the consideration of our readers.

It would be wonderful indeed, in times like the present, when such deep depression extends itself to every branch of industry in the kingdom, if railway property alone had passed the trying ordeal wholly untouched.

Look, for instance, at the Great Southern and Western, magnificent work, embracing a country possessing as many of the prime qualifications for active traffic as it is possible to imagine. So far as it has been opened, even in the late and present dreadful seasons, it has worked steadily, efficiently, and progressively—giving all the indications of yielding, when completed, an abundant harvest to the shareholders.

Then there is our own peculiarly local railway—a gem in itself—the Cork and Passage—one of our finest lines of all works, which are most fruitful in lucrative resources. This will be an elegant line when finished. It commands the immediate view of the beautiful and picturesque river of Cork from end to end, and touches at three watering places along its course. Property in these parts is rapidly rising in value. It is supposed the line will be thrown open for traffic next June twelve months.

The Morning Herald states, that the committee of the House of Commons, on national distress, have rejected, by a majority of two, a motion condemning Sir Robert Peel's bank charter act of 1844.

As a gentle hint to others similarly annoyed, we record the rebuke of a visitor, when a mother expressed her apprehension

that he was disturbed by the crying of her spoiled child. Not at all, madam, was the reply. "I am always delighted to hear such crying. I am always so!" Because in all well-regulated families they are immediately sent out of the room.

### From the Railway to the RAILWAYS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## European Intelligence.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

In Vienna matters continue in the same state; all endeavours to induce the Emperor to return his capital have failed. The Russian ambassador has joined the court at Innsbruck, together with several of the chief nobility. The retirement of the Emperor has created the greatest excitement in the Hungarian, Slavonian, and Croatian parts of the empire; and it is altogether impossible to form a conjecture of the political consequences which must attend this almost virtual disruption of the Austrian monarchy.

In Prussia matters seem to be still worse. At Berlin the mob have obtained the complete ascendancy in the Government. Gen. Ascholtz, who was also Military Commandant of Berlin, has been compelled to resign his command of the Burger Guard, owing to the jealousy of the people of his connection with the Court. Affairs are in a restless uneasy state.

The Diet at Frankfurt appears afraid to deal with the Holstein-Schleswig question. A motion has been proposed to make the affair a national one, and that the war will not be allowed to end without a previous satisfactory guarantee for the rights of the duchies and the honour of Germany; but the Assembly has put it off to a committee to determine the order in which it is to be brought before the Diet.

Belgium is tranquil, and only suffering from financial embarrassments. The firmness of the King, and the disinclination of the people to be moved to revolt by French propaganda, excites the bitter enmity of the French Government, as expressed in the columns of the National.

In Spain the financial crisis continues; and when the news of Count Mirasol's departure from London, and the approval of Parliament of Sir H. Bulwer's conduct reaches Madrid, we expect some convulsion. The news of the French revolution had thrown the French Court into a most perplexed state; no French Bills could be negotiated at Rio. The same news had materially affected the negotiations in the River Plate, where Baron le Gros and Mr. Gore had arrived.

The extremely fine growing weather which continues to prevail, exercises a very depressing effect on the Grain trade in all parts of the United Kingdom; and should it continue for a few weeks longer, until the Wheat plant has passed that critical period of its zenith—"the blossom," prices would no doubt decline still further. At Mark Lane, on Monday last, holders of Wheat acceded to a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The selling price of the best English being quoted at 49s. to 55s., and American at 46s. to 48s. per quarter. On the following day, in Liverpool, holders of Wheat submitted to a decline of 2d. to 2½. per 70lbs.

The manufacturing districts do not yet exhibit much more activity than last reported. The Chartist agitation in England and the tenor of the advances from the continent are acting injuriously in the demand for goods or yarns at Manchester. We insert our usual reports from the various districts.

The English securities have been firm during the week past, the market in the last two days showing a rise of about ½ per cent.

The directors of the Bank of England, without giving any public notice, have commenced to make advances upon Bills of Exchange, and other approved securities, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, until the payment of the July dividends; whilst they have made no change in their nominal rate of discount, which is four per cent. As the private bankers and leading brokers have for some time past discounted at 3 to 3½ per cent., the step is not likely to have any great effect upon the market, especially as from the large sums of money offered to them, by persons who find it difficult to employ money profitably in trade, the brokers and discounters are likely to compete successfully with the Bank.

**TIMBER.**—There have been several arrivals during the week from North America, of which there has been sold one cargo of St. John's Deals at £7 17s 6d per standard, and a cargo of St. Stephen's Deals at £8 5s per standard. The other three cargoes remain undisposed of; but we believe one of them a cargo of Pine is about to be sold by retail at a cargo of indifferent quality, of Quebec yellow Pine, has been sold at 13½ per foot.

**IRELAND.** The events of the week are not very important. The Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation have at last fraternised. A new society, to be composed of the members of both these bodies, is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the "Irish League." It is to be managed by a committee, chosen from the members of both the date societies, and to agitate the question of repeal by constitutional means alone. Doubts are entertained by many, whether such materials as the proposed League will contain, can work harmoniously together for any length of time. The Government has not yet made any move to reinduct Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchell and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting on their behalf are daily increasing.

