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Arrival of the Steamship



America.

The R. M. Steamship America, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning in 11 3/4 days from Liverpool, bringing 71 passengers, £200,000 in specie.

The London dates are to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st. We are indebted to our enterprising friend of the New Brunswick for a summary of the news.

It will be seen that there was a continuation of hostilities on the continent—that sanguinary conflicts had taken place between the hostile armies. France has resolved to restore the Pope. Further details of the battle in India.

The Associated Press Express arrived at Granville Point from Halifax in 8 1/2 hours, and thence across the Bay in the steamer Herald to St. John, where it was received at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, the whole distance being performed in 11 1/2 hours running time.

COMMERCIAL.

Money continues abundant, and the Funds have been pretty steady, considering the tenor of the advices from the continent.

The Provisional market is without change.

The continued unsettled state of Continental affairs has caused commercial matters to have a somewhat languid appearance. A blockade of the German ports is considered inevitable. The Cotton market continues dull and declining.

After some improvement in Flour, and considerable sales of Philadelphia, Western &c. at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per barrel, the article has become dull, and declined to 25 64, at which it was offered in quantity exceeding the demand. Indian Corn Meal, 11s to 14s, 64 per barrel.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

APRIL 20.—During the week a cargo of Quebec Pine by auction brought from 13 1/4 to 13 3/4 per foot; 2216 Pine Deals of inferior quality at £7 per standard; 1854 Spruce at £7 per standard; 2369 Richibucto Pine Deals at £8 5s. per standard; and 810 Baitens at £8 2s. 6d. per standard. A cargo of Miramichi Pine by private sale sold for 14 1/2 per foot. A good demand continues for Pancheco, Hushwood, and Pine Staves.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons on the 19th of April, the Navigation Laws Repeal Bill was brought under consideration, but it engaged the House for every short time.

Mr. Gladstone moved a clause empowering the Crown to allow to foreigners (upon petition of any Colony) to carry on a coasting trade in the British Colonies. The proposition was accepted, with a slight change by Mr. Leabourer, and adopted, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The House then went into Committee upon the Irish Row in Aid Bill. After the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given a short exposition of the nature and objects of the Bill, Mr. Hume asked whether the proposed advance of £400,000 was to be dependent on the passing of the Bill.

Lord John Russell replied, that the advance was to be so far dependent on the fate of the Bill, that not more than £5000 or £6000 of the advance would be paid, unless the Bill should pass.

After some discussion, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, in reply to a question by Lord Beaumont, Lord Lansdowne said that the British Government, through avare of the French expedition to Rome (supposed to be intended for the restoration of the Pope), had taken no part in suggesting or promoting it, though he acknowledged that they did not disapprove of it.

On the 25th ultimo, at Gibraltar, Sir John Home. On the 31st inst. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Gregory. On the 5th, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Chaplin. On the 12th at Edinburgh, Sir Andrew Agnew Bart.

IRELAND.

Trial of Mr. Duffy.—The trial of Mr. Duffy, editor of the Nation, for sedition, has again resulted in a disagreement of the Jury. After being locked up all night, the Jury came into Court the following morning, and said they had not agreed, and declared that it was not all likely they would agree. They were then discharged. The Attorney-General consented to admit Mr. Duffy to bail for his appearance at the next commission.

The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says: "Such is the exceeding depreciation in the value of land at present, I understand that, on the estate of Mr. Kirwan of Drangan, in the county of Mayo, land which produced a rent of £2 12s 6d the Irish acre some time since, being out of lease the tenant would offer no more than £1 per acre, and even this only on condition of the landlord paying all taxes chargeable on the farm. The land is of excellent quality—about the best in any part of Mayo—and so great a falling off in its letting value is a striking exemplification of the ruinous change which 4 years have produced upon the rentals of the country. In the western province, generally, the total exhaustion of the resources of the country as still hold their ground, has necessarily produced a total revolution in the rent system, altogether superseding former contracts; but in Leitrim, and those parts of the south not so severely visited by distress,

there is a very general demand for a reduction of rents upon leasehold tenure, suitable to the reduced value of agricultural produce, taken in connection with the vast increase of poor-rate and other local taxation.

