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# The Standard.

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## POETRY.

### THE SABBATH.

BY SIR EDWARD L. BULWER.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,  
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill;  
The whirling wheel, the rushing mill,  
How motionless and still!

Six days stern Labour shuts the poor  
From Nature's careless banquet-hall;  
The seventh, an Angel opens the door,  
And, smiling, welcomes all!

A Father's tender Mercy gave  
Thy holy rest to the breast,  
To watch the gale, to watch the wave,  
And know—the wheel may rest!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,  
Thy strength thy master's slave must be;  
The seventh, the Angel escape the chain—  
A God hath made thee free!

The fields that yesterday were green  
Thy footsteps as their serf, survey;  
On thee, as then, descends the dew,  
The baptism of the day.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,  
But yonder halts the quiet mill;  
The whirling wheel, the rushing mill,  
How motionless and still!

So rest, O weary heart—but lo,  
The church-spire, gliding up to heaven,  
To warn thee where thy thoughts should go,  
The day thy God hath given!

Lone through the landscape's solemn rest,  
Thy spirit's moral points on high—  
O, Soul, at peace within the breast,  
Rise, mingling with the sky!

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,  
Of Power from old Dominion hild;  
When rich and poor, with juster rule,  
Shall share the altar's word.

Alas! since Time itself began,  
That fable hath but food for the hour;  
Each age that ripens Power in Man,  
But subjects Man to Power.

Yet every day in seven, at least,  
One bright Republic shall be known—  
Man's world while hath surely ceased,  
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may Rank divide the poor,  
O Divs, from thy banquet-hall—  
The seventh the Father opens the door,  
And holds his feast for all!

**A Romantic Affair.**—Quite a crowd was assembled on Saturday evening, at about 9 o'clock, in Tremont Row, near Hanover street, Boston, attracted by the following mysterious circumstances. A young lady of prepossessing appearance and graceful address, was seen to alight from a carriage and enter hastily a genteel resort in that vicinity, evidently bent on some determined mission. Her hurried manner instantly drew the attention of a number of by-standers, when, as is usual, a large concourse of spectators collected. Soon after a violent altercation was heard in the doorway, when it appeared that the fair one and a young gentleman, who is said to be a perfect Adonis, were at "sword's point" with each other, the former threatening to take the life of the latter, and vowing eternal revenge. It was stated that a link was used in the conflict and that the object of her vindictive wrath narrowly escaped with his life. Be this as it may, the combatants were separated, and the lady removed to her carriage, which instantly drove off with several attendants, the fair one, all the while, being greatly excited, and, like a perfect "Meg Merrilies," denouncing on the unhappy youth the severest judgments. It seems, as we gathered from the bystanders, that a *liaison* formerly existed between the young gentleman and lady, which had even gone so far as to result in a promise of marriage. This contract was recently annulled by his betrothing another spouse—hence jealousy, desperation, and other evil consequences which follow in the train of the "green-eyed monster."

**LOVE'S FREAKS.**—The New-York Herald tells a funny story of a wedding that was not a wedding—scene, vicinity of Washington parade ground, time, Sunday night last. A Mr. S., of N. H., was stopping at Dr. B.'s, in Fourth-street, where he met a Miss N., of the Bowery. Becoming enamored of each other, it was agreed that a clergyman, or an alderman might be sent for, as the case admitted of no delay. Grooms had been provided, friends arrived, and the Rev. Mr. L. was in waiting to perform the ceremony. After waiting about an hour, the company and his reverence were informed, that one of the parties had backed out. Which one it was could not be found out, and the parson and guests went home unsatisfied. Queer, rather.

From Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book.

### SPEAK GENTLY.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Speak gently! It is better far  
To rule by love than fear."  
Speak gently! Let not harsh words mar  
The good we might do here."

I am entirely at a loss to know what to do with that boy, said Mrs. Burton to her husband, with much concern on her face and in an anxious tone of voice. I never yield to his imperious temper; I never indulge him in anything; I think about him and care about him all the time but see no good results.

While Mrs. Burton was speaking, a bright, active boy, eight years of age, came dashing into the room, and, without heeding any one, commenced beating with two large sticks against one of the window sills and making a deafening noise.

Incorrigible boy! exclaimed his mother, going quickly up to him and jerking the sticks out of his hand. Can't I learn you neither manners nor decency? I have told you a hundred times that when you come into a room where any one is sitting you must be quiet. Go up stairs this moment, and don't let me see your face for an hour!

The boy became sulky in an instant, and stood where he was, pouting sadly.

Did you hear what I said? Go up stairs this moment!

Mrs. Burton spoke in a very angry tone, and looked quite as angry as she spoke.

Slowly moved the boy towards the door, a scowl darkening his face, that was but a moment before so bright and cheerful. His steps were too deliberate for the over-excited feelings of the mother, she sprang towards him, and seizing him by the arm pushed him from the room and closed the door loudly after him.

I declare, I am out of all heart! she exclaimed, sinking upon a chair. It is line upon line and precept upon precept, but all to no good purpose. That boy will break my heart yet.

Mr. Burton said nothing, but he saw plainly enough that it was not all the child's fault. He doubted the use of coming out and saying this unequivocally, although he had often and often been on the point of doing so, involuntarily. He knew the temper of his wife so well, and her peculiar sensitiveness about everything that looked like charging any fault upon herself, that he feared more harm than good would result from an attempt on his part to show her that she was much more than half to blame for the boy's perverseness of temper.

Once or twice the little fellow showed himself at the door, but was driven back with harsh words until the hour for tea arrived. The sound of the tea-bell caused an instant oblivion of all the disagreeable impressions made on his mind. His little feet answered the welcome summons with a clatter that stunned the ears of his mother.

Go back, sir! she said sternly as he burst the dining-room door and sat it swinging with a loud concussion against the wall, and see if you can't walk down stairs more like a boy than a horse.

Master Harry withdrew pouting out his rosy lips to the distance of full an inch. He went up one flight of stairs and then returned. Go up the third story where you first started from and come down quietly all the way, or you shall not have a mouthful of supper.

I don't want to, whined the boy.

Go up, I tell you, this instant, or I will send you to bed without anything to eat.

This was a threat that former experience had taught him might be executed, and so he deemed it better to submit than pay too dearly for having his own way. The distance to the third story was made in a few light springs and then he came pattering down as lightly, and took his place at the table quickly but silently.