The Irish Confederation have issued a very strong, and to say the truth, disaffected address to the people of Ireland. The following are among the more important passages. The address is signed by Mr. Smith O'Brien:—

We will not conceal from you, we will not conceal from the Government, that nothing but the most strenuous exertions of our council prevented the outbreak of an insurrection last week. Thousands of brave men had

resolved that John Mitchell should not leave the Irish shore, except across their corpses. \* \* \* We do not mean to conceal from you that the recent indignities offered to the Irish nation have greatly tended to remove from our minds the hope which we have hitherto desired to cherish, that the question at issue between England and Ireland will be settled by amicable adjustment. We feel bound to tell you, without disguise, that these indignities and wrongs are rapidly bringing us to that period when armed resistance will become a sacred obligation, enforced by the highest sanctions of public duty.

\* \* \* We cannot shrink from the responsibility of advising you to prepare at once for the protection of your invaded liberties. By the love which you bear your country and your kindred, your attachment to your homes—by your regard for your children's weal—by your thirst for honourable fame—let no factious strife impede the execution of your design. Learn to contemplate calmly and firmly the chances of a final struggle, and prepare for that struggle by furnishing yourselves with all such resources as may enable you to command success.

This is bold and daring language, but at the same time so cautiously worded, that her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland can hardly find a loop-hole sufficiently large enough to allow him to catch hold of its author.

The receipts of the Repeal Association have lately fallen so low as £12 a week, an amount insufficient to defray the expenses; and this circumstance has probably rendered Mr. John O'Connell more ready to discuss terms of reconciliation with the Old Irelanders.

The sale of Mr. Mitchell's furniture took place on the 11th, and attracted an immense attendance; and many persons came from forty to fifty miles in order to purchase some relics. The furniture sold at extremely high prices, especially the small articles, such as books, china, glass, &c. The books with Mr. Mitchell's autograph brought in many instances one hundred times their original cost. A pike and two swords, which cost but a few shillings each, sold at a guinea each.

A parish priest, in the county of Cork (the Rev. Pierce Green), informs the Cork Examiner that all his parishioners, to the number of 6000, intend contributing to the fund raising for the support of Mr. Mitchell's family, and he adds:—

I intend keeping a parochial and imperishable record of the names of the subscribers; and of everything connected with John Mitchell's trial—the names of the counsel; judges, attorney-general, and the jury. So that the future Messias names of Brantow, Sherwood, Rothwell, Yokley, and Whittier are likely to live for ever. The effects produced by the British Government from poor Mitchell's expatriation are the very reverse of those intended. In the union with which I am connected six Protestant families, reside, and it pays to the Protestant Church yearly about £1000. Two families out of the six have become determined repealers since John Mitchell's trial and sentence. A Protestant lady called on me yesterday, requesting to place her name at the head of the subscription list. The doings in Dublin have carried us all back to the worst days of Irish history and Protestant ascendancy. When I read over Mitchell's trial and sentence—the prosecution in the reign of Charles I. vividly recurred to my mind—when the Government fined the honest Galway jury £2000 each, with mutilation of tongue and ears, torturing them to find verdicts (contrary to every law) for the Crown, and hand over the province of Connaught to England. "Nothing more true than that Mitchell, in his felon cell, is carrying Repeal. My collection here will not be complete before two months, as I am determined to make it as large and respectable as I can."

### FROM MEXICO.

**Delivery of the City of Mexico to the Mexicans by Gen. Butler.**—An expedition to Yucatan getting up. The siege train and heavy artillery left the city of Mexico on Monday, 29th ultimo; Gen. Patterson with his Division of Volunteers, was to follow on Wednesday; after whom comes Gen. Marshall, of the Volunteers. The regular Divisions follow in succession—Gen. Kearney preceding and Gen. Worth bringing up the rear.

The "Monitor Republicano," of the 27th ult., says that during the commencement of the ensuing week, Gen. Butler would deliver possession of the city to the Mexican Government.

**El Monitor**, of the 27th ult., states that a revolution is on the tapis, which is to "come off" as soon as the Americans leave the city. We extract the following from the Free American of the 31st ult.:—

**WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR.**—There was a rumor about last evening to the effect that Capt. Wheat with about 11 men, had been taken prisoners by about 6000 Mexicans—the Mexicans having played the game of strategy upon him.—The story bears so little evidence of probability that we are inclined to discredit it altogether.

The N. O. Delta has the following paragraph:—**IMPORTANT.**—Aid to Yucatan. Our Vera Cruz correspondent, in a letter dated 1st inst., says:—"About 1000 troops were to leave for Yucatan from the city of Mexico, on the 25th ult." Until we have further information as to this movement, we refrain from any comment.

This expedition is undertaken by John H. Peoples, the editor of the American Star, who seems to have been joined by a restless and adventurous portion of the army.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—On Sunday last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the woods in Milton Society, Ct., near the line between

Cornwall and Litchfield, which consumed 200 or 300 acres of forest, and several hundred cords of wood, which had been prepared for coaling. The wood and woodland belonged to the Cornwall Iron Company. The fire originated from a coal pit. The loss is large.—*Boston paper.*

### CANADA.

**A KILLING FROST.**—One of those curses to Canada, a late frost, occurred in this vicinity on the morning of the first of June (Thursday). The wind had been to the northward for a couple of days, and the weather was exceedingly cold and disagreeable; the frost therefore was anticipated. It did an immense damage. Whole fields of potatoes were cut off; what corn was up was totally destroyed; fruit trees were blighted; and large quantities of garden stuffs were irreparably injured. It is yet sufficiently early in the season to sow and plant Potatoes and Corn again, but the injury to the fruit trees cannot be made good. Making mention of fruit blossoms reminds us of a singularity in the present spring. No one in these parts has yet seen a plum or green gage blossom.—*Kingston paper.*

