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# The Standard.

Vol. 14

No. 4

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12 6d in Advance.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1847.

[15] at the end of the Year

## POETRY.

### From the Light Ship.

#### TEMPT ME NOT.

BY BENJAMIN KING BROWN.

Away, the ardent, deceitful wine,  
Bring not the cup to me  
O, tempt not lips as pure as mine,  
To bathe in misery  
I hear thee  
The mournful voice  
Of agony  
They pierce my soul,  
They're in that bowl,  
O, tempt not me  
I see thee  
The frantic demon laugh I hear,  
In fiend-like mockery  
See, in the goblet's brim a tear  
O, bring it not to me  
That tear was shed  
From woman's breast,  
In anguish sore  
That fatal bowl,  
Has pierced her soul,  
I see thee

Tell me no more that wine inspires  
The heart with love and wit  
For love me'er warms in quenchless fires,  
Nor wit glows in deceit  
This death, 'tis death,  
Each zephyr's breath,  
That hurries o'er the sea,  
Bears orphan's moans,  
And widows' groans,  
Drain, wine, by thee!

### THE POET'S RESOLVE.

BY FRANKLIN R. KELLY, ESQ.

Just like a pensive prelate,  
A modern poet lay,  
Beside the far-famed Helicon,  
Dreading his hours away.

He dared not mount Pegasus,  
Or seize the magic rein;  
For the sight of Mount Parnassus  
Turned his feeble brain.

Twice thus he sat in musing mood,  
Beside those waters bright—  
Passing his time in solitude,  
And half disposed to write.

At length he took a scanty scroll,  
Of old writing paper,  
But his poetic fire, poor soul,  
Vanished in the vapor.

"I am resolved," said he, "henceforth,  
No more to court the muse;  
I think my while it is not worth,  
So let these words be chosen."

WILL SAID.—The editor of the Boston Chron-  
icle has the right idea with regard to "stitch in-  
time."

"Show me the wale that's on the watch  
For every little rent or scratch,  
And cure it with a timely patch."

Before you know it,  
She is a woman fit to match  
A good old maid or poet.

### ST. JOHN, Jan. 16.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—During the present week  
the Anniversary Services of the St. John South,  
North, and Carlton Auxiliary Missionary Society  
have been held. The Ministers who took part in  
these services were those residing in the City, name-  
ly, the Rev. Messrs. Daniel and Sutcliffe, and the  
Rev. Mr. Rife, of Charlottetown; and also the Rev.  
Messrs. Hennigar, of St. Stephen, and Pickles, of  
St. Andrew.

In the South Circuit, namely Germain Street and  
Centenary Church, in addition to the above named  
Ministers, the Rev. Messrs. Callaway, Independent,  
Irving, Presbyterian; and Robinson, Baptist,  
took part in the Meetings. Also, the Hon. Mr.  
Wilmut of Fredericton, who delivered a most ef-  
fective address at the Germain street meeting on  
Thursday evening, and presided with his usual abili-  
ty at the Centenary Chapel on Thursday evening.  
The cause of Missions at these meetings was most  
nobly advocated. The addresses of the Minis-  
ters were listened to with attention and evident-  
ly with great delight. As an evidence of the effect  
produced, the Collections were more than twice the  
amount of last year, reaching the respectable sum  
of £63.

We are informed that both in Portland and Car-  
leton, the Collections are largely in advance of last  
year, showing that the cause of Missions is acquir-  
ing additional hold of the public mind and commu-  
nity, that when a cause is earnestly made out, when  
the wants of the world are pressing set forth, when  
a generous response will be found in the heart of the religious public, and the liberal man  
will devise liberal things.

Considering the numerous appeals which have  
been made on the Wesleyan Congregation in this  
City for different local objects, during the last six  
months the proceeds of the Missionary Anniversary  
just closed are highly creditable. [NEW BRUN-  
SWICK.]

[From Blackwoods Magazine for December.]

### MILDRED—A TALE.

CHAPTER II.

Between two and three years have elapsed,  
and our scene changes from the country town of  
Winborne to the gay and pleasant capital of  
Belgium.

Mr. and Miss Bloomfield had made a bold,  
and, for them, quite a tremendous resolution,  
to take a trip upon the Continent, which  
should extend as far as their courage held out.  
The pleasure and profit this would af-  
ford them, was no mean inducement to the  
enterprise. Mr. Bloomfield judged that his  
wand, after the course of studies he had  
pursued, and the proficiency he had attained in  
most feminine accomplishments, was ripe to  
take advantage of foreign travel. Mr.  
Bloomfield, judged wisely; but Miss Bloom-  
field, neither judged, nor was, perhaps, capab-  
le of judging how far, in fact, the mind of  
his niece had advanced, or what singular good  
use she had made of her own neglected educa-  
tion. She had been grappling with all sorts of  
books—of philosophy and of science, as well  
as of history and poetry. But that cheerful  
quietude which distinguished her manner,  
concealed these more strenuous efforts of her  
mind. She never talked for display—and she  
had, indeed, no arena for display—and the  
wish for it was never excited in her mind.  
What she read and thought, she revolved in  
herself, and was perfectly content. How it  
might have been had she lived amongst those  
who would have called her forth, and over-  
whelmed her with praise, it would be difficult  
to tell. As it was, Mildred Willoughby pre-  
sented to the imagination the most fascinat-  
ing combination of qualities it would be pos-  
sible to put together. A young girl of most  
exquisite beauty (she had grown paler than  
when we last saw her, but this had only given  
increased lustre to her blue eye) of  
manners the most unaffected—of a temper  
always cheerful, always tranquil—was fami-  
liar with trains of deep reflection—possessed  
a practised intellect and really cultivated mind.  
In this last respect, there was not a single  
person in all Winborne or its neighbourhood  
who had divined her character. That she  
was a charming girl, though a little too pale  
—very amiable, though a little too reserved—  
of a temper provokingly calm, for she was  
not, ruffled even where she ought to be—and  
that she sang well, and played well; such  
would have been the summary of her good  
qualities from her best and most intimate  
friends. She was now enjoying, with her  
uncle and aunt—but in a manner how differ-  
ent from theirs!—the various novelties, great  
and small, which a foreign country presents  
to the eye.

