

The Standard.

Vol. 15

No 17

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12 6d in Advance

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1848.

[15 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 close for England between March 1848, and January 1849.

Due at St. Andrews	Close at St. Andrews
Tuesday 23rd March, 6 P.M.	Friday 31st March 5 A.M.
11th April	Tuesday 17th April
25th "	Friday 28th "
2d 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
3d July	Friday 7th "
10th "	Tuesday 18th "
17th "	Friday 21st "
24th "	Tuesday 1st August
31st August	Friday 4th "
7th "	Tuesday 15th "
14th "	Friday 18th "
21st "	Tuesday 29th "
28th "	Friday 1st September
4th September	Tuesday 12th "
11th "	Friday 15th "
18th "	Tuesday 26th "
25th "	Friday 29th "
2d October	Tuesday 10th October
9th "	Friday 13th "
16th "	Tuesday 24th "
23rd "	Friday 27th "
30th "	Tuesday 7th November
6th November	Friday 10th "
13th "	Tuesday 21st "
20th "	Friday 24th "
27th "	Tuesday 5th December
4th December	Friday 8th "
11th "	Tuesday 19th "
18th "	Friday 22d "
25th "	
1st 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 arrearages are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing it, and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Watches, Jewellery, &c

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, a 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 other Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German do. Silk & Indiarubber Guard Chains gold and fancy set BROOCHES and Ring Gold, silver, and German Silver Pearl Cases, Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Cornelia Earrings, gold mounted;
Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings; Silk, and Russian Leather PURSES, Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle book Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES, Finger mounted and Plain CENT Bottles, Bronzed Ink stands, Letter Clips, Red and Fancy reading Wax, Thermometers, Plated and Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Key Rings, Razors and Razor Strops, Tea Balls, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and German silver mounted spectacles, Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes, Nail, Pocket & Tailors scissors, Percussion Caps, F. S. Cleavers celebrated fancy Toilet soap, Begummon Boards, &c. &c. Galvanic Rings, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired, Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted, Expected Daily—a very fine 14 Day CLOCK, Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.

G. F. STICKNEY.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex. Schooners "Nelson & Defence" from Boston.
BBLs. & Half Bbls. S. F. FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, in small packages, Indian Meal, Boston Hams (new), clear Pork—Cheese—ground Coffee—small keg—Saused Tripe (a nice article)—P. Leaf Moss, Cattle and Horse Cards, a variety of Wooden Ware, &c. &c.
— ALSO —
Men's, Boys & Youths coarse and fine Boots & Shoes—Women's and Misses and Childrens Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes. Men's and Women's India Rubber.

W. WHITLOCK.

From the Quebec Gazette.

The Prince de Joinville's Invasion of England.

We read some time ago, in a Nova-Scotian paper, an article accounting for the military preparations then going on in England by an extract from a sergeant of the French army in Algeria, to his brother in Halifax, in which it was stated that the Prince de Joinville was expected to place himself at the head of an army of 50,000 men to be withdrawn from that country and landed in England, simultaneously with the outbreak of rebellion in Ireland, and that one of Mr. O'Connell's sons had gone over to Paris for the purpose of concerting measures to that effect. The improbability of the late assertion, the wildness of the scheme, and the violent party spirit of the paper in which the letter was published, made us suspect at the time it was a hoax, but as it has happened rather singularly that the news of the late revolution in France found the Prince de Joinville at Algiers with his brother the Duke d'Aumale, governor general of the country, while the French papers to-day say he had sailed for Brazil in consequence of some disagreement with his father, and Mr. John O'Connell was actually in Paris when the revolution broke out, we now put the letter on record, not as an historical document, but as one of the curiosities of the times. The Prince may have felt happy to land in England, not as an invader, but as an invader, but as a fugitive from his own country.

"Oran, Algeria, Jan. 14, 1848.
Since the last time I wrote you we have had an event of no less importance than the capture of Ad-el-Kader. You will have seen this, particularly in the newspapers, so I will drop that subject for something else of far greater importance. It has been rumored here, both in camp and quarters, that England is to be invaded by part of its army. It is said the Prince de Joinville may be expected here in a few days, to take command of the 50,000 men that are to be withdrawn from Algeria, but in place of landing them in France, he is to land them in England—their baggage only, to be landed in France. It is also reported, and generally believed, that one of Mr. O'Connell's sons has gone over to Paris, and will remain there for some time; his business will be to concert a rebellion in Ireland, simultaneously with our arrival in England. We have heard he has been promised a great deal from the French Government, nothing less, you may depend, than the Repeal of the Union, and the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. I give you this merely as a Barrack Room report, but that there is something in it, I have not the least doubt, as the soldiers are in a great glee about the matter, and fully expect it will take place, and that they will have lots of plunder. I have some belief in myself, for the idea is not all new in this army—it has been talked in every camp from Retun to Oran, for the last twelve months; or, over, a few months, perhaps weeks, will tell all. In the mean time I would advise you to get that old sword sharpened, which was so well used by your father, and repair instantly to the good town of Weymouth, where, if we land, you may expect to see me. I have no objections to fight against the Arabs; I never will fire a shot against old England.

Your affectionate brother,

C. FALLS.

Sr-gt. French Sapp & Miners."