**ANOTHER NEW ENTERPRISE.**—We yesterday had the pleasure of mentioning the arrival of the first cargo of ore from the Bruce Mine. We have to-day to record the opening of another channel for Canadian trade. The Ireland, a steamer of about three hundred tons burden is now chartered, and will on Monday sail from this port direct for Chicago, with a cargo of St. Ubes Salt. The charterers are Messrs. Young, Holmes, and Knapp, and we understand that they propose to forward some oil, brandy and other articles out of bond by the same vessel, by way of an experiment on the markets of the Far West. There will be some salt fish among her cargo—of which we understand a large quantity is consumed in Michigan and the neighbouring States, which has hitherto been sent by way of New Orleans, and the Mississippi. It is unnecessary to point out the advantage of the St. Lawrence route over the southern one for that species of Merchandise. There can be no doubt, that with the forwarding facilities now possessed by our mercantile community, the whole of this branch of trade must accrue to us. The vessels which come here with fish from the Lower Ports, will of course always meet with cargoes of provisions for the return voyage.—*Montreal Herald.*

In three weeks or a month the British and North American Electric Telegraph Company will have their line in full operation between Quebec and Meis. In a scarcely much longer time the Nova Scotians will have their share of the line as far up as the New Brunswick boundary. Application has been made to the home Government for a grant of £5000 to carry the line through that Province, and the grant being strongly urged upon the imperial authorities, by His Excellency the Governor General, the whole will be in complete operation by August next. The terminus of this, by far the most important line of telegraph in North America, must not be at Quebec; it is necessary that it should extend to the seat of government. We hear that a meeting of the stockholders will shortly be held to give an opportunity to all, to increase their stock and carry out their design, originally entertained, but abandoned because the Montrealers after negotiating with several of the committee for a coalition, built a line, and afterwards refused to the Quebec people all share in its management. The new line will be in connection with the one from Halifax—the stockholders of the one being the stockholders of the other—and cannot therefore fail to pay; and if we have not yet much dealing with the Lower Provinces, the telegraph will make them at least deal frequently with us. We trust our capitalists will be up and stirring—*hura fugit!*—a month soon passes away.—*Quebec Chron.* June 12.

It is reported in town—and the rumor is of extreme importance,—that the result of the interview with His Excellency by the Hon. G. R. Young and Mr. Tobin has resulted as follows:—that reciprocal free trade between Nova Scotia and Canada (based upon the resolutions passed in the Legislature of the first-named province) has been concurred in; that an understanding has been mutually arrived at with respect to the monster Railway—from Quebec to Halifax—which ensures the immediate commencement of the work. Our informant states that the preliminary operations will be entered upon this summer, commencing from Halifax; and further that the talked-of grant in aid of the Montreal and Portland Railway will be withheld, and devoted to the construction of that portion of the connecting line between Quebec and Montreal, which is to extend from Point Levi to Melbourne.—*Quebec Mercury*, June 9.

**THE QUEBEC MORNING CHRONICLE** of the 11th inst. says:—The Montreal papers this morning contain a memorial from the Board of Trade of that city to the Queen, praying for a repeal of the Navigation Laws and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. One of a similar nature, from the Quebec Board of Trade, was yesterday forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, for transmission to the Home Government.

A melancholy accident occurred at Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beausé, on the night of the 5th instant. The mill at that place, owned by Elzear Duchesnay Esq. by some accident took fire. Mr. Bisson, who kept the mill, appears to have been absent when the catastrophe happened. His wife and child, and a man employed as an assistant, perished in flames.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

**JAMAICA.**—Heavy Rain.—An arrival at Philadelphia with dates to the 28th ult., states that heavy rains had recently fallen in different parts of the island, which washed away a new and beautiful church at Kingston injured several dwellings, and damaged the railroad at Spanish Town to such an extent as to make it completely impassable.

**THE TICKETS OF 173 DESERTERS** from 60 vessels, which arrived at Quebec since the opening of the navigation, were sent to England from that city on the 15th inst.

**COLONIAL POSTAGE.**—The Montreal Herald of the 12th inst. says, that an arrangement has been come to between the representatives of the three Colonial Governments—our own and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for putting the Post Office Department on a better footing; that a uniform rate will be established throughout the three Colonies; and that rate will be three-pence.

**SEIZURE.**—The Revenue Officers at this port having made seizure on Tuesday night last of a small Schooner and fourteen barrels of Spirits, were fired upon by some of the supposed smugglers, but fortunately received no injury. The firing was returned by the officers, with what effect is not known. A representation of the affair has been made to the Executive, and steps will no doubt be taken to discover the persons guilty of this high-handed outrage.—*Courier.*

**SHEDIAE.**—A Correspondent at this place, under date of the 13th June, writes to us as follows:—*Gleaner.*

In common with other parts of the Province, several of the Farmers in this vicinity are badly circumstanced in the want of a sufficient quantity of seed, the amount granted by the Legislature being insufficient to meet their demands, and the growth of such as has been put in the ground is completely retarded by the excessively cold and disagreeable weather, which we have experienced so much so, that the prospects of our Agriculturists are gloomy and unfavourable. Many also we are informed are nearly destitute of the common necessities of life, and was it not for humanity and generosity of some of our merchants who have generously stepped forward to meet the present exigency, notwithstanding the sacrifice of their own personal interests, we fear the condition of many would be severe in the extreme, whilst to the praise of others, we record that respectable land proprietors have been refused a single pound weight as being deficient a penny in the price. We hope that these are facts which will be long remembered and duly and retributively appreciated. Our harbour presents quite a lively appearance, independent of a number of small craft, there has already arrived 12 square rigged vessels, averaging from 500 to 1150 tons; this of itself is sufficient to establish that the harbour of Shediac, from its easiness of access, depth of water, proximity to the Bay of Fundy, and other natural advantages should be made a terminus and depot to the contemplated Chignecto Railway now in a state of survey.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1848.