Those who, in their travels, estimate the  
importance of any spot by its distance from  
difficulties of access, will hardly allow such a  
place as Brussels to belong to foreign parts.  
It is no more than an excursion to Margate:  
it is but a day's journey. True; but your  
day's journey has brought you to another  
people—to another religion. We are persua-  
ded that a man shall travel to Timbuctoo, and  
he shall not gain for himself a stronger im-  
pression of novelty, than a sober Protestant  
shall procure by entering the nearest country  
where the Roman Catholic worship is in full  
practice. He has seen cathedrals—many and  
beautiful—but they were mere architectural  
monuments, half deserted, one corner only  
employed for the modest service of his church  
—the rest a noble space, for the eye to tra-  
verse, in which he has walked, hat in hand,  
mediating on past times and the middle ages.  
But if he cross the Channel (those past times  
—they have come back again; those middle  
ages—he is in the midst of them). The empty  
cathedral has become full to overflowing;  
there are the lights burning in mid-day, and  
he hears the Latin chant, and sees high priests  
in gorgeous robes making mystic evolutions  
about the altar; and there is the incense and  
the sprinkling of holy water, and the tinkling  
bell, and whatever the Jew or the Pagan has  
in times past bequeathed to the Christian.  
Or let him only look up the street. Here  
comes, tottering in the air, upon the shoulders  
of its pious porters, Our Lady herself, with  
the Holy Child, in one arm, and her sceptre  
in the other; and the golden crown upon her  
head. Here she is in her gay robe, stiff  
with embroidery, and gay with lace, and decked  
with tinsel ornaments beyond our power  
of description. If the character of the festi-  
val require it, she is borne by six or eight  
maidens clad in white, with wreaths of white  
roses on their heads; and you hear it whis-  
pered, as they approach, that such a one is  
the beautiful Countess of G—, and, con-  
fessing or not, there is amongst those bearers a face  
very beautiful, notwithstanding that the heat  
of the day, and a burthen of no light weight  
has somewhat deranged the proportions of the  
red and white which had been so cunningly  
laid on. And then comes the canopy, of cloth  
of gold borne over the bare head of the vene-  
rable priest, who holds up to the people, en-  
closed in a silver case, imitative of rays of  
glory, the sacred host; holds it up with both  
hands, and fastens both his eyes devoutly  
on the back of it; and boys in their scarlet  
tunics, covered with white lace, are swinging  
the censers before it; and the shorn priests on  
each side, with lighted tapers in their hands,  
tall as staves, march, chanting forth—we re-  
gard to say, with more vehemence than melo-  
dy.

Not all this strange enough? The state-  
carriage of the King of the Ashantees was,  
some years ago, captured in war, and exhibi-  
ted in London; and a curious vehicle it was,  
with its peacocks' feathers, and its large glass  
beads hung round the roof to glitter and jingle  
at the same time. But the royal carriage  
of the Ashantees, or all that the court of the  
Ashantees could possibly display, is not half  
so curious, half so strange to our meditative  
spirit, as this image of the Holy Virgin met  
as it parades the streets, or seen afterwards  
deposited in the centre of the temple, sur-  
rounded by pots of flowers, real and artificial,  
by vases filled with lilies of glazed mushu,  
and altogether tricked out with such deco-  
rations as a child would lavish on its favourite  
doll if it had an infinite supply of tinsel.

"And they worship that!"  
"No," exclaims some very candid gen-  
tlemen. "No, sir, they by no means wor-  
ship it; and you must be a very narrow-mind-  
ed person if you think so. Such images are  
employed by the Catholics as representatives,  
as symbols only—visible objects to direct his  
worship to that which is invisible." O most  
candid of men! and most liberal of Protestants!  
We do not say that Dr. Wiseman or M.  
Chateaubriand worship images. But just  
step across the water—we do not ask you to  
travel into Italy or Spain, where the sym-  
bols are ten times more violent—just walk  
into some these churches in Belgium, and use  
your own eyes. It is but a journey of four-  
teen hours; and if you are one of those  
who wish to bring into our own church the  
more frequent use of form and ceremony and  
visible symbol, it will be the most salutary  
journey you ever undertook. Meanwhile  
consider, and explain to us, why it is—images  
are understood to have only this symboli-  
cal function—that one image differs so much  
from another in honour and glory. This  
Virgin, whom we have seen parade the streets  
—is well received—and highly respected;—  
there are other Virgins—ill-favoured, too, and  
not at all fit to act as representatives of any-  
thing feminine—who are infinitely more hon-  
oured and observed. The sculpture of Mi-  
chael Angelo never wins so much devotion  
as you shall see paid here, in one of their in-  
numerable churches, to a dark, rude, and  
odious misrepresentation of Christ. They  
put a mantle on it of purple cotton, edged  
with white, and a red in its hand, and they  
come one after the other, and kiss its dark  
feet; and mothers bring their infants, and  
put their soft lips to the wound that the nail  
made, and then depart with full sense of an  
act of piety performed. And take this into  
account, that such an act of devotion is no casual  
enthusiasm, no outbreak of passionate piety  
overleaping the bounds of reason; it is done  
systematically, methodically; the woman comes  
with her green tin cans, slung upon their  
arm, full of their recent purchases in the mar-  
ket, you see them enter—approach—put down  
the cans—kiss—take up the can, and depart.  
They have fulfilled a duty.

