

ALDBOROUGH
BY

Vol. 14

The Standard,

No. 19

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12^s 6^d in Advance

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1847

[15^s at the end of the Year

YS' PILLS,

BOROUGH CURED OF
MACH COMPLAINT;
he Earl of Aldborough,
21st February 1845.

ALDBOROUGH
E. OF BROSBY OF
STANDING.

Mr. Thomas Taylor (the
17th April 1845.

THOMAS TAYLOR
AND OSNELL
OF BROSBY.

WYTHE BAXTER,
A AND SHORNICES.

POETRY.

THE EARLY TAKEN

The idea embodied in the following verses is the subject of an old German legend, intended, perhaps somewhat painfully, to represent a pining and diseased spirit awed by a fearful vision of eventual futurity into a becoming resignation for the early loss of those who might have proved unequal to temptations of a longer life.

A Mother, mourned her children dead,
Two blooming boys, whose opening prime
Along her path a light had shed,
Now quenched, alas! before its time.

She mourned as one who dreamed that here
Our home and dwelling place should be;
She mourned as if she felt no fear
Of earthly sin and misery.

Once, in the watches of the night,
Before her dim and tearful eye,
Beyond the clouds an opening bright
Revealed a vision of the sky.

There, amid amaranthine bowers,
Where God's own glory seemed to shine,
She saw, on beds of golden flowers,
Her dear departed ones recline.

There, bending down, a pitying smile
Their fair illumined features wore,
For as now freed from guilt and guile,
O, dearest mother, weep no more!

But still her tears rebellious flow,
And still she raves of angry fate,
As if, with blind and selfish woe,
She gazed her children's blissful state.

Again in visions of the night,
Sent to impart a sad relief,
The nation saw another sight
That stayed the torrent of her grief.

MORAL METRICS.

Ye, who would save your features frow,
From limbs, bright eyes, frown wrinkled forehead,
From Age's devastation horrid
Adopt this plan—
To will make in cuisantes, cold or torrid,
A hale old man—

Avoid, the youth, luxurious diet,
Restrain the passion's lawless riot;
Devoted to domestic quiet,
Be wisely gay,
So shall ye, spite of age's fist,
Resist decay.

Seek in the Mammon's worship pleasure,
But find your richest, dearest treasure,
In books, friends, music, polished leisure,
The mind, not sense,
Make the sole scale by which ye measure
Your equities.

This is the solace—best the science,
Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance,
That disappoints not man's reliance,
Whate'er his state;
But challenges, with calm defiance,
Time, Fortune, Fate,
—Non Monthly Magazine.

LIFE.

Oh! life is but a dream,
A sunbeam's play,
A flower on a stream
Passing away.
A song upon the air,
A foal's gay,
A something wondrous fair
Passing away.
A prison-house of woe,
A wintry day,
A dark gulf's ceaseless flow
Passing away.

A bird upon the wing,
A meteor ray,
A wild mysterious thing
Passing away.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CONTINUED.)

The principles were—popular representation, with an irresponsible dictator, electors to have 200 dollars a year of property qualification, which excluded the four millions of Indians, and other equally liberal and enlightened enactments. Santa Anna was inaugurated president the 1st of January, 1844. After enjoying his power one year, General Paredes headed the rebellion, which drove the dictator from the chair, with a sentence of ten years' banishment; General Herrera being substituted in his stead. His power was also short-lived, and Paredes soon succeeded him, carried to power by the voices of the soldiery. We now come to the negotiations which have ended so abruptly in war. The United States having several causes of complaint against Mexico, some just, as in the instance of the constant insult and imprisonment of her citizens in that republic; others questionable, as the Texas boundary question, determined on sending an envoy to adjust if possible their differences in a friendly manner. An inquiry was accordingly made in October, 1845, whether such an envoy would be received, with full powers to decide the questions at issue. On the 15th of that month, the Mexican government agreed so to do, and on the 10th of November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell of Louisiana, was commissioned as an extraordinary envoy. With regard to the alleged wrongs of American citizens, there can be no doubt the United States had just reason to complain, for outrages of a most execrable character were continually being perpetrated upon them without any chance of redress; its citizens were constantly imprisoned, robbed and even murdered without any excuse, save the popular hatred to all Americans; but with regard to Texas, the question is different. Texas proper is bounded undoubtedly by the Nueces, an inconsiderable stream. The land between this and the Rio Grande belongs to Tamulipas, and though very suitable to grazing, has been, in consequence of the guerrilla warfare between Mexico and Texas, almost abandoned. It was formerly the Indian hunting grounds, where the Comanches and other Indians—apocryphal supplies of food. When the offshoot from Mexico was annexed to the Union, as we have before observed, this large strip of land was also merged into the huge republic of the United States.