**CHARLOTTE TOWN BANK.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director this week.—S. T. Gove.

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.

**SALES AND BROCK 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.

Director this week.—Thomas Watt.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
J. Wetmore, Agent.

Director next week.—R. Watson.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

**BILLS AND NOTES FOR DISCOUNT** must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

**LATEST DATES.**  
Liverpool, June 10 Montreal, June 17  
London, June 10 Quebec, June 15  
Edinburgh, June 7 Halifax, June 22  
Paris, June 7 New York, June 26  
Toronto, June 17 Boston, June 26

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## Arrival of the



## Steamship Britannia.

The English Mail by the steamship Britannia was received here on Monday evening. Extracts from a Liverpool paper to the 10th instant will be found in our columns.

The Britannia arrived at Halifax on Friday afternoon last, in 13 days from Liverpool.

There was no improvement in trade, owing to the renewal of political agitation in England and

Ireland, and the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent.

The crops are represented as looking remarkably well, and were so far advanced, as to be out of danger.

Chartist meetings were still held in England, several of their leaders in London, were arrested by order of the Government—and a Mr. Earnest Jones was also arrested at Manchester.

The discussion in Parliament on the Navigation Laws, was still continued; little hopes are entertained however of their being repealed.

**IRELAND.** The conviction of Mr. Mitchell, has not checked the spirit of disaffection, but has been turned to account in the shape of fresh agitation. A manifesto has been issued by the Confederation signed by Smith O'Brien in quite as seditious terms as those employed by Mr. Mitchell; in another column we have given an extract from this address. The Confederation Council had been reduced from 150 to 20 members—Smith O'Brien, president. The Old and Young Irelanders "have dropped all differences," and have united. At the last meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. John O'Connell announced that Conciliation Hall would be closed on the 13th inst., for want of funds—the Repealers are now become Confederates. One of the leading objects of the "Irish League" as the new body is called, will be to establish local clubs, or regiments, well trained and armed, in every part of the country.

**FRANCE** is still in a very unsettled state—the ministry it is reported were hourly expected to break up. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin's resignations were openly talked of in Paris. It is supposed that Lamartine and Ledru Rollin, were parties to the movement on the 15th May, and that Causidiere, the prefect of Police, charges Lamartine with having supplied arms to Sobrier, which enabled him to get up the conspiracy. The National Assembly decided by a majority of 35 that M. Louis Blanc should not be impeached. M. Thiers it is reported would be elected a member of the Chamber, not without the exertions used by the Government to keep him out. The Paris papers state that rumors of riotous assemblages—and arms being secretly manufactured for the purpose of overthrowing the Government.

**ITALY.**—A battle was fought between the Austrians and Italians—which resulted in favor of the latter. Prochiera had surrendered and was in the hands of Charles Albert and the Piedmontese. Charles Albert is to be rewarded with the crown for his bravery.

**SAINT ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
It affords us great pleasure to announce to our Readers, that by the last English mail letters have been received by the Directors of the Company, which confirm our previous statements with respect to their prospects. A large amount of additional Stock has been taken up and shares are sought for by the most influential minded men. We do not hesitate to state in the most positive manner, that the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad will now beyond all manner of doubt be carried on with vigour. Much credit is due to the enterprising President and Directors for their efforts in forwarding this great work, which we are happy to state are about being crowned with success. These highly respectable gentlemen deserve, and will receive the thanks of the whole Province for their enterprise and unwearied diligence in thus establishing what will be the commencement of a great chain of Railroads in the British North American Colonies.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The usual half yearly examination of the Grammar School of St. Andrews took place on Monday last the 26th inst., in presence of the Directors, several of the parents of the pupils and others. The examination occupied nearly four hours—each class being examined separately in English reading, orthography and grammar, penmanship, arithmetic, history, geography, latin and greek. The examiners expressed themselves well satisfied with the proficiency of the Boys in all these branches. We cordially agree with the opinion expressed by all present that the various subjects were thoroughly taught. It was really pleasing to hear the pupils answering the questions, so promptly and accurately—reflecting the highest credit on the abilities of the Principal and his Assistants—and proving the efficiency of the system of education pursued by them. This Institution has increased within two years from 15 to upwards of 60 scholars.

We are informed that several of the Emigrants have been discharged from Hospital Island and O'Neils farm, during the present week. Dr. MacStay remains on the Island where he has been stationed for some time, for the purpose of attending the sick. We are happy to learn that he continues to enjoy good health.