FIRE.—A fire, which consumed eight dwellings, broke out on Tuesday evening, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, in the ranges of buildings, to the westward of St. John's ship yard, in the Parish of Portland. The tide being out at the time, and water scarce, it was impossible to save any of the houses. The fire is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of a person who was sleeping in a barn, where there was a quantity of hay. There were five two-story houses burned; two belonging to Mr. Kough; one to the Widow Burke; one to Mr. Skelington, in whose barn the fire commenced; one to Mr. Kelly, the only one on which there was any insurance, and that only amounting to £50; a three-story building, owned by Messrs. Murray and McDonough; and two one-story shanties. A detachment of the Royal's, arrived from the City, and rendered considerable service in arresting the flames. St. John Paper.

Arctic Expedition.—Lady Franklin has offered a reward of £2000, with a view of inducing any whaling ship which resorts to Davis's Straits or Baffin's Bay, to make search for the expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin, respecting whom the greatest anxiety has for some time past been manifested, no tidings having reached England with regard to the progress of the expedition or the safety of those who compose it. It is specified how the sum is to be awarded, and Admiral Beaufort, Captain Parry, and Mr. Ward have consented to act as referees in the matter. Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae left Liverpool, in the Har-

European Intelligence.

The state of Europe has not, in any degree, become more settled since our last.

The scene of the most interesting struggle, detailed intelligence of which has reached us during the past week, is Lombardy. The news of the successful insurrection in Vienna, falling upon the mind of a people exasperated by recent Austrian excesses, produced an instantaneous explosion at Milan. The populace rose as a single man to expel their foreign oppressors. Barricades started into existence as if by magic, and to the number of not less than 2,000. Pianofortes, rich furniture, noblemen's carriages, &c. &c. by side with omnibuses, cabs, paving stones, and every available article of obstruction, were made use of by the people in their defence. Prodigious feats of valour were accomplished. All classes took part in the work and in the fray. For four days the contest raged; during four days the city gates were in possession of the military, and all communication with the adjoining country cut off. Radetzky, the Austrian commander, driven with his troops into the citadel, threatened bombardment. He was probably without the means of carrying his threat into execution. Provisions failed him. News from Vienna disheartened him; and by a feat he at length evacuated his post, and retired with his discomfited army towards the frontier of the kingdom. Meanwhile, Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, at the head of his soldiery, crossed the Tessin, and virtually proclaimed war against Austria. The last accounts leave him in quest of the Austrian force, which will probably be driven from the Italian territory utterly defeated.

SHOCKING MURDER.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Tinsley, county of Wicklow, March 28.
We are in a great way endeavouring to hunt up seven persons concerned in a most atrocious murder near Anghrim, Rathdrum, last week, and succeeded last evening in taking two of the party near Blessington. A quarrel arose between two families, whose fat-boys were only separated by a wall—each family respectable and perfectly independent, having a splendid stock of every sort, and hundreds of pounds each in bank. A slight skirmish took place in the morning between one son of each party, respecting the poundage of sheep. One party sent in the course of the day and collected some relatives and whilst the others were at dinner came to the door demanding satisfaction, and using such language as was calculated to rouse the Irish blood of their hitherto happy and peaceable neighbours. The old man got up from his dinner and shut the door after him, keeping in his three or four fine athletic young men, and remained at the door crying shame to those outside, and threatening his own party if they dared to do any of his orders by coming from their own house. At length his sons broke out one by one, and as they made their appearance were cut down with facks, shovels, &c. Having in a few minutes left them all lying prostrate in their own blood, they attacked the poor, unoffending old man, without even a hat to cover his poor head, stripped twenty years ago of his natural covering from old age. His skull broke in a hundred pieces at once, and left him stretched beside a wall weltering in his blood. A sister of the victorious party, wishing to become notorious in the affair, got on the wall, raised an immense stone therefrom, and, with all her might, sunk it down into the old man's chest and heart. His old wife, long after, hobbled out to see what was done; they saw her, and came at her with a spade. She raised up one arm, which they shut from the wrist to the elbow. She then raised the other to defend her poor head. This they broke in pieces, and then gave her two dangerous cuts in the head. The old man, I need not say, is dead. One son's skull broken; little or no hopes of his recovery, being quite delirious. The others, all mangled, such as broken arms, lips cut off, and teeth knocked out with facks. Such an affair never occurred in this county. Two of the murderers were arrested last evening, and will be brought to this petty sessions to-morrow.

French Provisional Government.

The members of the Provisional Government have become ten years older during the month they have been in power. M. Ledru Rollin, who had a head of fine black hair, is become perfectly grey. M. Flocon has been at the point of death. M. Louis Blanc, who had a fresh juvenile countenance, is no more recognizable. M. M. Lamartine and Garnier fa-ces split blood. M. Cremieux has lost his voice. M. Marrast seems worn out with fatigue. In fine, there is only M. Arago, who seems forward of 70 years of age, who supports the weight of the Provisional Government, the weight of two ministerial offices—the direction of the Academy of Sci-

Important Regulation for the Classification of Master Mariners in the Merchant Service.

The following has been posted at Lloyd's. It being desirable that the masters of shipping who have obtained certificates of qualification under the voluntary system established by the Board of Trade, and who are at present, or may hereafter be, in the command of ships, should have a note inserted against their names in Lloyd's register book of British and foreign shipping, indicating the class for which they have respectively qualified. On the production of the certificate of qualification at the office of any of Lloyd's surveyors, so as to establish the identity of the parties, the same is to be recorded in the register books.