There—there, not too fast; you've got plenty to eat, and time enough to eat it in.

Harry settled himself down to the table as quietly as his mercurial spirits would let him, and tried to wait until he was helped, but spite of his efforts to do so his hand went over into the bread basket. A look from his mother caused him to drop the slice he had lifted; it was not a look in which there was much affection. While waiting to be helped his hands were busy with his knife and fork, making a most unpleasant clatter.

Put down your hands! harshly spoken, remedied this evil, or rather sent the active movement from the little fellow's hands to his feet, that commenced a swinging motion, his heels striking noisily against the chair.

Keep your feet still! caused this to cease.

After one or two more reproofs, the boy was left to himself. As soon as he received his cup of tea he poured the entire contents into his saucer, and then tried to lift steadily to his lips. In doing so he spilled one-third of the contents upon the table cloth.

A box on the ears and a storm of angry words rewarded this feat.

Have'n't I told you over and over again, you incorrigible bad boy, not to pour the whole of your tea into your saucer. Just see what a mess you have made with that clean table-cloth. I declare! I am out of all manner of patience with you. Go away from the table this instant!

Harry went crying away, not in anger, but in grief. He had spilled his tea by accident. His mother had so many reproofs and injunctions to make that the bearing of them all in mind was a thing impossible. As to pouring out all of his tea at a time, he had no recollection of any interdiction on that subject, although it had been made over and over dozens of times. In a little while he came creeping slowly back and resumed his place at the table his eyes upon his mother's face. Mrs. Burton was sorry that she had sent him away for what was only an accident; she felt that she had hardly been just to the thoughtless boy. She did not, therefore, object to his coming back, but said as he took his seat—Next time see that you are more careful. I have told you again and again not to fill your saucer to the brim, you never can do it without spilling the tea over upon the table-cloth. This was not spoken in kindness.

A scene somewhat similar to this was enacted at every meal, but instead of improving in his behaviour the boy only grew more and more headless. Mr. Burton rarely said anything to Harry about his unruly manner, but when he did a word was enough. That word was always mildly yet firmly spoken. He did not think him a bad boy or difficult to manage—at least he had never found him so. I wish I knew what to do with that child, said Mrs. Burton, after the little fellow had been sent to bed an hour before his time, in consequence of some violation of law and order; he makes me feel unhappy all the while. I dislike to be scolding him forever, but what can I do? If I did not curb him in some way there would be no living in the house with him. I am afraid he will cause us a world of trouble.

Mr. Burton sat silent. He wanted to say a word on the subject, but he feared that its effect might not be what he desired.

I wish you would advise me what to do, Mr. Burton, said his wife, a little petulantly. You sit and don't say a single word, as if you had no kind of interest in the matter. What am I to do? I have exhausted all my own resources, and feel completely at a loss.

There is a way which, if you would adopt, I think might do a great deal of good. Mr. Burton spoke with a slight appearance of hesitation. If you would speak gently to Harry, I am sure you would be able to manage him far better than you do.

Mrs. Burton's face was crimsoned in an instant, she felt the reproof deeply; her self-esteem was severely wounded.

Speak gently, indeed! she replied. I might as well speak to the wind; I am scarcely heard, now, at the top of my voice.

Mr. Burton never contended with his wife. She would have felt better sometimes if he had done so, for then she would have excused herself a little. His words were few, mildly spoken, and always remembered. He had expected some such effect from his suggestion of a remedy in the case of Harry, and was not, therefore, at all surprised at the ebullition it produced. On its subsidence he believed her mind would be more transparent than before, and so it was.

As her husband did not argue the matter with her nor say anything that was calculated to keep up the excitement under which she was labouring, her feelings in a little while quieted down and her thoughts became active. The words speaking gently, were constantly in her mind, and there was a reproving import in them. On going to bed that night she could not get to sleep for several hours; her mind was too busily engaged in reviewing her conduct towards her child. She clearly perceived that she had too frequently suffered her mind to get excited and angry, and that she was, too often, annoyed at trifles which ought to have been overlooked.

I am afraid I have been unjust to my child, she sighed over and over again, turning restlessly upon her pillow.

At length she fell asleep and dreamed about Harry. She saw him lying on his bed, sick and apparently near to death; his pure, round cheeks were pale and sunken; his eyes were hollow—the weary lids had closed over them—he lay in a deep sleep.

Mournfully she stood by his side and looked upon him in bitterness of spirit. Sadly she remembered the days past in which she had spoken in harsh and angry tone to her boy, when kinder words would have been far better. In the anguish of her soul, bowed down by sorrow and reproving conscience she wept.

When she again looked up she saw that a change had come over the beloved sleeper; the glow of health was upon his cheek, and his veins seemed bounding with health, but he shivered still. She was about rousing him, when a hand was laid upon hers; she turned—a mild face, full of goodness as an angel's, looked into her own. She knew the face and form but could not call the stranger by name. With a finger upon her lip, and her eyes cast first upon the sleeping boy and then upon the mother, the visitor said in a low, earnest, but sweet voice—Speak gently!

The words sent a thrill through the heart of Mrs. Burton, and she awoke. Many were her thoughts and self-reproaches kept her

wake for a long time; but she slept again, and more quietly until morning.

The impression made by her husband's reproof, her own reflections and the dream, was deep. Earnest were the resolutions she made to be more gentle with her wayward boy—to make love rule instead of anger. The evils against which she had been contending so powerfully for years she saw to be in herself, while she had been fighting them as if in her generous minded but badly governed child.

"I will try to do better," she said to herself as she arose, feeling but little refreshed from sleep. Before she was ready to leave her room she heard Harry's voice calling her from the next chamber, where he slept. The tones were fretful; he wanted some assistance, and was crying out for it in a manner that instantly disturbed the even surface of the mother's feelings. She was about telling him angrily to be quiet until she could finish dressing herself, when the words "speak gently," seemed whispered in her ear. Their effect was magical—the mother's spirit was subdued.

"I will speak gently," she murmured; and went in to Harry, who was still crying out fretfully.

"What do you want, my son, she said, in a quiet, kind voice.

The boy looked up with surprise; his eye brightened, and the whole expression of his face changed in an instant.