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Bayard, has his hands full, and we regret  
to state, that he is now confined to his room.  
**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**  
This number of the Standard concludes the  
first half year of the present volume, (15),  
and we would urge upon those indebted to  
us,—the propriety of paying our Collector,  
at once, when they are called upon. Many  
are indebted for three and four years sub-  
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they pay up immediately their bills will be  
placed in the hands of a magistrate for col-  
lection.  
**LARGE OXEN.**—Mr. James Healy, victu-  
alliar, brought into Town this day two splen-  
did oxen, weighing 41½ cwt. The lovers  
of fat beef, may now indulge in that article.  
**PUBLIC MEETING.**—A requisition having  
been made to His Worship the Mayor by a  
number of the inhabitants of this City, for  
calling a public meeting to petition Her Ma-  
jesty's Government against the proposed mo-  
dification of the Navigation Laws, His wor-  
ship has appointed the said meeting to be  
held on Monday next, at 1 o'clock in the  
Court House.  
**THE SEASON.**—Since the publication of our  
last number, a most marked and highly ben-  
eficial change has taken place in the weather.  
On Wednesday towards the close of the day,  
the heavy clouds which had hovered above  
us for three or four weeks, from which issued  
copious showers of rain at frequent intervals,  
dispersed—the sun shone out clear and warm  
—and the wind which had been blowing from  
the north and east during the whole of that  
period, veered round to the west, from that  
quarter and well as from the south, it has  
since remained. A change is already per-  
ceptible in fields, and foliage of the trees—it  
has doffed their suit of pale sickly yellow  
and assumed their lovely summer verdure of  
green.—(Gleaner.)  
**MARRIED.**  
At St. John's Chapel, on the 21st inst-  
ant, Manawagonish, by the Rev. Thomas  
W. Robertson, Rector of Lancaster, Captain  
John Grey, of the Ship John S. De Wolf,  
of this Port, to Miss Harriet Holmes, of Dub-  
lin, Ireland.  
**DIED.**  
On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Andrew  
Davidson, Watchmaker, aged 25 years, for-  
merly a resident of Bridgetown, Nova-Scot-  
ia.  
At Digby, on the 7th inst. in the 35th  
year of his age, Lemuel D. Morton, Esq.,  
late Judge of Probate for that County, deep-  
ly regretted by a large circle of friends.  
**SHIPPING JOURNAL**  
**PORT OF ST. ANDREWS**  
—ARRIVED—  
June 22, Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport  
Summers.  
23, Ship Deborah, Pettigrove, New  
York, Ballast—S. Williams.  
" Bge. Numa, Vaux, Boston, Ballast,  
—J. Wilson.  
" Bge. Latona, Collins, Bermuda,  
Ballast—H. Frye & Co.  
28, Bge. Pero, Wheeler, New York,  
Ballast—D. Gilmore.  
On Monday, last, H. M. S. Viper, Lieut.  
Bernard, from a cruise in the Bay.  
—CLEARED—  
June 21, Bge. Ivy Green, McCulloch, Cork  
Deals by D. Gilmore.  
23, Brig Richard N. Parker, Herbert  
Cock, Deals—John Wilson.  
24, Schr Nelson, Hinds, Boston, Lum-  
ber by H. Frye.  
27, Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport.  
28, Schr Drugg, Stinson, Eastport Luths  
H. Frye.  
**SHIP HOME,** 725 tons of St. Andrews, bound  
for Liverpool, in dropping out of the harbour  
at low water yesterday morning, in charge of  
a pilot with the wind light from S. W., struck  
on the outer end of the Foul Ground, and as  
the tide rose came off full of water. She  
was towed up into the harbour soon after by  
the steamer Conqueror, and will have to dis-  
charge to be repaired.—Courier, 24th.  
**SALT! SALT! SALT!**  
FINE & Clear Liverpool SALT, in Sacks,  
3 1-4 Bushels, each.  
For Sale by  
WM. WHITLOCK.  
St. Andrews, June 28, 1848.  
**TUITION.**  
MR. MACINTOSH wishes to inform the inha-  
bitants of St. Andrews, that on MONDAY the 4th  
July, he will open a SCHOOL in one of the rooms  
of the Old Custom House which has been suitably  
fitted up for the purpose. Parents and Guardians  
are assured that the most unwearied attention will  
be given by him, to the improvement of those  
pupils who may be placed under his charge.  
Mr. M. could accommodate a few Boarders  
whose domestic comfort would be studiously con-  
sulted, and who in addition to the usual school ex-  
ercises, would receive the benefit of private tuition.  
The well known salubrity of the climate of Saint  
Andrews, strongly recommend it to the favorable  
notice of persons sending their children from home  
for their education. The most respectable testi-  
monials and references can be given.  
St. Andrews, June 27, 1848.  
**BILLS OF LADING,**  
And other Blanks for sale at this  
Office.