But we have not arrived in Brussels to for-  
mer in churches or discus theology.  
"Monsieur and the ladies will go to the  
ball to-night." It is an annual ball, the con-  
tinent, given by the Philanthropic Society for the  
benefit of the poor. Their Majesties, the  
king and the queen, will honour it with their  
presence, and it is especially patronized by  
your fair countrywomen.

Enough, said Mr. Bloomfield, we will cer-  
tainly go the ball. To be in the same room  
with a living king and queen—it is an oppor-  
tunity by no means to be lost.

And then, said Miss Bloomfield, it is an  
act of charity.

This species of charity is very prevalent at  
Brussels. You dance there out of pure com-  
miseration. It is an excellent invitation, this  
gay benevolence. You give, and you make  
no sacrifice; you buy balls and concerts with  
the money you drop into the beggar's hat;  
charity is all sweetness. Poverty itself wears  
quite a festive air; the poor are the farmers-  
general of our pleasures; it is they who give  
the ball. Long live the dance! Long live the  
poor!

They drove to the ball-room in the Rue Du-  
cale. They enter an oblong room, spacious,  
of good proportions, brilliantly lit up with  
gazes of all artificial lights—the legitimate  
was candle, thickly clustered in numerous  
chandeliers. Two rows of Corinthian col-  
umns support the roof, and form a sort of ar-  
cade on either side for spectators or the pro-  
menade, the open space in the centre being  
of course, devoted to the dance. At the upper  
end is a raised dais with chairs of state for  
their Majesties. What, in day-time, were  
windows filled with large mirrors, most com-  
modiously reflecting the fair forms that stand

or pass before them. How smooth is the in-  
laid polished floor! and how it seems to fore-  
tell the dance for which its wide space is so  
well prepared! No furniture of any kind  
here; no useless decorations. Some  
cushioned forms covered with crimson velvet,  
son, immense vases occupying the corners  
of the room filled with exotic plants, and all  
that could be admitted in a small gallery  
over the floor, strikes up the national air,  
and the royal party, attended by their suite,  
proceed through the centre of the room show-  
ing right and left. They take their seats—  
That instant the national air changes to a rap-  
id waltz, and in the twinkling of an eye the  
whole of that spacious floor is covered thick  
with the whirling multitude. The sole Mr.  
Bloomfield, to whom such a scene is quite a  
novelty, grows giddy with the mere view of  
it. He looks with all his might, but he might  
have a hundred pairs of eyes to watch the  
manoeuvres of this dance. One couple after an-  
other appear and vanish as if by enchantment.  
He sees a bewitching face—he strives to fol-  
low it—impossible!—in a minute fifty sub-  
stitutes are presented to him—it is lost in a liv-  
ing whirlpool of faces.

To me long accustomed to the quiet and  
monotony of a country life, it would be diffi-  
cult to present a spectacle more novel and  
striking than this of a public ball-room; and  
though for such a novelty it was not neces-  
sary to cross the water, yet assuredly in his own  
country, Mr. Bloomfield would never have  
been present at such a spectacle. We go  
abroad as much to throw ourselves for a time  
into new manners of life, as to find new scenes  
of existence. He stood bewildered. Some  
two hundred couples gyrating like mad be-  
fore him. Sometimes the number would thin,  
and the fervour of the movement abate—the  
floor began in parts to be visible—the storm  
and the whirlwind were dying away. But a  
fresh impulse again seized on both musicians  
and dancers—the throng of these gentle de-  
vils, of three amiable muses, became  
denser than ever—the movement more for-  
ceful—the music seemed to madden them and  
to grow and itself; he shut his eyes, and  
dear little quite dizzy from the scene.

It is a singular phenomenon, this waltz, re-  
tained as it is in the very heart of our cold  
and punctilious civilization. How have we  
contrived, amidst our quiet refinement and  
fastidious delicacy, to preserve an amusement  
which has in it the very spirit of the Chero-  
kee. I believe that there is nothing sentimental  
—nothing at all, in the waltz. In this re-  
spect, manna need have no alarm. It is the  
mere excitement of rapid movement—a dex-  
terous, and delicious rotation. It is the en-  
thusiasm only of the feet—the ecstasy of mere  
motion. Yes! just at that moment when, on  
the extended arm of the cavalier, the soft and  
rounded arm of his partner is placed so gen-  
tly and so gracefully—as for the hand upon the  
whirlstone waist no electricity comes that  
way—just then there may be a slight emo-  
tion which would be dangerous if prolonged;  
but the dance begins, and there is no room  
for any other rapture than that of its own  
swift and giddy course. There are no beat-  
ings of the heart after that; only pulsations  
of the great artery.