"I can't find my stockings, mamma," he said.

"There they are, under the bureau," returned Mrs. Burton, as gently as she had at first spoken.

"Oh yes, so they are," cheerfully, replied Harry; "I couldn't see them nowhere."

"Did you think crying would bring them?" "Yes," said the boy with a smile and in a tone so unlike his mother, that the child looked up again in her face with surprise that was, Mrs. Burton plainly saw, mingled with pleasure.

"Do you want any thing else?" she asked.

"No, mamma, he replied, cheerfully, "I can dress myself now."

This first little effort was crowned with the most encouraging results to the mother; she felt a deep peace settling in her bosom, the consciousness of having gained a true victory over the perverse tendencies of both her own and the heart of her boy. It was a little act, but it was the first fruits; and the gathering even of so small a harvest was sweet to her spirit.

At the breakfast table the usual scene was about being enacted, when "speak gently," came into her mind and prevented its occurrence. It seemed almost a mystery to her the effect of words gently spoken on one who had scarcely heeded her most positive and angrily uttered reproofs and injunctions.

Although Harry was not as orderly in his behaviour at the table as the mother could have wished, yet he did it much better than usual, and seemed really to desire to do what was right. For nearly the whole of that day Mrs. Burton was able to control herself and speak gently to her boy, but towards evening she became fretful again from some cause or other. From the instant this change made itself apparent, she lost the sweet influence she had been able to exercise over the mind of her child. He no longer heeded her words, and she could no longer feel calm in spirit when he showed perverse and evil tempers. When night closed in, the aspect of affairs was but little different from that of any preceding day.

Heavy was the heart of Mrs. Burton when she sought her pillow, and the incidents and feelings of the day came up in review before her mind. In the morning her heart was calm and her perceptions clear; she saw her duty plainly and felt willing to walk in its pleasant paths. In treading these she had experienced an internal delight unknown before; but ere the day had passed, old habits, strong from frequent indulgence, returned, and former effects followed as a natural consequence. As she lay for more than an hour revolving and re-resolving to do better, the face of Harry often came up before her. Particularly did she remember its peculiar expression when she spoke kindly, instead of harshly reproving him for acts of rudeness or disobedience.

At these times she was conscious of possessing a real power over him; this she never felt in any of her angry efforts to subdue his stubborn will. On awaking in the morning her mind was renewed; all passion had sunk into quiescence; she could see her duty and felt willing to perform it. Harry too, awoke as usual, and that was in a fretful, capricious mood; but this tripping of the surface of his feelings all subsided when the voice of his mother in words gently spoken fell soothingly on his ear. He even went so far as to put his arms around her and kissed her, saying, as he did so—Indeed mamma, I will be a good boy.

For the first time in many months breakfast was pleasant to all. Harry never once interrupted the conversation that passed at intervals between his father and mother. When he asked for anything it was in a way

pleasant to all. Once or twice Mrs. Burton found it necessary to correct some little fault of manner, but the way in which she did it, not in the least disturbed her child's temper, and instead of not seeming to hear her words, as had almost always been the case, he regarded all that she said and tried to do as she wished.

"There is a wonderful power in gentle words," remarked Mr. Burton to his wife, after Harry had left the table.

Yes, wonderful indeed; their effect surprises me.

Love is strong.

So it seems—stronger than any other influence that we can bring to bear upon a human being.

Whether that being be a child or a full grown man.

True without doubt; but how hard a thing is it for us to control ourselves that the sphere of all our actions shall be full of love. Ah, me! the love theory is a beautiful one, but who of us can always practice it? For me I confess that I cannot.

Not for the sake of your children?

For their sakes I would make almost any sacrifice, would deny myself every comfort—I would devote my life to their good; and yet the perfect control of my natural temper, even with all the inducements my love for them brings, seems impossible.

I think you have done wonders already, Mr. Burton replied. If the first effort is so successful, I am sure you need not despair of making the perfect conquest you desire.

I am glad you are sanguine; I only wish I were equally so.

It might not be as well if you were. It is almost always the case that we are most in danger of falling when we think ourselves secure. In conscious weakness there is real power.

If that consciousness gives power, then am I strong enough, replied Mrs. Burton.

And she was stronger than she supposed, and strong because she felt herself weak.

Had she been confident of strength, she would not have been watchful over herself, but fearing every moment that she should betray her natural intractability and fretfulness of temper, she was all the time upon her guard. To her own astonishment and that of her husband, she was able to maintain the power she had gained over Harry, and to be calm even when he was disturbed.

But in all our states of moral advancement there are days and nights, as well as in our natural existence. There are times when all the downward tendencies of our nature are active and appear to govern us entirely; when our sun has gone down and all within us is dark. At such times we are tempted to believe that it has become dark forever. That the sun will no more appear in our horizon. This is only the night before the dawn, which will certainly break and seem brighter and full of strength to the anxious spirit.

Such changes Mrs. Burton experienced, and they were the unerring signs of her progress. Sometimes for days together she would not be able to control herself, against all the perverse tempers of her child, her feelings would react unduly. But these seasons were of shorter and shorter duration on every recurrence of them, and the reason was, she strove most earnestly for the sake of that dear child to reduce her whole mind into a state of order.

It must not be supposed that Mrs. Burton found the will of her boy ready to yield itself always up even to the control of gentleness and love. With him too, was there a night and a morning, a season when all the perverse affections of his mind came forth into disorderly manifestations, refusing to hearken even to the gentle words of his mother, and a season, when these were all quiescent and truly human, because good affection governed in their stead. These changes were soon marked by the mother and their meaning fully comprehended. At first they were causes of discouragement, but soon were felt to be really encouraging, for they indicated advancement. Faithfully and earnestly day by day, did Mrs. Burton strive with herself and her boy, the hardest struggle was with herself—usually, when she had gained the victory over herself she had nothing more to do, for her child opposed no longer.

Days, weeks, months, and years went by; during all this time the mother continued to strive earnestly with herself and her child. The happiest results followed; the fretful, passionate, disorderly boy, became even-minded and orderly in his habits. A word gently spoken was all-powerful in its influence for good, but the least shade of harshness would arouse his stubborn will and deform the fair face of his young spirit.

Whenever mother complained to Mrs. Burton of the difficulty they find in managing their children, she has but one piece of advice to give, and that is, to "speak gently."