**SHERIFF'S SALES**  
To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday  
the 6th day of January, 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 and  
demand of John Marks, deceased, and now  
in the possession of John Marks, with the  
Dwelling House occupied by him and S. G.  
Stevens, Esq., and with the other buildings  
also fronting on the main road leading from  
St. Stephens to Milltown occupied by Messrs  
Lyder, Rogers, Todd and others.  
ALSO  
All that certain Farm lot situated in the  
Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between  
lands owned by Mrs. E. Porter and the Wil-  
dow Landay, being part of the Grant to Ne-  
hemiah Marks, Esquire, deceased, and now  
in the possession of John Marks, with the  
Barn and other buildings thereon contain-  
ing 150 Acres more or less.  
To satisfy an execution issued out of the  
Supreme Court at the suit of the President  
Directors and Company of the St. Stephens  
Bank and others, endorsed to levy £721 12 3  
with interest. Sheriff's fees &c.  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
St. Andrews, June 28, 1848.  
**FARM BY AUCTION.**  
On SATURDAY, the 1st day of JULY  
next, will be offered at Public Auction,  
THE Farm together with the Dwelling House,  
Barns and out-houses, formerly occupied by  
the late Thomas Greenlaw, in the Parish of St.  
Andrews, containing 50 Acres more or less. The  
said Farm is very pleasantly situated on the old  
road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephen,  
near and adjoining the residence of Capt. A. Mc-  
Curry, there is said to be indications of coal on  
this farm.  
Terms of Sale.—One third cash down, one  
third in 6 months, and one third in 12 months—  
approved security.  
ALSO—the right under Mortgage of a Lot of  
Land containing 20 acres, now in possession of  
Elias Greenlaw, on the western side of the said  
road, and adjoining the above farm. The sale  
of the above Property is postponed until  
Friday the 1st of September, then to be sold in the  
Market Square, unless previously disposed of at  
private sale.  
Apply to  
JOHN WILSON.  
St. Andrews June 21, 1848.  
**WILD MEADOWS.**  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the  
GRASS growing on all the WILD MEADOWS  
on the several Brooks and Rivers in the County  
of Charlotte, will be offered for Sale, at Public  
Auction, in front of the Town Hall, in St. An-  
drews, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 4th day of  
July 1848.  
Terms—Cash at time of sale.  
WM. MAHOOD,  
Local Deputy for Charlotte County.  
St. Andrews, June 21, 1848.  
**Tannery, Cottage,**  
&c. by  
**AUCTION.**  
On TUESDAY the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock a.m.  
in the Market Square,  
A Tannery, Cottage, and several acres of Land,  
and Water Privilege—the late Wm. Boyd,  
near St. Andrews, and within a short distance of  
the intended line of Rail Road now commenced from  
thence to Woodstock. Terms at Sale.  
JAMES BOYD,  
Auctioneer.  
The above Sale is postponed until further no-  
tice.  
St. Andrews June 28, 1848.  
**SURROGATE COURT.**  
COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.  
In the matter of the Estate of John Boyd,  
late of the Parish of St. George, in the  
County of Charlotte, deceased.  
WHEREAS Simon McGarrell, one of the Ex-  
ecutors of the last Will of the said John Boyd,  
deceased, at the time of his death, hath filed  
his account with the said Estate, and hath  
prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of  
the deceased, and all persons interested in  
the said Estate, may appear and attend the pass-  
ing and allowance of the said account.  
Notice thereof is therefore hereby given,  
to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the  
said deceased, and to all Persons interested in  
the said Estate; and they are hereby cited to  
appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be  
held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates  
in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Char-  
lotte, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of July  
next, at the hour of noon, to attend the pass-  
ing and allowance of the account of the said  
Executor.  
Given under my hand and the  
Seal of the said Court, this  
seventh day of June, A. D. 1848  
GEO. D. STREET, H. HATCH,  
Registrar of Probates. Sur. Judge.

**BREAD! BREAD!**  
300 BARRELS different qualities and  
prices.  
Barrels CRACKERS, do do and prices.  
Boxes Soda, Butter, Sugar and Dried FRUIT.  
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 Dana and Water-streets,  
May, 1848. EASTPORT.  
**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS!**  
THE Subscriber has received per Cam-  
bria from London, and Wanderer  
from Liverpool via, St. John.  
A Splendid Assortment of  
FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS,  
IN WOOLLENS, LIVERIES, SILK & 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 notice 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 Storekeeper  
dear to Mr. Bradford's Temperance House.  
St. Andrews, May 30, 1848.  
**NEW IMPORTATIONS.**  
The Undersigned have just received per  
"Wanderer" from Liverpool, and other  
arrivals,  
**GENERAL & WELL SELECTED  
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS**  
suitable for the season,  
among which are,  
**CLOTHS—COTTONS—CALICOES.**  
Articles for Ladies Wear, &c.  
And are daily expecting—a large lot of  
Hardware IRON, STEEL, small Chain  
Cables, which with their present new stock  
comprises a large and choice selection of  
Goods. Ship Chandlery, Groceries, Lime,  
which will be sold at extremely low prices.  
DINOCK & WILSON.  
31st May.  
**ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY**  
ON SALE at the FOUNDRY are follows:—  
Cooking Stoves of different descriptions.  
Franklin Stoves,  
Hall Stoves,  
Fire Frames,  
Plough Metals,  
Cart Boxes &c.  
ALSO—will cast at the shortest notice all de-  
scriptions of Iron Work and Composition for Ships,  
Mills &c.  
Apply to James W. Street, agent for the  
"Foundry"—or to the Subscriber JOHN AYMAR.  
St. Andrews, May 30, 1848.  
N. B.—Cash Paid at the Foundry for Old Cop-  
per.  
JOHN AYMAR.  
**NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
In the matter of Thomas Sims, of St. Andrews in  
the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that upon  
the application of the said Thomas Sims,  
this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting  
to be held on Friday, the 7th day of July next,  
at 12 o'clock, noon, of the same day, at the office  
of the undersigned Commissioner, in St. Andrews,  
for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to  
the said Thomas Sims, pursuant to the provisions  
of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Pro-  
vince in force respecting Bankrupts, when and  
where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt  
may be heard against the allowance of such cer-  
tificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause  
be then and there shown to the contrary, or such  
other order will be made as the Justice of the case  
require—Given under my hand at St. Andrews,  
this sixth day of June, A. D. 1848.  
H. HATCH,  
Commissioner of Estates and Effects  
of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.  
**NOTICES IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
In the matter of William McLeod, of Saint  
James, in the County of Charlotte, a  
Bankrupt.  
Public Notice is hereby given, that upon  
the application of the said Wm. McLeod this  
day made to me, I do appoint a Public  
Sitting to be held on Tuesday the 25th day of  
July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the same  
day, at the office of the undersigned Com-  
missioner, in St. Andrews, for the allowance  
of a certificate of conformity to the said  
Wm. McLeod, pursuant to the provisions of  
the Acts of the General Assembly of this Pro-  
vince in force respecting Bankrupts, when  
and where any of the creditors of the said  
Bankrupt may be heard against the allow-  
ance of such certificate, and the same will  
be allowed unless cause be then and there  
shown to the contrary, or such other order  
will be made as the justice of the case re-  
quires—Given under my hand at St. An-  
drews, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1848.  
H. HATCH,  
Commissioner of Estates and Effects  
of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.  
**NOTICE.**  
At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Char-  
lotte County Bank, held this day at their office  
pursuant to notice, Hon. H. Hatch—Hon. T.  
Wyer—J. W. Street, G. D. Street, W. Whit-  
lock, W. Fisher, and S. T. Gove, Esqs., were  
duly elected directors for the current year: at  
a subsequent meeting, Hon. H. Hatch was chosen  
president.  
J. RODGER, Cashier.  
C. C. Bank, 1st May, 1848.  
**To Let.**  
The STORE lately occupied by William  
Meloney, south side, Market Square.