The Times correspondent states, that the accounts from the west of Cork and other portions of the south represent a state of distress scarcely to be paralleled in the worst parts of Connaught.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.—The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle writes:

From the sowing-time, now nearly past, until the harvest, will be a period of the deepest anxiety in all parts of Ireland, and, in the west and south, of suffering as severe as has been known during the protracted and desolating famine. One great step, at all events, has been accomplished on the road to recovery. Taking one district with another, the land is much better and more judiciously cropped than in the two preceding years; and, although many acres are neglected in some places, and in others much more land planted with potatoes than produce would warrant, still, all things considered, there is reason to rejoice at the extent of the preparations for the next harvest. Upon the produce of that harvest, however, all the hopes of the country are centred. An abundant return would go far towards restoring our exhausted resources, and commencing a new era in Ireland. Owing, perhaps, to the exceeding sensitiveness of people in the country districts, there are already rumours, in one of the newspapers, of the appearance of blight on the young potato stalks. It is too early, by some weeks, for any such appearance; and it has turned out, on investigation, that those alleged cases of blight are the result of false alarms. So far there is reasonable ground to hope that we may be blessed with an abundant harvest.

It is too early for speculation on the subject, but, certainly, there is no cause for despondency. The peasantry have made their last effort in cropping the land, and, in the distressed districts, have suffered great privations. There is now little or no employment to alleviate their misery, or to lessen the overwhelming burden of taxation. The southern towns are crowded with destitute poor.

FRANCE.

It appears from the accounts from Paris, that the Government has sent an army of 14,000 men to Rome to assist the Pope. General Oudinot to command. The President of the Council says that care will be taken to secure a free and liberal Government to the Roman people.

Rumours were in circulation in Paris on the 19th April, of a modification of the Ministry. Gen. Lamoriciere is spoken of for the Ministry of War, and Gen. Bedeau for that of Foreign Affairs.

AUSTRIA.

The news from Hungary continues unfavorable for the imperial army. The Hungarians have not only taken Waitzen, but they have also taken, by storm, St. Thomas, the fortified camp of the Serbians, defended by 25,000 men and 40 cannon.

The country surrounding Comorn is all but in the hands of the Magyars, and Comorn is but 20 leagues distant from Vienna.

ITALY.

Italy is still in indescribable confusion. The republicans have been put down in Genoa, after having had the command of that beautiful city for nine days. In Tuscany there has been a general rising in favor of the Grand Duke, and the man who was recently Dictator, is now a prisoner. The landing of the French at Civita Vecchia will doubtless put an end to the Roman Republic, and be followed by the restoration of the Pope. Venice is besieged by the Austrians, by sea and land, and must surrender.

In Sicily the struggle has commenced with dreadful ferocity, and a desperate battle took place on Good Friday, between the Neapolitan and Swiss troops and the people of Catania, which continued all night, and ended in the defeat of the Catalans. A great number of them were killed, and the city was afterwards sacked and plundered.

DENMARK.

We have intelligence from Schleswig of the storming of the Danish intrenchments at Dappel, on the 13th, by the Saxon and Prussian troops, with great loss on both sides. The Germans return their loss in killed as 1000; the number of wounded is not stated. The Danes are estimated to have lost 3000 men on the field, wounded and prisoners not reckoned. The little town of Sonderburg was set on fire, and at the time the despatch left was burning furiously. The Danish position was entirely in the hands of the troops of the confederation.

All the German ports are strictly blockaded, and captures by the Danes continue to be made.

INDIA.

The arrival of the Overland Mail from India has furnished the details of the battle of Goojerat, which appears to have resulted in the entire defeat of the Sikh army. In the language of Lord Gough it is described as having been a glorious victory. The Sikhs forces amounted to 60,000 men, commanded by Sher and Chatter Singh. The number between the Sikh force was double that of the British, but in spite of this numerical disparity, the rout has been complete. Fifty-three guns out of sixty—the enemy's entire complement of artillery—his camp baggage, magazine, and ammunition stores, have all fallen into our hands, and the Sikhs, at the date of our latest intelligence, were in disorderly flight, pursued by divisions of our victorious army. It is a satisfactory reflection, that this splendid victory, which promises a more

immediate termination of the hostilities in the Punjab than we had at first anticipated, has been achieved with a comparatively trifling sacrifice of human life. Our total killed is five officers and ninety-five men. The number of the wounded is, however, more considerable, being twenty-four officers and 682 men. The enemy's loss is said to exceed ours fourfold. But, when we consider that the victories of Rannagar and Chillianwallah were more bloody, we have reason to be thankful that a battle, which may be said to terminate the war, has been fought and won, under circumstances that did not entail a greater loss.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT IN CANADA—THREATENED DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Canadian Affairs, Montreal, May 2.—Every thing quiet. Nothing doing in Parliament. The Legislative Council are holding a session in the vestry of the Trinity Church and preparing an address to Gov. General Lord Elgin. A proclamation of the influential inhabitants having recommended peace, there has been no rioting to-day.