Found, where it is, it is certainly a remark-  
able phenomenon, this waltz. Look now at  
that young lady—how cold, formal, stately!  
—how she has been trained to act the little  
queen amongst her admirers and flatterers!  
See what a reticence, in all her demeanour.  
Even feminine curiosity, if not subdued, has  
been dissimulated; and though she notes  
everything and everybody, and can describe  
when she returns home, the dress of half the  
ladies in the room, it is with an eye that  
seems to notice nothing. Her head has just  
been released from the hair-dresser, and every  
hair is elaborately adjusted. To the very  
holding of an enormous language "found as  
my shield," which of itself seems to forbid  
all thoughts of motion—everything has been  
arranged and re-arranged. She sits like an  
amazon figure; she speaks, it is true, and  
she smiles as she speaks; but evidently the  
smile and the speech have no natural connex-  
ion with one another; they coexist, but they  
have both been quite separately studied, pre-  
pared, permitted. Well the waltz strikes up,  
and at a word from that bowing gentleman,  
himself, a piece of awful formality, this pale,  
slow and graceful automaton has risen.  
Where is she now? She is gone—vanished—  
—transformed! She is now here to be seen.  
But in her head there is a breathless girl,  
with dashed cheeks, ringlets given to the  
wind, dress flying all abroad, spinning round  
the room, darting diagonally across it, whirl-  
ling fast as her little feet can carry her—faster,  
faster. For it is her more powerful cavalier,  
who holding her firmly by the waist, sustains  
and augments her speed.

Perhaps some ingenious mind may disco-  
ver a profound philosophy in all this; per-  
haps, by retaining this authorized outlet for  
the mere rage of movement, the rest of civil-  
ized life is better protected against any dis-  
turbance of that quietude of deportment which  
is so essential to maintain.

But if the waltz appeared to Mr. Bloom-  
field like dancing gone mad, the quadrille

which divided the evening with it, formed a  
sort of compensation by carrying matters to  
the opposite extreme. A fly in a glue-pot  
moves with about the same alacrity, and ap-  
parently the same amount of pleasure, as did  
the dancers this evening in their crowded  
quadrille. As no one, of course, could be  
permitted to stand with his back to royalty,  
they were arranged, not in squares, but in  
two long files off in a country dance. The  
few couples that stood near their Majesties,  
were allowed a reasonable share of elbow-  
room, and could get through their evolutions  
with tolerable composure. But as the line  
receded from this point the dancers stood  
closer and closer together, and at the other  
extremity of the room it became nothing less  
than a dense crowd; a crowd where people  
were making the most persevering and inge-  
nuous efforts to accomplish the most spiritless  
of movements—with a world of paining just  
crawling in and out again. The motions of  
this dancing crowd viewed from a proper ele-  
vation, would exactly resemble those slow  
and mysterious evolutions one sees, on close  
examination in the brown dust of a cheese, in  
that condition which some people call ripe,  
and others rotten.

As to Miss Bloomfield, she keeps her eyes,  
for the most part on the king and queen—  
Having expected to see them rise and join the  
dance, she was somewhat disappointed to find  
them retain their seats, the king chancing to a  
lady at his right, the queen to a lady on her  
left. Assuredly, if there were any one in the  
assembly who had come there out of charity,  
it was their Majesties. Or rather, they were  
there in performance of one of the duties of  
royalty, perhaps not the least difficult, that of  
showing itself in public on certain occasions.  
When they rose, it was to take their leave,  
which they were doubtless very glad to do.  
Nor, indeed, were those who had been most  
attracted by the advertised presence of their  
Majesties sorry to witness their departure.  
They would carry many a way with them—  
there would be more room for the dance—and  
the quadrille could reassume its legitimate  
form.

But Mildred—what was she doing or think-  
ing all this time? [To be continued.]

### CASTLE OF SAN JUAN DULOA.

The following remarks on this celebrated Cas-  
tle, are copied from a New York paper, and show  
the impossibility of the Americans capturing it.

San Juan D'Ulla, it should be remembered,  
is not only one of the strongest, but also  
one of the best fortified positions in the world;  
and we believe it is the opinion of the ablest  
engineers and naval officers that in an open  
fair attack by sea, the whole force of the Amer-  
ican navy on the Mexican coast would not  
be sufficient to take it. That it is impossi-  
ble we do not believe. We can take Vera  
Cruz and reduce the Castle by hunger or  
storm; it under cover of a combined attack by  
land and sea. But against any mere naval  
attack this Castle is prepared to resist any  
naval armament that can be brought to bear  
on it. Its capture by the French affords no  
criterion by which to estimate its strength.  
It was then taken by accident, not by strat-  
agem or force—as is shown by the report of  
the French engineers. The French had three  
frigates and one corvette, mounting in the ag-  
gregate 154 guns—all 33-pounders—and two  
bomb vessels, each having two mortars. The  
French were allowed to tow their frigates to  
their position—a manoeuvre occupying two  
hours—without being annoyed by a single  
shot. During the action the Mexicans used  
but 19 guns, whose aggregate salivary would  
make the average of each less than a sixteen  
pounder. It thus appears that besides the  
four mortars, the French had 184 guns to  
about eight of the Mexicans. This was esti-  
mated by engineers that one gun on a battery  
will equal in execution ten guns aloft; that in  
this case the French naval force was more  
than twenty to one against the force of the  
Castle. The French kept up an incessant  
fire for six hours, throwing upwards of 127  
tons of bomb shells, Paishian and solid shot,  
and during this time the only damage re-  
ceived by the Mexicans was from the explosion of  
their own magazines, which happened to be  
left without bomb proof coverings. The por-  
tation was safe against the shots of the enemy,  
but was not safe against its own magazines,  
thus, exactly exposed to the bombs of the  
French.