1888.—In the fifteenth century, the town-houses or Inns, as they were called, of the nobility were of great extent, as might be inferred from the fact of six, even having been sometimes eaten at a breakfast, in the Earl of Warwick's town-house or Inn. He frequently lodged 600 men.



# SUMMARY OF NEWS

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.  
Washington, July 29.

**The Tariff Bill passed.**  
The House of Representatives passed the tariff bill of 1846, after a long and interesting debate, on the 28th inst. The bill was passed by a vote of 100 to 99.

As soon as the bill had been read, and the Speaker had announced the special order (the Watchdog Bill), the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar and announced that the Senate had passed the bill on the 28th inst. by a vote of 100 to 99.

A motion was immediately made to postpone the special order, and take up the message from the Senate, which, after a call of the House, from which it appeared that 211 members were present, was adopted by a vote of 108 to 100. This was a test vote, and secured the passage of the bill.

After some discussion upon a point of order, and two ineffectual attempts to lay the bill upon the table, the first lost by a majority of 17 and the last by a majority of 12, the amendment was concurred in by a majority of 23. The vote being yeas 115, nays 93.

A motion to reconsider was put, and the House refused to reconsider. Thus has this great measure of the age been carried through both branches of Congress, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of its opponents—a triumph of which the advocates of free trade may well feel proud.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

Havana papers were received at New Orleans on the 18th inst., by the schooner *Hope*, Captain Howes, which contain later news from Mexico, having been received there by the British mail steamer *Clyde*, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 6th instant.

The Spanish schooner *Floridana* arrived two days previously from Sacrificios, with Vera Cruz papers to the 18th of June.

Passengers by the *Clyde* state that it was the intention of the U. S. squadron to attack San Juan de Ulloa on the 10th instant. General Arista and Anapudia had been called to the capital. The former is to be tried for abandoning the city of Matamoros, while he had upwards of 4000 troops under his command. In consequence of this, he had been discharged from his office as Commander-in-Chief of the army. He publishes a long address to his fellow soldiers, expressing his regret at his misfortune, and assuring them that his prayers will be offered up to the God of battles for their victory and success in every engagement which they may have with the common enemy. The Spanish merchant brig *Lerolia*, from Cadiz, anchored off the Isla del Verde on the 29th ult.; she attempted to pass into Vera Cruz. The Princeton fired a couple of blank shot at her, as a notice that she was not to be permitted to pass in. She disregarded them. A shot was then fired, which quickly brought her helm about. She then laid to, and the Princeton sent a boat on board, when she was ordered to go toward the Island. It was reported that an American brig of war was blockading the port of Alvarado. Letters had been received at Vera Cruz, stating that the Californians had pronounced against the Mexican movement. Government were informed by letters and passengers that Gen Santa Anna and Almonte had not departed from Havana.

## LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship *Jas. L. Day*, Capt. Griffin, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst. from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 15th.

The news is four days later and of considerable interest, and especially as the announcement that a detachment from the British navy arrived at Fort Polk upon business with Gen. Taylor, calculated to excite curiosity and speculation. The troops were being sent forward as fast as the means of transportation and the high water would allow. The Andrew Jackson Regiment left for Reynosa on the 9th, and Colonel Davis moved up the river, on the 10th inst., informs us that he occasionally break out between the Volunteers and Mexicans, resulting in death. That paper states that General Taylor uses every exertion to prevent persons attached to the army, from disturbing the citizens of Matamoros.

The Mexican authorities are urged to use more attention in keeping their citizens in order, and dispersing them when engaged in riotous proceedings. Some of Canales' men are supposed to be looking about Matamoros for purposes of rapine and murder. A young American soldier was found near the office of the American Flag on the 9th instant with his throat dreadfully cut, and his heart pierced with several dangerous wounds; the murderer has not yet been discovered. The Rio Grande was still rising on the 10th. In several places about Matamoros it had overflowed its banks.

From Mexico.—The New Orleans Delta has the following details beyond what was given by telegraph, which will be read with interest.

Gen. Bravo left Vera Cruz, on the 21st June, for Mexico. Gen. Rodriguez de Caba has been appointed Governor of Vera Cruz, in the place of Gen. Bravo, appointed Vice-President of the Republic.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 23d.

In consequence of the blockade, and in fear of an attack upon San Juan de Ulloa, the merchants of Vera Cruz, backed by the Government, have prevailed upon the Director of the Custom House to permit the transit of

merchandise from that place to Jalapa and Orizaba, without paying duty on consumption. The rates were stamped in order to prevent fraud.

Gen. Paredes proposed to Congress that measures be forthwith adopted for the raising of several new regiments, both of infantry and cavalry. The proposition was at once carried into execution. Gen. Paredes was to have left the city of Mexico on the 3d instant, at the head of an army of reserve, the total number of which is from 8000 to 10,000 men.

From Havana.—Santa Anna and Almonte remained at Havana so late as the 26th inst.

The Havana journals mention the departure for this city, of Don Quesada, a Spanish naval officer, charged with the construction of the dry dock and other naval works in progress at that port. Capt. Quesada arrived here on Sunday last, in the Spanish sloop-of-war *Habancera*. The object of his visit is said to be to purchase the requisite machinery for extensive work shops in the Cuba arsenal, and vessels suitable for the transportation of troops.

Agricultural pursuits have been seriously embarrassed in Cuba by heavy rains and consequent floods.

MONTELEY.—It seems now generally understood, that there are no Mexican troops at Monterey. Our opinion is, that the Mexicans still never again in any form meet an American army in the field of battle, this side the city of Mexico. In this opinion, we believe, we are sustained by many of the ablest officers in the Army of Occupation.—*N. O. Triopis*, July 22.

The religious operations of Mr. Polk on Mexico, do not seem to have been blessed.—The Catholic Chaplains appointed for the army, it is said, are treated with indignation and contempt by the Mexicans, and not allowed to preach in their churches. This is really a very natural result, and it is only wonderful that it was not anticipated in Washington.

Santa Anna.—The advices brought by the *Hope*, Howes, from Mexico and Havana, lead us to infer that Santa Anna's schemes are, for the time being, entirely baffled. We learn verbally that he had disposed of his game cocks, sold his furniture, and given up his house, preparatory to his return to Mexico; but the news received from Vera Cruz by the *Clyde* had changed his purpose, and that he will remain in Havana till something more favorable turns up.