**RAIL ROAD ROOMS.**  
St. Andrews, May 2, 1848.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in  
the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Com-  
pany, who have not paid up their first instalment of  
10 per cent, that unless the same be paid to the  
Cashier of the C. C. Bank within thirty days from  
this date, legal steps will be taken to enforce pay-  
ment of the same.  
S. H. WHITLOCK, Secy.  
**NATIONAL LOAN FUND.**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE**  
**SOCIETY OF LONDON.**  
A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan  
EMPLOYED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.  
CAPITAL, 500,000, Sterling.  
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (surplus Pre-  
miums) of £37,000, Sterling.  
ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.  
Perfect security, arising from a large Cap-  
ital, totally independent of the Premiums Paid  
Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Premi-  
ums paid, or half the Premiums for the first  
five years; which half may remain on inter-  
est, to be deducted from the amount of the  
policy at the death of the assured.  
Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Pre-  
mium are low as any Society of equal stand-  
ing.  
Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this  
Society are 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  
are PERMANENT.  
Premiums may be paid annually, half year-  
ly, or quarterly.  
Insurance may be effected for one year  
five years, or for life, with or without parti-  
cipation 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 blank  
forms of application may be had at the office  
of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for  
gratuitous distribution, and all documents  
required for effecting Insurance.  
**Local Directors of St. John.**  
EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman,  
Edward Allison, Esq., Robt. F. Hazen, Esq.,  
Wm. Wright, Esq., John H. Gray, Esq.,  
WILLIAM J. STARR, Esq., Managers.  
FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq., Agents.  
Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gove.  
GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint  
Andrews.  
A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.  
**NOTICE.**  
A semi annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on  
the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank is  
herely declared payable on the 1st proximo.  
J. RODGER, Cashier.  
C. C. Bank, 2d May, 1848.  
**NOTICE.**  
The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders  
of the St. Andrews Steam Mill and Manufacturing  
Company, will be held at the office of said company  
on Monday the 5th June next, at 12 o'clock noon,  
for the purpose of electing Five Directors, and an  
Agent for the ensuing year, agreeable to the Act of  
Incorporation.  
By Order,  
JUSTUS WETMORE,  
Agent.  
St. Andrews April 29, 1848.  
**COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.**  
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, S.S.  
In the matter of Charles A. Babcock of St.  
Andrews in the County of Charlotte,  
a Bankrupt.  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given,  
that upon the application of the said  
C. A. Babcock, this day made to me, I  
do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on  
Monday, the 31st day of July next, at 12  
o'clock, noon, of the same day, at the office  
of the undersigned Commissioner, in St. An-  
drews, for the allowance of a certificate of  
conformity to the said C. A. Babcock,  
pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the  
General Assembly of this Province in force  
respecting Bankrupts, when and where any  
of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be  
heard against the allowance of such certifi-  
cate, and the same will be allowed unless  
cause be then and there shown to the con-  
trary, or such other order will be made as  
the Justice of the case require—Given under  
my hand at St. Andrews, this twenty eighth  
day of June, A. D. 1848.  
H. HATCH,  
Commissioner of Estates and Effects  
of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.  
In the matter of John Young, of Saint  
Stephen, in the County of Charlotte,  
a Bankrupt.  
WHEREAS under the provisions of the  
Acts of the General Assembly of this  
Province, intitled "An Act relating to  
Bankruptcy in this Province," and of the  
Acts in addition to and amendment of the  
same, John Young, of St. Stephen, in the  
County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath been  
declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly  
surrendered himself to me: Now, therefore,  
I do hereby give public notice, that by vir-  
tue of the power and authority to me given  
in and by the said Acts, I have appointed  
Harris H. Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the  
County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional  
Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the  
Bankrupt; and I do require all persons in-  
debted to the said Bankrupt, to pay in the  
said Assignee, on or before the 15th day of  
May next, all such sum and sums of money,  
debts or duties, as they may owe to the said  
Bankrupt; and all persons who may have in  
possession, power or custody, any Pro-  
perty or Effects of the said Bankrupt, to de-