But at present the Castle of San Juan D'  
Ulla is in a very different state. It has now  
sixty powder magazines, well protected by  
bomb proof coverings. An ammunition  
provisions are sufficient to endure a siege of  
some months, and it is garrisoned with a full  
complement of men and skilled engineers and  
well-trained officers. Since the attack of the  
French there have been erected water bat-  
teries mounting upwards of 50 heavy guns, and  
within the Castle are stationed 200 guns, prin-  
cipally 32 and 42 pounders. Among these  
are several throwing 61-pound Paishian shells,  
and we understand one 100-pounder. The  
average calibre of these guns will probably  
equal that of the guns in the American navy.  
To fulfil then the maxim of naval tactics,  
which requires ten guns within wooden walls  
we need a naval armament of 2500 guns.







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Newfoundland.  
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School.—The An-  
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**A BILL.**  
To authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to make further provision for the payment of the High Sheriff of that County.  
**WHEREAS** by the Laws now in force there are doubts whether the Sessions of the respective Counties in this Province can allow to the High Sheriff, respectively, for their services, per annum, any sum exceeding twenty five pounds, which in the County of Charlotte has been found a very inadequate compensation for the services and responsibility of that Officer;  
**Be it therefore enacted** by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the Justices of the Peace for the said County, or the major part of them, at any General Sessions to be holden in and for the said County, are hereby fully authorized and empowered to make such additional compensation to the said High Sheriff of that County, as they in their discretion may deem right and proper, not exceeding the sum of fifty pounds per annum.

**A BILL.**  
To amend an Act, entitled, "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards, and for the better extinguishing of Fires in the Town of Saint Andrews, and to make Regulations more suitable to the same Town, and for other purposes therein mentioned."  
**WHEREAS** it is expedient to repeal the eighteenth section of the said Act, with reference to the amount authorized and required to be raised by assessment by the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte—the same being inefficient for the purposes required by the said section:  
**Be it enacted** by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, in their General Sessions, or the major part of them, are hereby authorized and required to raise by assessment such sum or sums of money not exceeding two hundred pounds in any one year, on the said town, as the Firewards from time to time, by estimate made out by them in writing and produced to the said Justices of the Peace, or the major part of them in their General Sessions, show to be necessary, over and above such fines in the said Act recited for the purposes and uses contained in the said eighteenth section; and for no other purpose.

**NOTICE.**  
**WHEREAS** it is found expedient, that there should be a Fair established in the Town of St. Andrews, such as is in practice in the Mother County:  
**Notice** is hereby Given—that application will be made to the Legislature for an Act to hold Monthly or Quarterly Fairs in the Town of St. Andrews.

**A BILL.**  
To authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the Inhabitants of the said County, to pay expenses incurred in the support of Emigrant Poor in said County.  
**Whereas** a sum of money is due to one Thomas Turner, for advances made by him for the maintenance of Emigrant Poor in said County, and there being no available means in said County for such purposes.  
**Be it therefore enacted** by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace for the said County, at any General Sessions of the Peace hereafter to be holden, to Levy and Assess a sum of Money not exceeding £ for the purpose of paying such advances so made by the said Thomas Turner, the same to be assessed, levied, collected and paid agreeably to any Act now or hereafter to be in force, for assessing, levying and collecting County Rates.

**Public Notice.**  
**WHEREAS** David Woodcock Junior, one of the Administrators of Joshua H. Woodcock, late of the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, has this day filed his Petition duly verified, in the Court of Probate for the County of Charlotte, for Licence TO SELL REAL ESTATE which the said Joshua H. Woodcock died seized of, or some part thereof for the payment of the debts due from the said Estate. **NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Heirs of the said Joshua H. Woodcock and all other persons interested, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration at a Court to be holden at the office of the Registrar of Probates, in Saint Andrews, on Saturday, the Twenty third day of January next, at the hour of noon.  
Dated the 30th day of December, 1846.  
By the Court,  
GEO. D. STREET,  
REGISTRAR.

**NOTICE.**  
**ALL** Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Kelley, of St. James, deceased, are required to present them within two calendar months, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the executors.  
PETER McGEORGE, } Executors.  
DAVID TRAFON. }  
St. Andrews, Sept. 8, 1846.

**CAUTION.**—All persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the subscriber some time in May, 1843, in favor of William Patterson for £400—as he has not received value for the same.  
WILLIAM PATTERSON, Jun.  
St. George, Dec. 28, 1846.

Wednesday, the Sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1846.  
By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.