The Irish Leaders.

It is a strange fact that the majority of the ultra party of Repealers, who are so outrageous of enmity against British rule and connexion, are Protestants. Amongst these are Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, John Martin, James Haughton, John T. Murray, T. Pigot, &c. &c. The Roman Catholics, as a body, kept pretty much aloof from participation in their proceedings, but, nevertheless, a large portion of them individually sympathise with them. The parallel in the present movement and that of 1798, cannot fail to strike any one conversant with Irish history. The Presbyterian portion of the United Irishmen precipitated the struggle, whilst the Roman Catholic section held back. To the want of co-operation in the time appointed for commencing the movement, may be in some measure attributed its complete and signal failure.

Prospects of the Season.

Within these last few days more than 500 foreigners have arrived in London. Most of them are rich individuals, or families who have brought over large sums in specie. Pygmalion is therefore the number who have come, and who are still constantly coming over—arriving from every quarter of Europe—from Vienna to Paris, from Paris to Naples. The far greater majority are persons of fortune; and in spite of their deep lamentations at their losses, they fortunately consist in the sacrifice of their furniture, carriages, and horses; the panic having been so great that Lady H. for example, sold the whole of the furniture of her magnificent apartments in Paris for £16 10. This addition, and that of the interminable list of foreigners of distinction coming to settle in London, will render the season one of the most splendid that has existed for years—in a word, what it was before the peace.

From our Extra.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The English Mail by the new Steamship AMERICA, arrived here on Saturday night last. The intelligence is of the most interesting nature—business was almost at the lowest ebb.

We copy the following summary of the news from Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 15th ult.

THE RAILWAY.
We are happy to announce, that most pleasing and encouraging letters have been received from England, by the Directors of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company, respecting the prospects of the Company.

IRELAND.

The movement is progressing slowly but steadily amongst the Protestant population. A preliminary meeting of the Protestants of Drogheda, was held in the Mayoralty rooms on the 6th inst. Mr. Nort, Ex-Mayor in the chair, to discuss the question as to whether the Repeal of the Union would be beneficial to Ireland. Roman Catholics were entirely excluded. The meeting came to a resolution which concludes thus:—"We now respectfully, legitimately, and fervently seek from the British Parliament, a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland." It is but justice to say that the question was calmly and argumentatively discussed throughout.

Mr. Ferguson Editor of the University Magazine, has joined the Repeal ranks; as have also Mr. Butt, Q. C.; Mr. Graves, T. C. D.; Dr. Graves, and Dr. Hollis, two of the most eminent Dublin Physicians, and rumor says, the Earl of Roden, Ex-Master of the Orangemen of Ireland. Sir James C. Anderson, Bart., of Manchester and late of Fermoyle, has addressed two letters to his former school-fellow, Lord John Russell, urging him to grant a Repeal of the Union before it is too late. The Dublin evening Herald says, that rumors are afloat to the effect, that Government are at this moment negotiating a compromise with certain leaders of the Repeal party.

The conservative party in Dublin suggests

meeting of the British Parliament in Dublin or a certain period of each year, for the transaction of general business, as the best mode of allaying public dissatisfaction. There is not a doubt that repeal is making inroads in the ranks of the Orangemen. Five arms continue to be extensively purchased. In Limerick, Belfast, Cork and Carlow, muskets and pikes are being procured. The dissatisfaction in the military, is alarmingly on the increase. The battalions stationed in Linen Hall, Dublin, had engaged in a pitched battle in the barrack yard, the battle cries being Repeal and no Repeal. From every military station accounts almost daily arrive of the growth of discontent.

The following corps have manifested signs of this nature:—24 Dragoons (Scot's Greys.) 7th Regt. 13th Lt. Infantry, 31st, 44th, 47th, 67th and 75th Regts, and 1st Royal Dragoon Guards are all suspected.

The government still perseveres in precautionary measures, and additions are daily being made to the army and navy. Destitution is not abating throughout the poorer districts.

The universal indignation of the empire, has not stayed the appetite for eviction in Kerry, Limerick and elsewhere. In addition to 600 evictions announced previously, the Limerick papers announce the further evictions of 318 individuals in Kerry, and 113 in Limerick.

The destitution is not abating throughout the poorer districts. A proof of the intensity of the famine is afforded in the following extract from a Galway paper:—

At the recent assizes, a man named John Connolly pleaded guilty to a charge of sheep stealing. The judge said an end should be put to such practices, or that no man's property could be safe. He sentenced the prisoner to three months imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Dopping, R. M. stood up and addressing the Court, said that he felt bound to explain to the court, what he knew of this case. He had been told that the prisoner and his family were starving when this offence had been committed. One of his children had died, and he had been credibly informed that the mother cut part of its legs and its feet after its death. He had the body exhumed, and found that nothing but the bones remained of its legs and feet. The prisoner was instantly discharged.

A respite has arrived for Michael O'Brien and Michael Madrigan, sentenced to death at the late Limerick assizes.

44th Regiment.—Whilst the service companies of this corps were leaving Cork last week for Malta, the regiment which had accompanied them to the Quay gave three cheers for "Old Ireland and Repeal."