liver the same up to the said Assignee, on  
or before the said 15th day of May next;  
and I do require all the Creditors of the said  
Bankrupt, resident in the said Province, or  
in any other of Her Majesty's North Ameri-  
can Colonies; or in the West Indies, or in  
the United States of America, within three  
months from the date hereof, to deliver in to  
the said Assignee, and to prove to my satis-  
faction, their respective claims and demands  
whether the same are actually due or to be-  
come due against the said Bankrupt: And  
notice is hereby further given, that I appoint  
a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bank-  
rupt, to be held on Monday the 2nd day of  
May next, at noon of that day, at the Office  
of the Provisional Assignee, in St. Andrews  
stores; and a further meeting of the  
Creditors of the said Bankrupt will be held  
on Tuesday the 23rd day of May next, at  
the same hour, at the Office aforesaid, for  
the purpose of receiving proof of or contra-  
dicting any claim presented against the said Es-  
tate: at which meetings, or at any appoint-  
ments thereof, the said Bankrupt will be ex-  
amined upon oath, touching his Estate and  
dealings, and such other business relating  
to the said Estate will be done as may be  
deemed necessary.  
Given under my hand at St. Andrews aforesaid,  
this 15th day of April A. D. 1848.  
H. HATCH,  
Commissioner in and for the County of  
Charlotte, of the Estates and Effects of  
Bankrupts.  
**ORGANIST,**  
WANTED, a good Organist, for Christ Church  
in Fredericton, in the Province of New  
Brunswick. A Salary of fifty pounds, currency,  
per annum, will be given. Applicants for the Office  
will please address their applications (post paid)  
to any one of the subscribers hereto (in Fredericton)  
who are a Committee appointed to receive the same.  
No one need apply who is not well qualified to fill  
the office; and it will be expected that whoever is  
appointed will keep the Organ in good order. Any  
testimonials to character and qualification, that  
each applicant may be enabled to obtain, should  
accompany the application.  
GEORGE COSTER,  
GEO. FRED STREET, Committee.  
JOHN C. ALLEN,  
Fredericton, 31st May, 1848.  
**Books for Sale.**  
THE Advertiser offers for Sale about 500 VOL-  
UMES OF NOVELS. They are all perfect-  
ly new, English editions, uniformly, handsomely  
and strongly bound in roan. They are all  
good and interesting works, and average about  
300 pages each vol. They are offered if the whole  
lot be taken, at 1s. 7½d. per vol., for they will be  
divided into five lots, at the following rates—100  
at 1s. 3d., 100 at 1s. 4d., 100 at 1s. 5d., 100 at 1s. 6d.,  
100 at 1s. 7d. and 100 at 1s. 8d. The whole  
lot are very similar in appearance: the only char-  
acteristic that makes one portion seemingly better  
than another, is the elegant publication only.  
These same books are retailed in England at from  
5s. to 7s. 6d. per vol., and post the advertiser more  
than he is offering them for—his object being merely  
to convert them into cash. They were imported  
from London last fall, for the purpose of com-  
mencing a circulating library, but other arrange-  
ments in the mean time have induced the importer  
to abandon his design.  
To any one desirous of taking up his projects,  
these books or part of them, would form an excel-  
lent foundation for a commencement, and others of  
a different character, could be gradually added af-  
ter the library got into operation.  
Further particulars made known upon applica-  
tion at this Office, if by letter, must be post paid,  
or it will not be taken from the Office.  
10 or 12 (more or less) country people about a  
neighborhood clubbing together, for a small sum  
each, can have a respectable little library among  
themselves, and the books, after being mutually  
exchanged and read by all, will still be worth their  
first cost.  
**MARCH 1st, 1848.**  
In Store and for Sale by the Undersigned  
as follows:—  
2 Pipes. Finest Cognac Brandy, Martell's  
Quarts & United Vineyard  
7 Hnds. Brandy.  
4 Hnds. finest Pale, Hollands.  
8 Puncheons superior flavoured Imitation  
Jannica Rum.  
7 Hnds. Cardenas MOLASSES.  
3 Hnds. best Muscadro SUGAR.  
5 Bbls. do.  
5 Chests fine Congo TEA.  
12 Cases best blue Starch, containing  
1 cwt. and 1-2 cwt. each.  
1 Hhd. Refined LOAF SUGAR.  
1 Tierce do.  
50 Bbls. London Bottled Porter & Q. S.  
D. B. Stout, and  
do do Pale Ale, Pint.  
3 do do do.  
3 do do do.  
7 Half Pipes Madeira Wine,  
1 Hhd five Old Port Wine,  
2 Qr. Casks do.  
6 Hbds. Bottled & Raw Linseed OIL,  
20 Kegs best White Lead,  
Crates EARTHENWARE &c. &c.  
Which he will sell low for Cash or appro-  
ved payment.  
JAMES W. STREET.  
**\$20 REWARD.**  
WHEREAS the Subscriber's Slaughter House  
was feloniously entered on the night of the  
9th or 10th inst. and 6 quarters of large Ox Beef  
viz. 1 hind and 5 forequarters stolen therefrom.  
He therefore offers the above reward of Twenty  
Dollars to any person or persons, who will give  
such information as will lead to the recovery of  
the property, or the conviction of the thief or thieves.  
JAMES HEALY  
St. Andrews, March 2nd, 1848.