**WHEREAS** by an order bearing date the thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty five, pursuant to the Act of Assembly intitled "An Act to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases," made upon the petition of the said John A. McPhail, setting forth a statement of his affairs as therein particularly detailed—It was ORDERED, that the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Charlotte, should call a public meeting of the Creditors of the said Petitioner, to be holden on the sixth day of November then next, for the purpose of enabling the said Petitioner to make terms with his creditors and to render an exposition of his affairs. And whereas it appears by the return of the Clerk of the Peace, that a meeting was held pursuant to the said order, and that an arrangement was entered into between the said Petitioner and his creditors pursuant to the said order, but in consequence of its not appearing upon the said return, that due proof of the notices required by law, had been made before the said Clerk of the Peace, no order for the discharge of the Petitioner can be made thereon. Now upon the presentment of a further petition of the said John A. McPhail, reciting the above circumstances, it is ordered that the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Charlotte, do call a public meeting of the Creditors of the said John A. McPhail, to be holden at the Office of the said Clerk of the Peace at Saint Andrews, in the said County, on the twenty ninth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the said Petitioner to offer a composition, or to make terms with his Creditors, and to render an exposition of his affairs.

(Signed) N. PARKER, M. R.  
In pursuance of the order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, whereof the foregoing is a true copy. **NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said John A. McPhail, will be held at my office in Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at the time and for the purposes mentioned in the said recited order. Dated the 29th day of December, 1846.  
W. HATCH,  
Clerk of the Peace, Charlotte.

**Watches, Jewellery, &c.**  
Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, an assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c., which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.  
—AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Patent Lever, Le Pen and Vertical WATCHES; Gold, Plated, and Silver Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German, and Silk & India Rubber Guards Ladies gold and fancy set BROOCHES and Rings, Gold, silver, and German Silver Pencil Cases, Gold and Plated Earrings, Red and White Coralian Earrings, gold mounted; Ladies Companion, in silver and other fashions; Silk, and Russia Leather PURSES; Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle books Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES, Silver mounted and Plain SCENT Bottles, Bronzed Ink stands, Letter Clips, Red and Fancy Sealing Wax, Thermometers, Plated and Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Snuffers and Tongs, Key Rings, Razors and Razor Straps, Tea Bells, 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, Baggammon Boards, &c. &c. Galvanic Rings, With a variety of other articles suitable for  
**NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.**  
Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted, Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.  
Expected Daily—a very fine 14 Day CLOCK.  
G. F. STICKNEY.  
30th December, 1846.

**NOTICE.**  
**TAKE NOTICE**, that a Public Meeting of the Stockholders of the **ST. ANDREWS STEAM MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY**, is requested at the office of the said Company, on SATURDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon By order of the Directors JUSTUS WETMORE, AGENT.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 28, 1846.

**Tea, Sugar, Raisins, &c.**  
**BLS. Bright SUGAR.**  
Quarter and Half Boxes fresh RAISINS, Boxes CANDLES, Boxes SOAP, Chests Pouchong & Congo TEA, 25lb. ea Pale SEAL OIL, POLLOCK FISH, &c. &c.  
Just received and for sale by  
W. WHITLOCK.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 9, 1846.

**Royal Seraphine for SALE.**  
The SERAPHINE, the property of All Saints Church, St. Andrews, is now offered for sale. This Instrument was made by GREENE London, and is of a very superior class. It can be played by fingers, and has also a Barrel which is adapted for Five Tunes; and would well suit a small Church.  
Price £35.—Apply to Rev. Dr. Alley of the Subscriber.  
J. W. STREET.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 4, 1846.

**GOLDEN FLEECE.**  
  
**FRESH ARRIVALS.**  
The subscribers, in addition to their late importations, have received by the "Commodore" from London, and by "Belmont" from Liverpool—  
**13 CASES FURS**, comprising MUFFS, BOAS, CLOAKS, CARDINALS, CAPES, VICTORIAS, Cuffs, and trimmings:  
37 cases SILK VELVETS, Ribbons, satins, stays, lace goods, millinery, Winter Gloves, and Hosiery; Oil Cloth, Denmark and Persian table covers, and Fancy Goods of every description;  
3 cases London-made COATS and SATIN VESTS;  
3 cases musical Instruments;  
5 cases black, blue, olive, and Rifle CLOTHS.  
The remainder of their **W.A.L. STOCK** to arrive by the "Great Britain" and "Kestrel" from Liverpool, and "Devon" from Glasgow.  
135 Pieces Gros de Naps, Ducapes, Ture Satins, Bonnetes, Orientals and Ottomans,  
470 do Broad & Narrow cloths, Beaver & Pilot cloths Dooskins & Buckskins;  
1230 do Printed Calicoes,  
230 do Furniture PRINTS  
1500 do Grey & white Cottons: 76 do Bedticks,  
840 pairs BLANKETS, all sizes;  
625 pieces FLANNELS, in White and Coloured Saxons, Welsh, Salisbury, ecarlet, Blue and Lancashire;  
3700 SHAWLS, in every variety: Stocks,  
270 Pieces Silk Pocket and Neck handkerchiefs;  
87 do Scotch CARPETING, in fine, superfine, 3 ply, and Brussels;  
799 do newest styles East Dress Stuffs;  
455 do Plaid and Fancy CLOAKINGS;  
700 do White Muslins in Book, Mull, Jaconet, Checked, Stippled, Swiss, Mull and Victoria Laces; Hollandes;  
2-0 do LINENS, bleached and unbleached;  
35 do Gothic and Venetian Window Blinds;  
76 do Plain, Fancy, and Twilled Cloak Linings, 2 linen Shirts, Toweling, Table Linens;  
181k and Cotton Velvets, Rich Silk Velvet and Satin Vesteings in variety;  
3 Cases Sallette and Fur CAPS;  
61 Pieces twisted Regattas;  
47 Dozen Indian and Thibet Mufflers;  
470 do Merino and Lamb's wool HOSIE; Ladies' Morning Vests and Dresses;  
136 Pieces Scotch Ginghams, Ducks and Omburgs; Rolled Jacobins; Comforts; Duvet and Watered Merinos; Fringes; Orris Lace; Furniture Ropes, Trowsers Trimmings &c.  
The remainder of the Goods, from London an extensive and select assortment of FURS and FANCY GOODS.