[Capt. Vinate, of the Spanish armed schooner *Habancera*, arrived here yesterday, eight days from Havana, states that, when he left, Santa Anna was still engaged in fighting cocks.]

CUBA.—We copy the following intelligence, brought by a vessel to New York, from the Journal of Commerce of the 29th ult.

A war steamer and two schooners were at St. Jago, supposed to be in readiness in case of any outbreak among the troops, symptoms of which had appeared in that neighborhood. Four soldiers had been shot at St. Jago, for insubordination. A new exaction of \$17 per head on all foreigners, including way farers and long residents, had caused much dissatisfaction among them. The French Consul had protested and threatened the interference of his government, and the other Consuls had taken some steps in relation to it. The unfair 23 per cent. additional tonnage duty had been reinforced against American vessels; orders had been given not to allow any more to be re-measured, because it was found 30 or 40 per cent. better for the custom house not to do it. To instance the working of this rule, a fair modeled vessel of 1000 barrels capacity, will measure about 112 Spanish tons—register 90 English and 125 American; but in Cuba, they class English and American tonnage alike, and add 23 per cent to make them equal to Spanish; in the case of English modern rate of real capacity, making no great difference, but according to our ridiculous law of measurement 40 per cent too much.

The exactions, difficulties and delays in passing goods through the custom house have been very much increased. It has become almost impossible to steer clear of fines and forfeitures. The officers have doubled in number and greediness, and exert their ingenuity to cause errors &c. whereby they may receive bribes or fines. It would seem that such a state of things cannot be borne much longer. The house of Casanajay & Co. had filed for a very large amount.

Later from St. Domingo.—By the brig *Susan*, Capt. Dolbeare, (late Canamel, who was left at Azua, sick,) from Azua, St. Domingo, 6th inst., we learn that about the 15th June an engagement took place between the Haytian and Dominican forces, some fifty miles north of Azua, in which the latter suffered severely in killed and wounded, and their leader taken prisoner. All was quiet when the *S. k.*

The *Susan* was robbed while in port, of \$2,208, the medicine chest and the vessel's papers. The latter were found by one of the seamen, several days after, buried near a tree.

A Pirate.—An English vessel, the *Gipsy*, which arrived on the 31st ult. at St. Thomas, from Demerara, reports that on the 16th she was chased and fired at two or three times by a black schooner with a short jib boom, and bowsprit; and that finally the schooner came alongside of her, but perceiving that she was in ballast, did not board, but sailed off.

Railroad Accident.—On Friday afternoon, as the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad were passing through Johnston, N. H., a lady about 50 years old was seen near the track, when the usual alarm was given

by the engineer, in order to warn her off. She looked up and saw the train coming, and ran directly upon the track. She was struck by the engine and killed instantly. Her body was not recognized by persons in that vicinity. She was probably insane.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Halifax Times says: the Steamship *Unicorn*, arrived from Newfoundland on the 28th ult., bringing dates from St. John's to the 23 ult.

The House of Assembly presented an address to Sir John Harvey on the 9th inst., expressing their heartfelt congratulations upon his appointment as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia—but their deep regret that the Colony is destined to be deprived of his services at a juncture so distressing—and they humbly request that His Excellency would permit them to appropriate the sum of £500 to enable them to bestow upon His Excellency a testimonial of their sincere gratitude for the great services he had conferred upon their country. His Excellency replied to this address in terms which proved how highly he estimates the feelings which he has been enabled to inspire towards himself and family in the people of Newfoundland, and states "I should unhesitatingly but most gratefully have declined under the present circumstances of the Colony, had the tender of it not been pressed upon me in language so earnest and so affectionate as to render the performance of what I feel would have been an ungracious task, utterly impossible.—Your wishes on this subject shall therefore be made known to His Majesty, by whom I cannot doubt that this affectionate Address will be received as an affecting proof that the kind and warm hearts of Her Majesty's Newfoundland subjects feel grateful even for the desire, when earnestly and unequivocally manifested to promote their happiness and interests; and beyond this I feel that I possess few claims upon them—but to that I do lay claim."

In further connection with the subject, His Excellency sent the following message to the Assembly on the 10th inst.  
On the 14th the House of Assembly transmitted another address to His Excellency, and expressed themselves happy to comply with his wishes with respect to the disposal of the sum voted.

On the 21st July, His Excellency communicated to the Assembly a despatch from the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Colonial Secretary, dated the 3d July, authorizing his Excellency either to apply to the Commissioner of the Treasury for a sum not exceeding £5000, to be applied under his authority and superintendence in affording immediate relief to the sufferers by the late fire at St. John's.

In the despatch, Sir John, Mr. Gladstone states, that although at the time it was written the Ministry only held the scale of office until their successors should be appointed, yet the urgency of the case required that the Government should lose no time in granting a sum of money for the immediate support of the destitute; but it would remain for their successors in office to determine whether any and what further measures should be taken in aid of the sufferers by the dreadful conflagration.

We understand that his Grace the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Lieut. F. C. Harvey, 34th regt., being appointed Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, in succession to his late brother Lieut. E. Warwick Harvey, 36th regt. deceased.—*Newfoundland Royal Gazette*.

CANNIBALISM.—The following will give some idea of the cruelty still practised by cannibal tribes. The events transpired in Viti Leona, the principal island of the Feejee group, and are recorded by the Rev. John Marston. He says "We have found that the cruelties and cannibalism of Feejee exceed all the descriptions which have been given; not only has been told. The whole cannot be told. The war between Bau and Rewa is now over. Some towns have been killed and eaten, since we last wrote; and it is more than probable that hundreds more will follow them ere the war terminates. At Bau, perhaps, more human beings are eaten than anywhere else. A few weeks ago they ate twenty-eight in one day. They had seized their wretched victims while fishing, and brought them alive to Bau, and there half-killed them, and then put them into ovens. Some of them made several vain attempts to escape from the scorching flame. It makes our hearts bleed to hear of their fiend-like cruelty; and we pray God, and beseech the Christian world to pray with us, that the wickedness of this cruel people may soon come to an end."