Montreal, May 1—5 P. M.—A deputation of French Canadians to congratulate Lord Elgin on the quiet state of the country, arrived in town this morning from Quebec.

A large mob was prepared on the wharves to receive them.

They were, however, landed at the Longue Point, about a mile below the city. It is feared, should they go down again by steamer, that the boat will be attacked.

Mr. Boulton will move in the House of Assembly tonight, for a dissolution of the union in the two provinces.

An address, calling upon the people of the city to keep the public peace, signed by the most influential members of the conservative party, was to be sent out tonight.

Intelligence has reached town from Toronto of an immense meeting having been held, and a petition in the Queen to recall Lord Elgin and dissolve Parliament, decided on.

News from Kingston is to the same effect.

FURTHER AND IMPORTANT FROM MONTREAL.

Boston, May 3—S. P. M.

A despatch from Montreal of May 2nd says, since the issue of the Address of the British party calling upon the people to preserve order, no more riots have occurred.

The organization of the various Boards for ulterior purposes (should news from England render further action necessary) is rapidly going on.

The Military still continue to guard the place of the meeting of the Parliament and the Government offices.

Several French addresses, expressive of confidence in the Ministry have been presented to Lord Elgin.

It was reported in the morning that the Governor would return, but he did not; and it is believed that no further violence will be shown him.

The Ministry have sustained a defeat in the Legislative Council during the last three days. The Ministerial partisans have been trying to get up an Address to the Governor, similar in its tone to that presented in the Assembly, but they failed in their object, by a majority of one. The debate on the matter was postponed for a fortnight in order to get a full House.

It is said that the Upper Canada Radicals have refused to allow the sitting of the House to be transferred to Quebec.

San Francisco, May 2.—The steamer which arrived on Saturday from Vera Cruz, brings letters from a young gentleman of this city, a member of the company which left here for California on the 6th inst., from which we gather some items of intelligence interesting to immigrants.

"All persons visiting Vera Cruz at this season of the year, should embark at Mobile rather than New Orleans, if they wish to escape quarantine. Mobile vessels enter without difficulty or hindrance, while those of New Orleans at Green Island, three miles distant from the city, from New Orleans, now under quarantine, with 47 Californians on board."

Coaches run every other day to the city of Mexico. They are United States coaches such as are built at Albany and Newark. They are drawn by four mules. Arrangements are now making to run a line from this place to the Pacific, Mazatlan to be the terminus. In a few weeks it will be completed, when passengers can travel by coach from Vera Cruz to the Pacific, where they can take shipping for Tierra de Oro. Yankee enterprise is at the bottom of this.

"News reached here this morning from the capital that the Mexican Congress had revoked the permit allowing the right of way to Tehuantepec for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus, in favor of a Mexican gentleman now at Washington. British influence, it is said, is at the foundation of this counter movement. It is rumored that an English admiralty agent is in Mexico attending to this matter." [Mobile Reg., April 23]

Letter from St. Domingo.—The Brig Stephen G. Bess, Capt. W. Winchester, arrived last evening, by which we have advices to the 13th ult., from St. Domingo City.

We are informed by Capt. W. that within sixteen miles of the city, with an army of twenty thousand well disciplined troops, he had taken all the towns on his march, and was expected to attack the city in a day or two.

The inhabitants were taking every possible means of leaving the city. A number of

British vessels were crowded with refugees, and a large quantity of money and valuable property had been placed in the houses of the American and British Consuls.

The city was almost entirely deserted of women and children, and no doubt, it is by this time, in the possession of Souloque, and, from the character of the man, it is supposed much blood has been shed.

Captain W. states that he had much difficulty in getting a clearance and enough provisions for his voyage. [N. Y. Herald.]