Col. Browne, who was involved in the late case, has denied employed Kirwan to get pictures made. He was merely ordered to purchase samples of those already on sale.

The Repeal movement has reached a crisis, which it must be confessed it has never hitherto attained; the present posture of affairs in Ireland is most complicated and perilous, and that no lengthened period can elapse before the English Government and majority of the Irish people will have joined issue on the subject of Repeal.

To us it appears there is now but one of three courses for the English Government to pursue. 1st. To suppress vigorously and at once, by those means which the Constitution affords, such as coercion laws, state and criminal prosecutions, &c., every undue manifestation of popular discontent, and failing in this, to call into immediate action the strong arm of British power. Or 2ndly, To make such concessions in time to the popular feeling, as will render the future attempts of demagogues to revive the agitation futile and innocuous. Or 3rdly, To grant at once a domestic legislature to the people.

In consequence of the vast numbers of foreigners from the Continent, who have recently appeared in the streets of London and Dublin, and who are known to have visited the United Kingdom not upon pleasure or business but under various influences of a totally different description—it has been determined by Government to revive the alien Act for a limited period, and in certain cases, in order to compel the departure of these obnoxious visitors from our streets, and accordingly the Marquis of Lansdowne has introduced a bill to that effect in the House of Lords.

COMMERCIAL.

We have past a week of considerable political excitement consequent upon the movements of the Chartists today in England, the warlike bravadoes of the Young Irelanders, and the timidities of the O'Connell party both in and out of Parliament.—Business has therefore been at a stand. Parties having actual are unwilling to invest their money in any description of produce until affairs, both at home and abroad, assume a more settled aspect.

European Intelligence

From Papers by the Steamship America
ENGLAND.

The present has been an exciting week with regard to domestic politics. The great demonstration by the body of people called Chartists, in London, passed over without any of those lamentable consequences which have attended similar assemblages in other capitals of Europe. The government took the most precautionary measures previously to the meeting on Wednesday last—warning the people against any infringement of the law, proceeding in large bodies in procession to the Houses of Parliament, and vast military preparations were made to preserve the peace of the metropolis. No fewer than 200,000 special constables were enrolled in London; the consciousness of this overwhelming force, and the other judicious arrangements made, secured the tranquillity of the capital.

The measures brought in by Sir George Grey for assimilating the laws of Great Britain and Ireland, as they respect overt acts of treason and sedition, was carried, on the second reading, by 452 against 25, being a majority of 417. The measure is being passed rapidly through Parliament, not, however, without great objections to that clause in the bill which constitutes it felony, "when and where speaking, tending to levy war, or by force or constraint upon, to stir up foreigners to invade the Kingdom," which has been qualified, by a proviso. The insertion of this clause has been strongly objected to by the circumstances of the moment have created such alarm that Ministers have carried the measure, with the support of all parties in the House, excepting about thirty-five members, who hold extreme opinions.

It becomes of the highest importance for our commercial prospects, that it should be clearly understood that there is no danger whatever that the peace of the country will be greatly disturbed. Political outbreaks, arising from deep distress, may occur in some densely populated cities; but with the restoration of trade and general employment of the people, the chief political causes will vanish, and the position of the United Kingdom, amongst other nations of the world will be even improved and consolidated.

In various parts of the country public meetings are called for the purpose of presenting loyal addresses to her Majesty.

IRELAND

The usual weekly meeting of the Old Irelanders was held at Conciliation Hall on the 10th instant. Mr. T. Atkins in the chair. Mr. M. O'Connell proposed the admission of Mr. J. C. Latouche, a well known member of a well known family in this city. A requisition to the Lord Mayor, to call a meeting to enable the citizens to express their disapprobation of the spy system, was adopted; and a resolution "condemning the new Government bill respecting treason was also passed. It was referred to the committee to take the opinion of counsel on the Convention Act, in order that, if possible, the council of 300 may meet. A gentleman, named Mr. Kenney, opposed the taking of counsel's opinion, as O'Connell had started the idea, but the former course was adopted, for Mr. Maurice O'Connell stated that his father had never been able to complete the plan in detail. Mr. Galway brought up an address to the Lord Mayor, praying him to take the state of the country into his consideration, and complaining of the arming of the Dublin Society and of Trinity College. Mr. O'Connell called the attention of the association to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Confederation, admitting "to membership all enrolled members of the Conciliation Hall, on the same terms as members of the Confederation." It was also intimated that seats would be reserved at the meeting of the Confederation for the accommodation of the members of Conciliation Hall. Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) wished to warn every member of the association against accepting that invitation, or making use of the privileges (if privileges they were) thus offered by the Confederation. (Hear, hear.) The safety of the association consisted entirely in keeping strictly within the letter of the law, and he hoped none of its members would directly or indirectly sanction or identify themselves with any of the proceedings of the Confederation. After some further business, the report for the week was announced to be £52.

Sir Charles Napier was present during the latter portion of the proceedings. A very influential meeting of the inhabitants of the County Louth took place on the 9th instant in Dundalk, in relation to the Repeal. The attendance was very large, and the speakers were Captain Seaver, H. de Verdon, Esq., J. P. N. Markey Esq., J. P., and several Roman Catholic clergymen. Resolutions expressive of sympathy for Messrs. Mitchell, Meagher, and O'Brien, were unanimously passed.