To come to some satisfactory conclusion on this point, that is to say, to obtain Mexican abandonment of all claims to any territory beyond the Rio Grande, was the object of Mr. Slidell's mission, and it was a consciousness of the probable issue which, doubtless, materially influenced the Mexicans in their unwillingness to receive him. On the 30th of November, Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz where he was received in the most friendly manner, though General Herrera's government was already tottering, in consequence, it is believed, of its supposed friendly disposition with regard to the United States. Some influence was accordingly exerted, and Mr. Slidell's credentials were not received. This was on the 21st day of December, and on the 30th, Herrera yielded up the presidency to Paredes. After receiving instructions from home, Mr. Slidell renewed his application to the existing government, and on the 12th of March, 1846, received a firm denial of his demand to be received as an accredited envoy. He at once demanded his passports and retired.

In the meanwhile the President of the United States had, with the avowed purpose of preventing a Mexican invasion, ordered a military force to take a position between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, which was, according to the Mexican view of the question, even allowing Texas to be a portion of the Union, an invasion on the part of that republic. The spot chosen for a camp was Corpus Christi, a collection of wooden shanties at the mouth of the Nueces, where we ourselves have more than once located ourselves. This force remained here until the envoy was rejected, and as the United States recognized the boundary fixed on by the Texan congress in 1836, it was resolved for various reasons to advance to the Rio Grand. The army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and reaching the Rio Grande encamped opposite Matamoras, with a depot in its rear at Point Isabel. General Ampudia, the commander of the Mexican forces, after warning the Americans to retire beyond the Nueces, attacked a foraging party, defeated them, and took several prisoners.

"War with Mexico" resounded at once throughout the United States; the president senate and people, appeared to vie with each other in taking measures to prosecute it with activity. The army was increased to 15,000 men, the navy augmented, 50,000 volunteers authorized to be raised, 10 million of dollars were voted, and unless some means be taken to put an end to this deplorable state of things there can be little doubt that the vast frontier of the two republics will be the scene of a war, carried on after a fashion disgraceful to humanity. The first burst of enthusiasm however over in the United States, more sob-

er views appear to have influenced the conduct of its citizens. Though warmingtons without number have been held in Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, New York, volunteers have not rushed to the fray with the alacrity which was expected. Galveston, the real capital of Texas, has sent sixteen men, while Louisiana has been so lukewarm as to require a species of conscription. But the latest news had probably not reached these localities—news bearing date the 29th April, by which it appears that the American soldiers had suffered another defeat, and that seventy volunteers attempting to reach General Taylor had been routed and killed. These defeats, however, will doubtless have the effect of kindling an angry feeling, likely to aggravate the difference, and we cannot but expect that something similar to the struggle between Don Carlos and Christina in Spain will be enacted over again. Before we consider the probable results, it will be to view the condition of the people of Mexico, their armies and navy, and their probable means of coping with the republicans of Louisiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Arkansas, who will pour them in one vast flood of men eager for the excitement of the battle field. The eloquent denunciations of a Chatham will also again be needed, for the scalping-knife and the tomahawk will at once be put in requisition. The Apaches, the Comanches, the Pawnees, the Osages, will rush to the conflict, and side with the Americans, whom they hate a little less than they do men with Spanish blood in their veins, as if the memory of Fernando Soto's cruelties still lingered in their recollections.