Lord Falkland's household effects were sold at auction last week, preparatory to His Lordship's departure from the Province. Furniture, &c. to a large amount, was purchased by Major Tryon, probably for Sir John Harvey, his Lordship's successor in the Government.—*Times*.

A Struggle for Liberty.—Escape of Four Slaves from a French Island.—Capt. Kelly of the brig *Tory*, states that on the 25th ult. while on his voyage homeward, from St. Lucia, a fustaloupe bearing N. E., about 40 miles distant, he fell in with a small boat containing four negroes who had put off from Mergalante in hopes of being able to reach an English Island, where they would be free. They picked up they were almost exhausted and their frail bark could not have stood the violence of the winds and waves much longer. Capt. Kelly humanely took them on board the *Tory*, and bore up for Nevis, where he landed them.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Wallace, one of the men employed in Mr. Marsh's steam-mill, had his hand saved off at the wrist yesterday, by coming in contact with one of the circular saws. Another man in the employment of Mr. Nelson, in his steam-mill on the Nashvank, had his arm dreadfully mangled last week in a similar way. We sincerely sympathize with the sufferers, and hope these accidents, which in both cases appear to be the result of carelessness, may be a warning to others engaged in the same business.—*Fredericton Rep.*

Accident.—As John Hammond, Esq. of this City, was passing from Paddock's wharf, on Wednesday last, to the ship *Mountaineer*, he was struck on the head by a coal-tub, by which the vessel was being discharged, and unfortunately precipitated between the side of the ship and the wharf, when he came violently in contact with the fender. We regret to learn that his right shoulder was dislocated, and his forehead severely cut. He is at present confined to his bed, but we are informed that he is in course of recovery.—*Chronicle*.

## THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday Aug. 5, 1846.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—H. Fisher.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrews and North House.

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

St. Andrews

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—B. R. Fitzgerald.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

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, July 19 Montreal, July 22

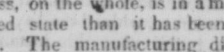
London, July 18 Quebec, July 22

Edinburgh, July 15 Halifax, July 28

Paris, July 15 New York, Aug 1

Toronto, July 24 Boston, Aug 3

## Arrival of the



Steamship Hibernia.

The R. M. Steamship Hibernia, arrived at Boston on Monday morning last—bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th and London to the 18th July.

Through the politeness of S. CLELAND, Esq. of Boston, who kindly handed us *Willmet & Smith's European Times*, of the 19th July, we are enabled to publish a few items of the news, which have been hastily copied from that journal.

## COMMERCIAL.

Business, on the whole, is in a more active and settled state than it has been for some time past. The manufacturing districts are busy, and confidence prevails. The accounts from Lancashire and Yorkshire show that the new commercial policy has given a stimulant to trade, although, had it been a stimulant earlier, the result would have been better.

The season continues all that the most fastidious could desire. The crops are in splendid condition, and one of the earliest and most productive harvests on record is nearly ripe for the sickle in every part of the country. The cotton market is firm, with a good steady business, and prices have an upward tendency. The latest arrivals from the United States show that the last crop will not exceed 2,100,000 bales, and that the prospects of the crop for the present year, owing to the lateness of the spring, are not particularly promising.

The timber trade is in a more flourishing condition, owing to the strike being at an end amongst the operative builders in every part of the country. Prices are stationary, with a tendency to improve. The imports during the last fortnight have been limited. A glance at our last page will show the operations of the market in a more circumstantial form.

Pine Timber.—St. Andrews 1s 3d to 1s 4d.—Ditto Spruce 1s 1d to 1s 6d.

Deals—per foot of 2 inches 2d to 2 1/2d.

Spars—10d to 1s 2d. per inch.

Lathwood—£2 10s to £4 10s per fathom.

Parliamentary proceedings possess some interest.—Lord Brougham led the first assault in the matter of the Judges salaries Lord Grey showed that if blame attached to any one, it was to the noble Lord himself.

The Oregon Treaty was ratified at London on the 17th July.

The Crops, in consequence of the recent change in the weather are looking well—the grain which had been prostrated from rain is again erect.

The root crops are throwing out new leaves. The reports respecting the potato disease were in a great measure exaggerated.

In England and Ireland only a particular kind were the least affected.

The large sum of £100,000 was nearly subscribed, to reimburse Mr. Cobden for his loss of time, health and money in advocating the repeal of the Corn Laws.

An effort is being made to raise a splendid monument to Sir R. Peel, by means of a penny subscription.—Sir Robert is confined from cutting his foot on a piece of china while dressing.

The *Caledonia* arrived in England in 124 days from Halifax.

The embers which have long been smouldering in the Repeal camp, have at length broken into a conflagration, and the blaze was distinctly visible at the last meeting of the Repeal Association. Two of the "boys" from the Dublin "Nation" office presented themselves at Conciliation Hall for the purpose of confronting "Dan" himself, and the result may be expressed in that trite vulgarism—a flare-up. The lads of the "Nation" are too fiery, too impatient for "Dan's" progress—they bite the curb furiously, and even hint at the necessity of physical force for the attainment of their object. Moral force is the leverage by which O'Connell has secured all his triumphs, and he very properly repudiates all other appliances. A split between Young and Old Ireland is now palpable—undeniable; and as the hatred of the nearest relations is said to be the most bitter, the war will be waged with ferocity on either side.

## THE NEW MINISTRY AND ITS PROSPECTS.

The new ministry has got fairly into work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression. All the members have been returned without opposition, save Mr. Macaulay and Lord Ebrington, and their addresses to their constituents, divested for the most part of all personal and political acrimony, read more like essays on the theory of government, than electioneering expositions. In truth, fortune has favoured the Whigs.—Their star is again in the ascendant, and they possess the power, if they have the tact, to rectify the errors of the past, and to lay up a stock of popularity for future exigencies.

Time, since the sailing of the last packet, has enabled public opinion to develop itself with reference to the new appointments. In every quarter a disposition exists to give them a fair trial. After the excitement of the past the country needs repose; and, with the exception of the Sugar Duties, there is no prominent question likely to embarrass the ministry, or test their capacity. The affairs of the session will be wound up with all possible decency, and probably by the middle of August the legislative business of this eventful year will have terminated.