The Confederates of Cork met on the 10th instant, and formed themselves into a "Polytechnic Club" for the city, every member to have a rifle and to practise himself in its use. The Repealers of Belfast met, and passed resolutions in favor of the Confederation, on the 7th instant. The authorities, however, disturbed the meeting, which was a penance, only, by the application of a well-filled water hose.

The Very Rev. Dr. Yore, one of the Roman Catholic Vicars-General in the diocese of Dublin, had an interview, by appointment, with the Earl of Clarendon on the 8th inst. It is rumored that his excellency was anxious to ascertain the opinion of the reverend gentleman, who enjoys great popularity among the repeal party, with respect to the actual state of public opinion as denominated by his personal observation. Dr. Yore, it is said, was extremely explicit. He stated that to his knowledge no concession short of Repeal would or should satisfy the people; that he was of opinion that although there were no grounds to apprehend an immediate outbreak, he could not answer for the consequences of delay; and that for his (Dr. Yore's) part he had no confidence in his excellency's administration since the period he filled the office of ambassador at Madrid, (alluding to the part Lord Clarendon took in the Borrow Bible affair).

The interview which Mr. John O'Connell went over to solicit with Lord John Russell upon the affairs of Ireland took place on Wednesday, at his lordship's residence, Clarendon-place, in the presence of Sir Wm. Somerville.

Lord John Russell stated at the beginning of the interview that while quite disposed to hear Mr. O'Connell's views, he was not prepared to state the resolves of the government.

Mr. John O'Connell then proceeded to remark upon the state of Ireland, and suggested immediate attention to the following points, viz:—

1. Relief, by distribution of food, to be given in the distressed districts for the next few months at least.

2. A measure of tenant right.

3. The colleges act and other matters, respecting which the government were at variance with the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland generally, to be reconsidered, with a view to a settlement satisfactory to all parties.

4. Leave to be given to have the Repeal bill brought in.

5. Abandonment of the prosecutions.

Mr. J. O'Connell added the following, as matters to be subsequently taken up, viz:—

6. Amendment of the post law.

7. Allocation of purposes of charity and education, of the revenues of the Established Church, saving life interests.

Lord John Russell and Sir W. Somerville, entered into earnest discussion upon some of these points, and put various questions from time to time, which Mr. J. O'Connell answered to the best of his ability.

In reference to the food question, Sir Wm. stated that in fact of the most distressed unions of the west, £2000 per week were being expended in relief.

Mr. J. O'Connell remarked upon the terrible scenes of starvation that were, nevertheless, occurring, and the inefficiency of the poor law even were not administered—the great misery of the small ratepayers, the distressing levies made upon them, with the parade of military and police, &c. &c.

An hour was spent in discussion without any specific result. Lord John Russell adhering to his intimation that he was not then prepared to say anything of the intentions of the government. At parting, Mr. J. O'Connell assured the noble lord that it was a large measure of concession were now brought forward for Ireland—in particular, if of the nature of those on which he had spoken—the most beneficial effects for the peace and happiness of both countries would be the result. (Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

DENMARK.—Hostilities have seriously commenced between the forces of Denmark and those of Schleswig-Holstein. A very fierce battle had been fought, in which the Danes had a decided superiority in numbers, as well as in cavalry and artillery. The Schleswig-Holstein army was defeated. The loss of life has been very great on both sides.

The Prussian Government have received orders to drive out the Danes of Schleswig. This being done, the King of Denmark is to be informed that shall be, in retaliation for this step, on the part of the German powers, stop the passage of the Sound, the Prussian forces would immediately advance into the Danish territories and vigorously prosecute the war.

Throughout all Europe the greatest excitement continues to prevail. The general marching of the troops for offensive or defensive operations, the actual hostilities going on in Lombardy, the threatening aspect of the quarrel respecting the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and the vast preparations of Russia and France, all contribute to keep up a state of confusion and anxiety which, for the mercantile interest, especially those in relation with France and Germany, is highly distressing.

FRANCE.—The election of officers of the National Guard in Paris has reassured the public; and, combined with the financial measures of the Provisional Government, tended to revive confidence. Disorder still prevails in some of the departments, but is being repressed. Lamartine and his colleagues met with greater union and energy as they find their grasp of authority become firmer.

It is stated in the French journals that, besides the principal army of the Alps, two corps of observation were to be immediately formed. One of from 15,000 to 18,000 men, on the frontier of the Pyrenees, the other of 5,000 men only, on the frontier of the north.

A rumor floated about this morning that the French Government would be unable to go on for more than ten or twelve days without coming to a bankruptcy. This report gained credit as the day advanced, and is now generally believed. Such will probably be the catastrophe in which the present financial and political crisis will issue.

THE accounts from Ireland received during the last few days, have been most satisfactory. Sedition is less bold, and addresses of loyalty to the government and crown are becoming more numerous and important.

A similar movement is at work which threatens destruction to the physical force party.

The European revolution proceeds apace, and the chances of a general war rather diminish. Austria, it is true, has proclaimed war against the sovereignty of Italy.

In the north of Europe, the differences between Denmark and its German dependencies are still unsettled; but Lord Palmerston has offered his friendly mediation to prevent the effusion of blood. We heartily wish he may succeed.

From the London Railway Record of April 15.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC AND HALIFAX & QUEBEC RAILWAYS.