From the above brief sketch of the story of Mexican revolutionary struggles it will be seen that more changes took place in twenty years than have been seen in two or three hundred of European history. No wonder therefore that the condition of the people instead of ameliorating has grown worse, that agriculture has been neglected, in fact that no encouragement to the cultivation of peaceful arts where reounding arms, desolation, and bloodshed cause civilization to retrograde rather than advance. Consequently no nation of the American continent is in a worse position than the Mexican. Numbering seven millions and a half, four-and-a-half are Indians. This section generally drags on a miserable and wretched existence, being chiefly lazzaroni and vagrants, houseless, penniless, and as ignorant as the brute that perishes. Their diet is poor, their clothing a blanket, their home, when they have one, a hovel of sun-dried bricks, worn with the weather to the shape of holes in the mud; their occupation in the capital to hang about the markets and pulque shops, snatching at fragments, drinking, stealing, and sleeping. The quantity of beggars in Mexico city is enormous, it being as much a trade as that of the water carriers or the hawkers of small wares. In the hills and meadows of the interior their position is little better, their home being a roof of thatch stuck on the bare ground with a hole left at one end to crawl in; while abject serfdom, a spirit corrupted by an avaricious gambling, bigoted and profligate, church, a mind utterly destitute of culture, are their general characteristics. No wonder, therefore, that they pass from one chief to another without even an inquiry while any man who will promise them a beneficial change finds an army at his back. It is this population of slaves—for though not hereditary bondsmen, they are complete slaves by custom, and submit, unarmingly to the lash of their taskmasters—that the government have to oppose to the hardy, free, well-fed, and unscrupulous volunteers of the United States. The border population of the people of New Mexico, Seguro, and Coahuila, are certainly very superior to the denizens of Mexico proper. They are more free, and even more enlightened, are less divided into castes, and in many respects are better able to struggle with their neighbouring borderers. They are not wanting in courage, and being chiefly hunters, shepherds, and Indian fighters, have much practice in the use of arms.

A cibolero or buffalo hunter is perhaps as picturesque a soldier as any in the world; and these hardy devotees of the chase make excellent light cavalry. With his leathern trousers and jacket, his flat straw hat, his carcase or quiver of bows and arrows, his long spear waving high over his head, his stopper of his fustil fantastically tasselled, he is a ready-made trooper. The stature of these people is below medium, but they are well proportioned, of athletic make, and sound, healthy constitutions. Their complexion is generally dark; but every variety of shade is found amongst them, from the lightest European tint to the swarziest hue. Their darkness arises in part from their original Moorish blood, and in part from the admixture of the Aborigines. The peasantry are the most tawny, but this complexion alike pervades all classes. The women are less beautiful than the ladies of the interior, having much of the broad features of the Indians, but many are strikingly handsome, with small feet and graceful figures. Indeed we never saw a more generally interesting looking population

Generally they are cruel, bigoted, and fanatical, while many have accused them of cowardice. This arises in some degree from the fact that the military leaders, whose valour and conduct in a great measure decide the fate of battles, are always chosen from the enervated wealthy classes and the city-bred calleros, who have known no other practice of arms than the use of the knife in a street brawl. The rancheros or yeomanry are brave and intrepid to a life of fatigue and danger, continually combating with the Indian braves, as all wild Indians are called. If therefore, they have shown little firmness in the field, we must in a great measure ascribe it to the fact of their having no confidence in either their leaders or their arms. Some are provided with excellent English muskets of which they however scarcely know the use; but the old escopeta or firelock, an antiquated blunderbuss, a bow and arrow, or a lance have often been their only means of coping with the rifles of the Americans.

The manners of the Mexican borderers are very Spanish, which language they speak with a mixture of the Indian dialect, while their government is generally oppressive, partial, and inefficient. Imprisonment is almost the only punishment; for debt, larceny, highway robbery, and murder, a *lucero*, to jail with him, is the one judgment. In the case of debt he is satisfied, and serving as he does, at very reduced wages, his expenses often retain him in perpetual slavery. Upon the poor this system falls with terrible severity; they labour, it is true at fixed wages, but all they can earn barely provides them with food and clothing. Robbery and murder is rare on the borders, while petty larceny is unusually rife, as also gambling, which is a distinguishing propensity of the people.