In the composition of his Cabinet, as well as in the personnel of the Government in every department, Lord John Russell is admitted to have shown judgment as well as impartiality. As regards individual capacity, the Government, as a whole, is far stronger than the one it has supplanted. In the more subordinate departments, a better class of men, whether as regards acquirements or business habits are to be found—men far in advance of the officials who have hitherto filled such posts. The Colonial Office, for instance, with Lord Grey at its head, and Mr. Hawes and Mr. Charles Buller as auxiliaries, is strong in a division of labour, and a capacity for comprehensive improvements. The remark is more or less applicable to the other departments.

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.—We respectfully call the attention of our Farmers, and others wishing to compete, to the advertisement of the C. C. Agricultural Society's Cattle Show & Fair, and the list of Premiums to be awarded by the Society, which will be found in our advertising columns this day.

POTATO ROT.—We regret to notice by the Courier of Saturday last, that the Potato crop in the vicinity of St. John, is beyond a doubt, diseased. By latest papers from the United States we also perceive that the crops are affected, but much lighter than last year. We have made enquiries of Farmers from several parts of this County, and are much gratified to learn, that the Potato crop never looked better, or promised a larger yield; and in this neighborhood the vines yet remain healthy.

THE WEAVER have commenced its work of destruction on the Wheat crop, in various sections of the Province. The *Fredericton Reporter* says, that in King's County, several farmers are obliged to mow their wheat down.

His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke, arrived in Town on Monday.

A meeting was held in St. John, at the house of Mr. Justice Parker, on the 25th ult., having for its object the formation of a Public Infirmary in that city, to be called *The Loyalist Memorial Hospital*, in commemoration of the landing of the Loyalists in 1783.

The iron steam ship *Great Britain*, which arrived at New-York from Liverpool on the 21st July, brought out 105 passengers, and a full cargo of merchandise—her freight list amounting to £35,000.

Some American speculators are now engaged in transporting a steamer bodily over land from Lake Michigan to Lake Superior. The vessel is the *Julia Palmer*, and the cost of the undertaking \$3000 which has been ad-

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A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED. A short time ago, a young lady, out of her teens, was travelling in a first-class railway carriage from London to Birmingham. There was but one other passenger, a gentleman, who became very agreeable by conversing politely on various subjects. Before the arrival of the train at Birmingham, the gentleman displayed such interest in the fair damsel's welfare, that he outstepped the bounds of decorum, and stole a kiss from her rosy cheeks. This liberty gave such offence, that at Birmingham our gentleman was given into the custody of a police-officer. A scene in the police court followed—a fine was imposed and paid; but our hero had been cautioned. By this police procedure he learned the name and connections of the fair maiden; adopted means to be introduced, *comme il faut*, plied his suit, was accepted, and "the couple" were soon afterwards joined together in the holy bands of matrimony. We vouch for these facts.—*Hersford Times*.

BRIGHT BOY.—The following dialogue recently occurred between a mistress of one of our public schools and a scholar:—  
James, if you take three from five how many will remain?  
I don't know, marm, replied the boy, biting his thumb-nail.  
Not know! If five birds were singing on a tree, and a naughty boy should fire a gun and kill three, how many would there be left?  
None, was the prompt reply.  
Why, yes, there would be some left, wouldn't there?  
No marm, for the others would fly away. Bright boy that.



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

Real Estate of Patrick Hannahan 26th Sep.  
Do Elisha Sherman 26th Sep.  
Do Wm. & J. Hanson 9th Jan.  
Do Michael Farrell 6th Feb.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Patrick Hannahan, of in and to the Hall of a certain Town Lot of land in St. Stephen, situated on the East side of the road leading from the Salt water towards the long bridge, so called, with the one story House and erections thereon, and bounded on the South, by lands in the occupation of Josiah Cutler, and on the North by a lot recently occupied by Robert Kelly. The same having been levied on, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Allan McLean, endorsed to levy £28 0 9, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 26th day of SEPTEMBER 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, claim and demand of Elisha Sherman, of in and to a tract of parcel of land, situated in the Parish of St. David, known as Lot No. One in Block letter L in Westwood's division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 100 acres more or less. The above lot having been purchased by Sherman in 1835 from Abner Farrow.

At the right, title, claim and demand of said Elisha Sherman to Eight acres of land, with the House, barn, Grist Mill and other erections thereon, situated in the Parish of St. David.

The same having been levied on to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Morrow, endorsed to levy £90 17 9, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, S. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of William Hanson, James Hanson and Isaac Hanson, and of each of them to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of Land, situated in the parish of St. Stephen, conveyed by Eleanor Rose, to the said William and James Hanson, bounded on the East by the road leading from the Cove in Saint Stephen to the Bass Wood Ridge, &c.,—being in the second tier of Lots in Mark's Grant, numbered 68 and containing 54 acres more or less, excepting that part of the said Lot formerly conveyed to one William Douglass.

ALSO, To 4 Lots of land included in the 6th division of the Penobscot Association Grant, situated in the Parish of St. Stephens and numbered 197, 198, 199 and 200, lying on the Eastern side of the St. Croix river near Sprague's Falls, so called.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Anson G. Chandler, endorsed to levy £144 7s 6d—besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, May, 22 1846.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 5 o'clock p. m., at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever, of Michael Farrell, of in and to Lots numbered 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in Block lettered L. Morris' division, in the Town plat of St. Andrews, the same having been seized, taken and levied upon, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Ford endorsed to levy £21 8s. 2d. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July, 27, 1846.

HARTFORD FIRE Insurance Company. Connecticut, United States. Incorporated in 1816—with a Capital of \$150,000.

This long established Institution has for more than thirty five years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable 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, March 26. THOMAS SIME

To Let. STORE and Dwelling No. 8 on the Market-Wharf adjoining Mr. James Driscoll's.—The Store will be let separately if required, and the apartments likewise separate.

Apply to F. A. BABCOCK.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN ST. JOHN & ST. ANDREWS. THE Subscriber desires to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage which he has enjoyed during many years, and begs most respectfully to announce that having entered into a Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, he will, on and from the 15th instant, run a Two Horse Coach three times a week, each way, between the above places, leaving Saint John by the first Boat to Carleton on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and St. Andrews at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at Ross' Hotel, Saint Andrews.

No exertion or expense that may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Travellers, will be wanting on his part; he is therefore encouraged to solicit, most humbly, but confidently, a renewal of the support which he was wont to enjoy.

WM. H. WILLIAMS.

MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN St. Andrew's & St. Stephen. THE Subscriber thankful for past favors respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally that he continues to run a two horse Stage between St. Andrews and St. Stephen, leaving St. Andrews on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock and on Saturdays at 10 o'clock—returning leaves St. Stephen on Wednesdays Fridays and Sundays at 10 o'clock.

A comfortable Stage and good horses have been put on the route—and every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers.

Light freight taken on moderate terms.

THOMAS HARDY

To Let. THE HOUSE and Dwelling on the Market-Wharf, occupied at present by Capt. James McMaster—Possession given on the 1st May.

F. A. BABCOCK.

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT Andrews and Fredericton.

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

JOSEPH LEAVITT.

St. Andrews, 12th May, 1846.

Falkirk Ale, Whiskey, 20 Bbls Falkirk ALE.

1 Puncheon Superior Malt Whiskey; April 21.

J. W. STREET.

### Macstay's Dispensary.

W. C. MACSTAY, large to inform the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken half the Shop, still occupied by his Father, for the purpose of opening business as a DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY, and has on hand a good supply of Comstock's Drugs and Patent Medicines, which are offered at cheap rates for Cash only.

ALSO, Oils, Colours, Varnish, Dry Stuffs and Groceries, Ship Medicine Chests expeditiously furnished or refilled at reasonable prices.

For Medical advice, Obstetric and Surgical operations, application will be made to W. C. Macstay senior, as formerly.

St. Andrews, January 26, 1846.



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

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscriber.—A liberal discount made to retailers. THOMAS SIME Agent for the Proprietors. St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.

### HOUSE & FARM TO LET.

And immediate possession given,

To Let that eligible Stand at Bocabec, known as Turner's Hotel, at present occupied by the Subscriber, and well adapted as a House of Entertainment. On the premises are two large Barns with wood shed &c. together with a Garden and Orchard.—The Farm contains 100 acres—S. x. acres plowed and ready for seed several acres in pasture, with top dressing. The farm is well fenced, and has a large compost heap and barn manure sufficient for the season. There is also enough wood for fuel, on the premises.—Any person desirous of keeping a Public House (where the St. John Mail Stage stops every day) would do well to call and examine for themselves. The Subscribers reason for renting the premises, being a desire to retire from public life.

For further particulars enquire at the Standard Office, or of the proprietor RACHAEL TURNER. St. Patrick April 21, 1846.

Public Notice. THE St. John & St. Andrew's mail Stage Books are removed to Ross' Hotel, next the Store of M. S. Hannan.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Company.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000 ST'G.

Board of Local Directors, at Halifax, N. S.

THOMAS R. GRASSIE, Esq. Chairman, JOHN STRACHAN, Esq. Hon. S. CUNARD

THOS. G. KINNEAR, Esq. J. DUFFAS Esq. and J. AZLISON, Esq.

Manager and Agent. FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq.

THE Subscriber as Agent for (St. Andrews) is prepared to give every information as to the Society's rates of premium, mode of Insuring, &c.

The importance of Life Assurance cannot be doubted by any, and this Society, in addition to the security of a subscribed Capital of £500,000 Sterling, is founded on the Mutual and Joint Stock principle, and offers to the assured advantages over other similar institutions.

Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly or quarterly, and two thirds of the premium may be borrowed.

Pamphlets containing every requisite information and the report of the annual meeting of the Society held in London last May can be had at the office of the Subscriber.

Medical Examiner at St. Andrews.—Dr. S. GOVE.

ROBERT WALTON Agent for St. Andrews.

July 7, 1846.

### Sugar & Molasses.

Ex "Favourite" from St. John.

10 Hbds Good Retailing Molasses, 6 do. Bright Sugars

For Sale by J. W. STREET.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted a BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentice to the Printing business, Apply immediately at the

STANDARD OFFICE.

### ALL MAY BE CURED



Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq., "Chronicle" Office, Toledo, West Indies. February 4th, 1845.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN, PILES, FISTULAS, AND BEARINGS-DOWN. A remarkable Cure by the Pills and Ointment.—A half pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersey, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had to undergo an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave him self up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, where every other means had failed.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE WEST INDIES, OF LEPROSY AND OTHER DREADFUL SKIN DISEASES. Mr. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes under the above date—that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him of a disease which no doctor could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as likewise leprosy, blotches, scales and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature, and that he cured effected thereon the whole population.

CANCERES.—A WONDERFUL CIRCUMSTANCE. Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, Bootmaker, Tutton, near Southampton. February 9th, 1845.

"To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of Cancers or Abscesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, when wounds were open at once, the Faculty declared the case as past-cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

"I shall ever remain your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) RICHARD BULL. Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Casey No. 1, Cromwell place, London, April 25th, 1845.

Sir—I beg to inform you that I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with Chronic Asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed, very often indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter nor did I expect it myself, but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning till night and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable Ointment twice a day into my chest, and taking two of your Pills at bedtime, and two again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY. IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bala Breasts, Scrofula, Stomach and Ulcerated Cancer, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoeet Yaws, and Coccy bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, and Lips, also Bunions and soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment. THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections, as well as in all cases of general debility, or where there is a want of purity in the blood and fluids, they will insure HEALTH TO ALL.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

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.

Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES, Silver, German silver and Brass GUARDS, Do do do PENCIL CASES, Do do do Thimbles.

An assortment of Ladies BROOCHES, in gold & plain settings, Fancy silver Brooches, Gents' Gold PINS, Gold plated, silver and common KEYS, Silver & Worned PURSES. Musical box Keys, Pique Mountings, Key Rings, Spectacles, in blue steel and silver Frames, Knives & Forks, butchers, shoemaker and pocket Knives, Carvers and Steels, Mill saw Files, Britannia metal Ware, Scissors, Hair's sporting Gunpowder, Percussion Caps, Clocks, Watches & Jewellery, repaired and cleaned.—Quadrants and Compasses repaired and touched.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

G. F. STICKNEY

### THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH



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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

Your most obliged and obedient Servant. ALDBOROUGH A WONDERFUL CURE OF DROPSY OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor Esq. misd. Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklam, within four miles of this place had been suffering from Dropsy for five years, and had been treated by several of the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect. I had even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad, I wish to have another Box, and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my Family should ever require either.

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