While we mainly concur with the views expressed by the author of the *Standard*, we cannot but regret that the *Standard* (as limited by the exact will at least command a respectful consideration of his opinion), we would at the same time affirm that we do not see any necessity for creating the question in a spirit of partisanship or antagonism. Indeed, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon our colonial friends, that upon that rock they may dash all their prospects, and that coalition and zealous cooperation alone will insure the railway junction of the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence, through British territory, and the consequent colonization of the British empire in America.

Let us say, then, that whatever may be the fate of the value of the proposed railway, the commercial lines from St. Andrews and St. John to Quebec must and will be made, and that for several most obvious reasons.

In the first place, the stage and express lines through the province of Maine, as have in this period successfully competed with only by one equally short, as respects the transport of heavy produce from the Canadas to the sea. Second, such competition, apart from the question of distance, (the military line being about double the commercial) would be most difficult on the former, from the fact that it is greatly exposed to be shut up in winter by the heavy snows of its northern limit, which is some degree above that of the St. Andrews line. Third, the West India trade with Canada—at present carried on through the United States—could only be diverted thence by a line having its terminus as conveniently situated for that object as the ports of Maine, and, accordingly, the colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Barbadoes, strongly petitioned for Government encouragement to the St. Andrews connection.

Fourth, the present condition of British America, in its present condition of British America, is a most favorable one, in the meantime at least, the best, and the cost of the one line would be nearly double that of the other. Fifth, the formation of the St. Andrews line, in connection and in friendly cooperation with a line from St. John, will inevitably involve the future connection of Halifax, as well as of every important town of British North America. And lastly, and by no means least, the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company is already incorporated; all its preliminary expenses have been long since met, its Directors, zealous, persevering, and public spirited, have even, during the last nine months of universal depression, opened ground, and confidently prosecuted the undertaking; and it will very shortly be in a position to offer to its traders shareholders and their friends the gratifying guarantee of 6 per cent. for 25 years, made by the Company, in return of English subscribers, to a minimum dividend, in perpetuity, of 7 per cent.

Such being the facts and merits of the case, it is manifestly the interest of Halifax, as well as of St. John, to use every effort to concentrate the zeal and capital of the province upon this undertaking, which may be almost regarded as an *fait accompli*; and to regard it as the destined nucleus around and from which is to proceed the physical and economical aggrandisement of all British North America. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui compte.* Let not that first step, taken ten years ago, but arrested by unforeseen and unavoidable political circumstances—and now again vigorously followed up—be made ineffectual and of no avail by that, alas! almost proverbial failing of British colonial communities—*indifference*.

[Here follows the extracts from the article above referred to.]

*The communication of O. M. published in the *Standard* of the 8th March last.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, April 15.—The timber trade here is at present very dull, very little business having been done for the last week, except by auction. The sales on the 6th and 7th inst. were well and respectably attended, and the business done was fully equal to expectation. 108 logs Quebec Pine sold at from 12d. to 15d. per foot; 184 logs Quebec Red Pine at 15d. to 19d. per foot; 162 logs Quebec Oak at 17d. to 22d. per foot; 27 logs Elm at 17d. per foot; and 48 logs Ash at 11d. to 12d. per foot; 5645 pieces Quebec Deals and battens sold at from £5 5s. to £10 per standard, by private. A cargo of St. John Pine of fair quality, averaging 19 inches, has been sold off the quay, at 17d with stowage deals at 1d. per foot of 2 inches.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.—Agreeably to an Act of Assembly for incorporating the City of Fredericton, passed at the late session of the General Assembly, the election of the first Councilors took place in the several Wards on Monday last, the following was the result:—

Wellington Ward—William H. Odell and Geo. Lee, Jun.; St. Ann's Ward—A. T. Gilman and Harvey Garcelon; Clarendon Ward—Spafford Barker and F. W. Hatcher.

Queen's Ward—John Simpson and John S. Goy; King's Ward—Dr. James Robb, and Charles Fisher, M.P.P.

We understand that John Simpson, Esq. (Queen's Printer) was, at a meeting of the Councilors yesterday, on motion of Mr. Odell, chosen Mayor, by a unanimous vote of the Board.—*Courier*.

The Executive Council will meet tomorrow for the first time since the accession of Sir Edmund Head. The proceedings will be more than usually important, as the principles adopted by the Assembly at its last Session, will have to be applied to the Government of this Province, and consequently several important changes will be made. From what we can learn, Mr. Johnson has already resigned his seat in the Executive, not being willing to resign it. Messrs. Shore & Baillie must of course go out. It is rumored that Frederickton that these vacancies are to be supplied by Messrs. Wilnot, Fisher, and Parlow, and that each of these gentlemen is to have an office. Some difficulty is apprehended in settling upon the Attorney General; we do hope that on neither side will there be any insurmountable difficulties created; we want peace, and a good working Government, and we should be sorry, if this desire for a particular office, on the part of any one should interfere with the immediate settlement of the affair.

The new Executive will have at its disposal several important offices, which if rightly appropriated will prevent the necessity of carrying out that part of Earl Grey's despatch, which recommends salaries to be paid to such of the Executive Councilors as are not office holders. The office of Clerk of the Crown to the Councils, may properly be given to a member of the Government for this reason.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Hill will probably be retained, as we are not disposed to forget this gentleman's long connection with liberal principles in the Assembly. (New Brunswick, May 2.)