Important from Venezuela.

Philadelphia, April 30.—The bark Thomas Dallet arrived at this port this afternoon, with dates from Venezuela to the 4th inst.

That country is represented to be in a confused condition, on account of the despotic measures of the authorities.

The government had got entangled with the representatives of the United States and France, and they had demanded an apology for the indignities received, threatening, in case of refusal, consequences more disastrous than all the last century.

It is said that the present administration cannot remain long in power.

Native and foreign produce ruled very low at the time of the sailing of the bark.

Return of California Adventurers.—New Orleans papers of the 24th ult., have been received. By them we learn that the steamer Hezel had arrived from Brazil, Santiago, with sixteen members of Col. Webb's expedition for California. The Colonel was not with them.

Mr. Buchanan, the only survivor of a company of seven that left New York for California, by the route through Mexico; also came in the Hezel. His comrades had all perished; one having been murdered at Matamoros, and the other five died of the cholera. Mr. B. intends returning to New York.—[Daily Mail.]

A Royal Emigrant Expected.—Charles Albert, ex-king of Sardinia, who has resided at Madrid on his way to Oporto, does not intend as some of the papers have given out, to reside in the latter city.

Persons who are acquainted intimately with his movements have stated his intentions to be to leave Europe entirely, and take refuge in the United States of America, which, on many accounts, present very desirable advantages. It is said that the ex-king, after a short sojourn at Oporto, will sail direct for New York, and intends to spend some time in travel through the States. No place, we believe, has been fixed upon for his residence. [Boston Mail.]

Terrible Vengeance.—In New Orleans, Mary Foley has been arrested on the charge of having in a fit of anger destroyed the eyesight of L. W. King. Mr. King made an affidavit on the 16th inst. stating that on the 27th January last the accused, committed an assault on him and threw into his eyes some poisonous liquid, the name of which is unknown to him, which made him entirely blind almost instantly. He further states that he is yet perfectly blind, and believes it was the intention of accused to destroy his sight.

A letter from Rio dated the 13th, states that the Emperor was about giving a public reception at his palace to the American emigrants bound to California. About two thousand would be present, passengers on the various ships lying at Rio at that time. Many privileges had been extended by the emperor to the Americans that were not allowed to the native citizens.

Buffalo, May 2. Nothing of importance from Upper Canada, although the excitement continues; still no further outbreaks. A despatch from Kingston, Toronto, and other places, reports every thing quiet. [Tel. morning papers.]

Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has failed for \$250,000, and is said to be able to pay but a trifling per cent. upon his liabilities. The fortune of his wife, formerly Mrs. Perkins of Boston, is said not to be involved in this calamity. Her income is about \$12,000 a year.

Taxes.—From a parliamentary return, just issued by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total amount of window duty assessed in the year ended April 5, 1848, was £1,850,325; of duty received £1,511,742; the number of houses charged 455,143; and the number of surcharges made, 2166.

Alleged Discovery in Voltaic Electricity.—A correspondent says: Mr. Alfred Smece, the surgeon to the Bank of England, has announced that, by a test, which he terms electro-voltaic, he has discovered that the terminations of the sensor nerves are positive poles of a voltaic circuit, whilst the muscular substance is the negative pole.

The sensor nerves are telegraphs which carry the sensation to the brain, and the motor nerves carry back the volition to the muscles. The brain, he infers, to consist of five distinct voltaic circles, which upon theoretical grounds, he believes to be sufficient to account for all mental phenomena. Should these researches be fully confirmed by other investigators, they must be regarded as most important physiological discoveries.

No Free Trade with Prince Edward Island.—On the 11th April a resolution was moved in the Assembly of Prince Edward Island, that all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of New Brunswick, should be admitted duty free into that Island, provided New Brunswick admitted, similar articles, from the Island duty free, spirituous liquors

excepted. The resolution was negatived, yeas 8, nays 14. So we cannot even have "reciprocity" with Prince Edward Island!

The Executive Council.—A meeting of the Executive Council took place at Fredericton this week, at which the several By-Road Commissioners were appointed, and other business transacted.

We hear that Her Majesty's Attorney General proceeds immediately to Canada, but the object of his mission has not transpired. —[New-Brunswick.]