**DOHERTY & McAVISH.**  
Prince William street, SAINT JOHN, Queen street, Fredericton, Happy Corner, SAINT ANDREWS, And near the Bridge, SAINT STEPHEN.  
October 10, 1846.


**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.**  
**ALL** Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Archibald McEwen, deceased, (late of the Parish of St. Stephen), are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
GEORGE S. HILL,  
St. Stephen, 12th Nov. 1846. Administrator.

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.**  
**ALL** Persons having demands against the Estate of Rev. W. Cross, late of St. Stephen, Physicians, are requested to render the same to the Subscriber, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
MARY WESTON,  
St. Stephen, Nov. 16, 1846. Administrator.

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**  
THE Directors of the Charlotte County Grammar School inform the Public, that Tuition in the above Institution is now given at the following rates:  
Classics, and Mathematics, £1 0 0 per Quarter.  
E. Grammar, Geography &c. 0 15 0 "  
Reading, Writing, and " 0 10 0 "  
Arithmetic,  
The Directors trust the above low rates of Tuition will meet with general approbation. They also confidently recommend public attention to the efficient state of the School; the Principal having, from personal examination of the best schools in England, been enabled to introduce many improvements in the art of teaching; and having engaged at his own expense a competent Assistant, in order that there might be every facility in carrying out a thorough and complete system of education.  
These efforts to increase the utility of the Institution, it is hoped, will be met by a corresponding degree of patronage on the part of the Public.  
H. HATCH,  
Secretary.  
St. Andrews, November 11, 1846.

**ALEXR. T. PAUL.**  
**Attorney at Law.**  
Office in the Building occupied by his Father, in King Street, near the Record Office.  
St. Andrews, November 11, 1846.

**NOTICE.**  
The Subscriber intends to leave this country for some time, requesting all persons indebted to him, to call and settle their respective dues.  
JOHN LOCHARY,  
St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1846. [Gazette 2m]

**DAILY STAGE**  
  
**DAILY STAGE**  
BETWEEN  
ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN.  
The Subscriber respectfully tenders his best thanks for the liberal share of public patronage he has received on this route, and begs to inform the public that he has commenced running a **DAILY STAGE** between Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen; leaving Saint Andrews every morning at 6 o'clock, and returning from Saint Stephen at 2 P. M. Books kept at Ross's Hotel, St. Andrews, and at Thos. Quin's Hotel, St. Stephen.  
No exertion will be spared to make the passengers comfortable.  
THOS. HARDY,  
Nov. 12 Mail Contractor.

**Flour. Flour. Flour.**  
**125 BLS.** Superfine FLOUR, "Glenhead Brand," a prime article for family use.  
Just received and for sale by  
WM. WHITLOCK,  
Nov. 4, 1846.  
**To be Let.**  
Those STORES at WELCH POOL, formerly in the occupation of Cadwalader Curry. Apply to Mr. FARMER, Campbell, November 2, 1846.

**GRIST MILL.**  
THE Subscriber is now erecting a Grist Mill, adjoining Messrs. J. & R. Jarvis' Rope Walk, which will be in operation about the first week in January next. This Mill will grind from 150 to 160 Bushels of Oats per day, or other grain in proportion, and will have in connection with it a well built KILN, with improved Tilt head.  
Persons bringing grain to this establishment, may rely upon having it ground in a superior manner, by a capable and trustworthy Miller.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1846. C. A. BABCOCK.

**Brandy, Geneva, &c.**  
1st Dec. 1846.  
Ex Coroner from Liverpool, via St. John, the subscriber has received:  
**2 PIPES, 5 hds COGNAC BRANDY**—Martell and other approved brands;  
6 Hds. very fine Pale Hollands,  
2 Hds. best French Vinegar,  
10 Boxes Scotch, containing 1 cwt. & 1 cwt. ea.  
3 Hds. Bottled Oil,  
26 Quarter Barrels Gun Powder.  
JAMES W. STREET.  
**BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.**  
No. 425 1/2 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.  
Messrs. BARKER, BROWNE & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in the Province, that they are constantly manufacturing PIANOS of latest fashion and best description. For beauty of tone and finish, their instruments are not excelled in the United States, and they warrant them to stand the climate and keep in tune for a twelve-month. Pianos tuned and repaired.  
They respectfully solicit a call from persons from New Brunswick, (their native Province,) before purchasing elsewhere.  
Orders left at the Office of the St. Andrews Standard, will be attended to.  
C. BARKER,  
ST. J. BROWNE,  
EPHRAIM WILLARD.  
Boston, July 12, 1846.