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1848

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. Harris Hatch, President.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Director this week—Wm. Whitlock.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

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.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews Steam and Manufacturing Company

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—Thomas Watt.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Lindsay.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A NEW CONTRACT has been entered into by Her Majesty's Government, for the conveyance of additional Mails between England and North America, under which Mail Steamers will be dispatched from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston, on every alternate Sunday during April, and on every alternate Saturday during May, and on every alternate Saturday during the other four months of December, January, February, and March; and, vice versa, from Boston to Halifax and Liverpool, on every alternate Sunday during May, and on every alternate Saturday during the other four months of January, February, March and April. Similar voyages, alternately with the above, will also be made to and from Liverpool and New York, touching at Halifax and other ports.

With a view of commencing the New Service on both sides on 1st January 1848, an Extra Mail will be dispatched from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th instant.

The following therefore, are the days of departure of the Mail Steamers, until the commencement of the summer service, on Saturday 1st April from Liverpool, and on Saturday 6th of May, from Boston, after which period the communication each way will be weekly.

From Liverpool	From America
Jan. 1 for New York	Jan. 1 from New York
" 15 for Boston	" 15 from Boston
" 29 for New York	" 29 from New York
Feb. 12 for Boston	Feb 12 from Boston
" 26 for New York	" 26 from New York
Mar. 11 for Boston	Mar 11 from Boston
" 25 for New York	" 25 from New York
Apr. 8 from Boston	
" 22 from New York	

A further notice will be issued to the Public as soon as the time of departure of the Mails from St. John is decided on.

General Post Office,
St. John, 14th Dec. 1847.

J. HOWE, P. M. G.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Fredericton 2d March, 1848.

THE Parish School Teachers are requested to present to the Education Committee, in expectation of admission to the Training and Model School, under the Parish School Act, until after they have made application to the Board, for admission, and been induced by the Secretary that there is a vacancy for them.

By Order of the Board.
J. GREGORY.

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1847.

WHEREAS great irregularity has existed in the issuing of Patents and Retail Licences, owing to improper persons applying to the Sessions when only a few Justices are present, and often unacquainted with the character and abilities of the applicants.

Therefore, On the 1st of August, 1847, all persons applying for a Licence must file in their applications with the Clerk of the Peace, on or before Tuesday the first day of the Term, and a copy of such list of applicants to be given to the Grand Jury, to enable them to furnish the Court with any information they may possess, and that no Licence be issued until the last day of the Session.

By order of the Sessions.

GENERAL JOBBING

Smith and Horse Shoeing

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has fitted a shop in rear of the Store for many years occupied by Mrs. Parkinson, as a blacksmith shop, and will be happy to attend to any orders in his line, and will be executed with neatness and despatch.

The Subscriber trusts from experience and knowledge of his business to merit a share of patronage.

D. LAUGHLIN.
St. Andrews, Dec. 9, 1847.

BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR &c.

JUST received from BOSTON and NEW YORK, and for sale by the Subscriber.

30 Half & 3/4 Barrels Buckwheat FLOUR,
5 Boxes and 1 Case New York CHEESE,
50 Bags Corn MEAL,
10 Doz. CHAIRS, Rocking Chairs, Children's Chairs.

ROBERT KER.

Mail Robbery!

THE undersigned are the numbers of some of the notes contained in the money letters abstracted from the Mails in April and May last. Any person having any of the same in his possession, or who can give any information respecting them, is requested to communicate with the Deputy Postmaster General, St. John, or with the nearest Postmaster.

1 Note, Montreal Bank, No. 132 A.	\$12 10
1 " ditto ditto, " 7472 "	0 10
1 " ditto ditto, " 23,629 D.	0 5
1 " Montreal City Bank, No. 4,494 A.	5 0
1 " British North American, " 5,340 "	5 0
1 " Bank, Halifax, " 36,185 "	1 0
1 " ditto, Quebec, " 2,514 "	1 0
1 " Province of Nova-Scotia, 1,255 "	1 0
1 " ditto, " 2,514 "	1 0
1 " Bank of Nova-Scotia, Halifax, 1,094 "	5 0

J. HOWE.
General Post Office,
St. John, 21st Sept. 1847.

STEVENSON'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public that he has opened a HOTEL, (strictly on abstinence principles) at the corner of William and Queen Streets, St. Andrews, where every attention will be given to make those who may visit this establishment comfortable. The House has been fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers and permanent boarders, and is situated in a pleasant part of the Town only a short distance from the Steamboat wharf.

Good stabling. JAMES STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 23, 1847.

Ploughs, Ploughs.

JUST Received—G. Superior center Draft Ploughs.