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Editor.—There is no Parish appointment of more moral and intellectual importance than that of School Trustees, and in former days no Parish office was so much neglected. I now observe most efficient and suitable persons have been appointed to perform the duty the present year viz:—the Rev. Mr. Ross, Capt. Jones, the High Sheriff of the County, and Mr. J. McDonald; the public may rest assured the duty will be carefully performed, and each Parish School visited at least once a quarter. This service no doubt is attended with expense and fatigue, which should, and I trust will be rewarded out of the Parish funds.

Yours

A FRIEND TO SCHOOLS.

May 7th, 1849.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1849.

Charlton County Bank.

Howe & Hutton, Bankers, President.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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

Atkins and Black House.

Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Levin, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews.

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

J. W. Moore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

English News.—In our columns this morning we have given a summary of the intelligence received by the Steamship America, which will be found to possess considerable interest. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the Continent, and the continued abundance of commercial matters how ever reported to have a "languid appearance."

The cotton market, which has been termed "the great barometer of trade," continues dull.

Large Corn.—We were kindly presented last week with an ear of Indian Corn, which for size, weight and quality, beats anything of the kind ever seen here. It measured ten inches in length, eight inches round the butt, and seven inches at the top—contained eighteen rows of full grown corn, with forty-four kernels in each row and weighed a pound. We have given several samples to persons in this neighborhood, for the purpose of trying to raise it, and if they should come to maturity we are promised a statement of the result.

"The Universal Traveller."—Second Edition—enlarged and improved, illustrated with numerous engravings: by C. A. Goodrich, 545 pp.—A copy of the above interesting work, has been sent us by the Publisher, it is designed to introduce to the reader, who has not access to numerous expensive works, a compendious view of the world. Persons desirous of subscribing can do so, by leaving their names at this office. The price is now \$1.874 having been reduced to meet the present depressed times.

Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, has been married at Bath, to a Mr. Harris, and intends to leave the stage.

Commercial Treaty between France and England.—The materials are now being collected to form the basis of a new commercial treaty between England and France. The principal features of the treaty will be the free admission of brandy, wine, and fruit of France into this Kingdom, and of our coal, iron, and twist into France. Whatever advantages, too, may be conferred upon French vessels by the proposed alteration in our Navigation-laws, these are to be liberally reciprocated by the Government of the Republic.

A Neapolitan vessel, arrived at Gibraltar from Sumatra and St. Helena, which latter island she left on the 27th of January, has brought the news that, a few days before her departure, a Brazilian steamer, with 1200 slaves on board, was captured and taken into St. Helena by a British cruiser.

PUBLISHERS.

We desire to say, as much as we can, of our honest claims for the sale of our paper to month and year, to the lamentable fact that there are no subscribers for these only the present not, we now notify them, that unless accounts are paid or arranged in manner immediately—we will the law—this we will be com have bills to pay which must!

MARRIAGE.

In this Town, on the 4th inst. Ingham Sutcliffe, Colin E. child of St. John, to Eli daughter of Wm. Kimball Main.

SHIPPING JO.

PORT OF ST. A.

ARRIVE.

April 30th, Schrs. Rachel, potatoe.

May 1st, Bgs. Latona, Fry, & Co.

21. Packet Matild, port provi

31. Packet Nelson, general c

Schrs Emma, Kent

4th. Brig Margery, J. Wilson,

Packet Defiance, C

5th. Packet Matild, port, genera

7. Bt. J. W. John, Ballar, E. & J. Wilso

CLEAR

May 31 Brig Pero, G. H. F. I

ARRIVED AT S

April 25th Bgs. Supple, bello, Z. C

May 21 Schrs. Pioneer, Z. Chy

CLEAR

April 24th Brig-Dre, does, lumber &c

25th Brig Eliza, Jamaica, lumber, fish,

Arrived at Deal, Ap

Arrived at New Yor

Muir, Liverpool.

MARKET SQUARE.

FRANCIS & TAILOR.

RETURNS thanks to A. received, and res friends, and the public g moved to the Shop later MacLean, West corner where he is prepared to depatch, all orders with e. Garments made up according to London and P He also begs to shinc well selected assortment

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CASSIMERE, DOE

IN GRE

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Tailor's Trimming

Just Received a larg

LONDON READ

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St. Andrews, May 3

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Parish of Grandmanan

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April 30th 1849