**FOREIGN PERIODICALS.**  
REPUBLICATION 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 widespread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.  
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," "Whig"; and the "Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.  
The prices of the RE-PRINTS are less than one third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the AMERICAN over the ENGLISH reader.

**TERMS.**  
PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.  
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per ann.  
For any two, do 5.00 "  
For any three, do 7.00 "  
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 "  
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "  
For Blackwood's & the 4 Reviews, 10.00 "  
**CLUBBING.**  
Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.  
Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers.—The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail Post-paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, Post-Paid, directed to the publishers.  
N.B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post-Office law, to about one third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.  
In all the principal cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Rail Road or Water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.  
LEONARD SCOTT & Co. Publishers, 112 Fulton St. New-York.

**DAY & EVENING SCHOOL.**  
TIMOTHY F. HARLEY, grateful for the liberal encouragement he has continued to receive at his DAY SCHOOL, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he intends opening  
**An Evening School,**  
At his School House in Queen Street, on Monday November 9th.  
Hours of attendance from 6 until 9 o'clock.

**O. W. WILEY,**  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
CALAIS, MAINE.  
**MR. WILEY**, would respectfully inform the subscribers of Calais, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and the public in general, that he has taken part of the store occupied by Mr. T. J. Cope-land, where he has opened an entire new and FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.  
and where he will carry on the business in all its branches; having had ten years experience in Boston, he feels himself perfectly competent so to do.  
Grateful for former patronage he would solicit a continuance of the same, which he hopes by strict personal attention to merit.—He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render the establishment in every way worthy the public confidence.  
Physicians' prescriptions punctually and carefully attended to, and every article prepared and put up by him will be warranted genuine, and of the best quality.  
Thomsonian medicines of every kind direct from the New-England Depot, Boston, kept constantly on hand,—and for sale wholesale and retail.  
COUNTRY TRADERS.—Having made such arrangements that I can supply at very low prices, are respectfully invited to call.  
Trusses of every variety constantly on hand and for sale.  
Fainestock's and Kolmstock's genuine Vermifuge, a sure cure for Worms, for sale. Also, best Cognac Brandy—Holland Gin, Old Port Wine and New-England Rum, for sale for Medicinal purposes.  
Store opened on Sundays from 9 till 10 in the morning, Till 2 afternoon, and 5 till 6 evening.  
He is at liberty to refer to—Drs. Holmes, Blair, Porter, Smith, Barke.

**Crushed Sugar, &c.**  
**RECEIVED** PER BARQUE "PLUTUS," from Liverpool.  
Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,  
Day & Martin's BLACKING,  
Best Durham MUSTARD,  
Hulled BARLEY, SPLIT PEASE,  
CROCKERYWARE,  
Boiled Linseed OIL, &c. &c.  
August 12, 1846. W. WHITLOCK.

**NOTICE.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby Given, that the following Non Resident Property in the Parish of Saint George, has been assessed as under, for the present year, and unless the amount together with the cost of advertising &c., are paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to Law.  
JAMES BERRILL, sen. of Holt 7s 6d  
ROBERT T. CLINCH,  
Collector of Rates,  
St. George, Sep. 23, 1846.

**NOTICE.**  
**ALL** Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Wm. Hetherington, deceased, of St. Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date; and persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
WILLIAM BRICKWELL,  
EDWARD PHEASANT, } Executors.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1846.

**Mill &c to Lease.**  
THE Subscriber will lease for a term of three or five years, the LINTON MILL, on the Linton Stream, St. George. Also with said Mill a Reserve of 5000 ACRES of best SPRUCE and PINE land, commencing at the upper part of the Lake, and extending up stream to the granted lots on Clarence Hill. This Mill is worthy the attention of persons disposed to cut Hemlock Railway Sleepers.  
**WANTED TO CONTRACT**  
For ONE MILLION FEET OF HEMLOCK, to be sawn free from shakes, 9 feet long, 9 inches wide and 4 1/2 inches thick.  
Apply to  
JOHN WILSON.

**NOTICE.**  
**ALL** Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Thomas Pendleton, of West Isles, deceased, are requested to present them within one calendar month, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
WARD PENDELTON,  
Executor.

**Sugar, Spirits, Oil.**  
Just Arrived per Barque "Plutus" from Liverpool.  
3 Hds. Crushed SUGAR,  
6 " Linsed OIL,  
4 Pipes finest Martelle BRANDY,  
4 Hds. " Pale HOLLANDS,  
12 Crates Earthenware,  
August 5, 1846. J. W. STREET.

**CAUTION.**  
**ALL** persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing, or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the subscriber on the 9th Nov. 1846, in favor of John M. Mullin, for £8 0 0, payable on the 9th Nov. 1847, as he has not received value for the same.  
CHARLES McDIARMID,  
St. Patrick, Nov. 28, 1846.

**Sugar.**  
JUST received, and for sale by the Under- signed:  
5 hds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.  
J. W. STREET.  
Dec. 1, 1846.

**BILLS OF LADING.**  
And other Bills for sale at this Office.