W. WHITLOCK
Oct. 10, 1847.



SHERIFF'S SALES

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

Real Estate of Henry Seelye, 17th June Do George Wilson 1st July Do James Curran

Take will by Public Auction on Saturday the 17th day of June 1848, 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 Henry Seelye, of, in and to that certain lot of land, situated on the Portage, on the Lower Falls of the Magalloway river, in the Parish of St. George, with the House and other buildings thereon, now occupied by the said Henry Seelye, and lying between Properties owned by S. G. Andrews Esq., and Dr. Th. Mon.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of Henry Seelye, of, in and to that certain tract of land, situated in the parish of Penfield, containing 2000 acres, granted to the said Henry Seelye, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 26th Sept. 1838.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of William Ker, Thomas Turner, and John McKean, Trustees of James Rait Esq., endorsed to levy £1300 14s 3d, with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
30th Nov. 1847.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 17th day of JUNE 1848, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of GEORGE WILSON, to that certain lot or parcel of land situated and lying at the Upper Mills, in the Parish of Saint Stephen, beginning at a stake on corner 10 rod from the North East corner of the Bank and Ames House, thence running S. 80° E. with the road leading from the House formerly occupied by G. Wilson D. King to the mill, four rods thence southerly at right angles with said road, southerly, thence westerly parallel with the said road, thence northerly ten rods until it meets the first mentioned corner, containing about a quarter of an acre, with all and singular the buildings & erections thereon.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Deane Burton, endorsed to levy £414 10s. with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
November 30, 1847.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 14 day of July, 1848, 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 James Curran, of, in and to the following Lots of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Stephen, to-wit: Lot 1, containing the line of the road leading from Milltown to Milltown, at the westerly end of the lot of land occupied by the United States Society, thence running back from said road northerly in the line of the said Society's Lot, and line of land occupied by John Ray, about 8 rods to land occupied by John Simpson, thence on Simpson's line N. W. 34 feet, thence southerly parallel with the first named line, to the line of the road aforesaid, thence on the line of said road to the place of beginning.

2d, The one undivided third part of that certain Lot, situate in Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, and land owned by James Albee, Jr. southerly by the highway, northerly by land in the occupation of Samuel Berry, and northerly by land owned by the heirs of David Wright, with a part of the Dwelling House, and other erections on said Lot.

3d, And the Lot called the Mill Lot, situate about one mile above Milltown.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of James McDowell, endorsed to levy £133 2s. 8d. Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Dec. 21, 1847.

DAILY STAGE,

DAILY STAGE,

BETWEEN

ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN

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

No exertion will be spared to make the passengers comfortable.

THOS. HARDY,
Nov. 12

Mail Contractor

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 Seeger's Hotel, Fredericton and Ross' and Coplands Hotels, St. Andrews. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers, and any package committed to his charge will be carefully attended to.

JOSEPH E. VITT
St. Andrews, 12th May, 1848.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED STATES
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

This long established Institution has for more than twenty eight 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, Mar. 25 THOMAS SIME.

BAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS

JUST received a large supply of B. A. Bahnestock's Vermifuge, for expelling WORMS, from the system, a medicine admitted by all who are acquainted with it, and can be recommended as an effective 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

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals.—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh Edition.

The prices of the RE-VIEWS are less than one third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up they afford all that advantage of the originals over the English reader.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$2.00 per ann.
For any two, do 3.00 "
For any three, do 4.00 "
For any four of the Reviews, 5.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine, 5.00 "
For Blackwood's & the 4 Reviews, 16.00 "

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All communications should be addressed to LEONARD SCOTT & Co. Publishers, 112 Fulton St. New York.

January, 1847.

MR. HOUGHTON, TAILOR, &c.

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

St. Andrews March 3, 1847.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of McMinn & Alexander,

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment to Robert Alexander, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and by whom all claims justly due by the Firm will be settled.

GEORGE McMINN,
ROBERT ALEXANDER

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JOSEPH E. VITT
St. Andrews, 12th May, 1848.

ALL MAY BE CURED

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS

Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq., "Chronicle" (Lancaster), West India, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of the Island especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your ointment, and having forwarded great numbers of the impure benedict some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found to be in several cases, in cure Sore and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in the Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running sores about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other Medicines before the use of yours, but all of which did him no good, but your ointment, which he used, and he is now, by your means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN, of a respectable Firm, at the City of London, 1845.

PILES, FISTULAS, AND BRUISES, DO NOT—A liberal discount made to retailers.

THOMAS SIME
Agent for the Proprietors.

St. Andrews June 3, 1845

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ROBERT ALEXANDER

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 Seeger's Hotel, Fredericton and Ross' and Coplands Hotels, St. Andrews. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers, and any package committed to his charge will be carefully attended to.

JOSEPH E. VITT
St. Andrews, 12th May, 1848.

THE GREATEST SALE

OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

A VERY WONDERFUL CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND STOMACH

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Charles Wilson, Esq., "Chronicle" (Lancaster), West India, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Having taken your Pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having forwarded great numbers of the impure benedict some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found to be in several cases, in cure Sore and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in the Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running sores about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other Medicines before the use of yours, but all of which did him no good, but your ointment, which he used, and he is now, by your means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON, of a respectable Firm, at the City of London, 1845.

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THOMAS SIME
Agent for the Proprietors.

St. Andrews June 3, 1845

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January, 1847.

MR. HOUGHTON, TAILOR, &c.

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

St. Andrews March 3, 1847.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of McMinn & Alexander,

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment to Robert Alexander, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and by whom all claims justly due by the Firm will be settled.

GEORGE McMINN,
ROBERT ALEXANDER

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JOSEPH E. VITT
St. Andrews, 12th May, 1848.

A Schedule showing which the Mails at the St. Andrews days on which they between March and June

Due at St. Andrews

TUESDAY

29th March, 6 P.M.

11th April

24 May

9th "

16th "

23rd "