To return to Mexico generally. That crime is rife amongst such a population as we have described above, will readily be credited. In no country is murder more frequent than along the coast, on the road to the capital, and in the interior. The traveller is never out of sight of little rude wooden crosses, of melancholy meaning, monuments erected over the bones of murdered individuals. One ravine, called the Barranca Secca, on the highway between Vera Cruz and the metropolis, is actually dotted with these sad signs. Assassination is of every-day occurrence, while not unfrequently the traveller will stumble over the freshly slain bodies of some luckless predecessor. Robbers, in gangs of from five to twenty, scour the country, way-laying the stage-coaches, plundering in the open light of day, even in the very city of Mexico; while associations for this lawless purpose are known to exist, in which men of wealth and rank play a conspicuous part. The very Custom-House officers have been discovered in league with the banditti, affording them information, and sharing their gains. General Santa Anna at one time executed sixty or seventy; but the evil is too deeply seated, springing as it does from the unsettled and lawless state of the country, to be thus violently uprooted. So systematic and ordinary, indeed, is robbery in this country, that the traveller is regularly warned as to what he is to do, when he hears the terrific words "*boca baje*." The ladrones, in order we suppose to rob with more ease to themselves, than they would with the victim's eye upon them; intimate to you in these words their desire that you will prostrate yourself upon your face.

The statistics of crime in Mexico city are fearful. The prison one of the most loathsome and ill-regulated hot-beds of crime in the world, contained, in one year, five hundred men and women charged with adultery, incest, and unmentionable crimes; fifteen hundred with robbery, seventy with murder, while hundreds of murderers were not even accused.—altogether more than nine thousand criminals charged with gross violation of every law divine and human. The very form of the houses denotes the universal insecurity of life and property. To the street they all present a sombre and gloomy appearance, but few windows being strongly barred with iron gratings. When we reflect that six hundred thousand only of the whole population can even read and write, while a very small portion of them have any real education to boast of, such results are the less to be wondered at. Moreover, the Church, which should teach them better, is but a huge corporation for obtaining land and wealth, which squanders its ill-gotten gains, its members keep mistresses openly, take them into society, and spending the greater portion of their time in lounging about the streets and drinking shops, smoking, and often in the state of inebriety. Further, the only amusements afforded to the people are of a brutalizing and degrading character. Gambling is the passion of high and low; lotteries are in every square; while Sunday, by their neighbours set apart as a period of repose, thoughtfulness, and love, is here the moment chosen for the savage unveiling of the slaughter-house, in the shape of bull-fights, conducted in the most coarse manner, and where the most wicked passions of an ignorant and debased people are foster-

ed and nourished.

(To be continued.)
Extracts from the Reports of M. H. Perley Esq., Printed by order of the House of Assembly

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

The four principal wheels which support the carriage are without flanges, and present a perfectly flat surface to the rail. It is evident, that upon encountering the slightest curve in the rails those wheels would be quite inadequate to keep the carriage upon its destined route. The remedy provided is in four extra, or anti-friction wheels; these are placed, two in front and two behind the carriage, upon axles, at an angle of 45 degrees with the main axles. A deep groove formed by two flanges is made in their circumference, exactly corresponding to the inner and upper angle of the rail, and thus they serve as the guiding wheels to the whole machine. When the Railway is in the direction of a right line, only one of each pair of bevel wheels is in action at the same time according to the tendency which the carriage may have to move on either side from the centre of the rail. On a curve, the difference is simply, that the outside bevel wheel of the front pair, and the inside one of the back pair, come into play, and counteract the disposition there is in the carriage to fly off at a tangent with the curve. Another very important function performed by the bevel wheels is, that in case of an accident occurring to the running wheel, they would act as supporters to the carriage, and carry it on in safety. In traversing curves, the advantages of the bevel wheels is stated to be very great, as with these wheels a curve of 600 feet radius may be traversed with safety at a speed of 25 to 30 miles per hour. The rails may be made of beech, or other hard timber, six to eight inches square, let into wooden sleepers, and secured by wooden wedges, forming one great frame of wooden grating of longitudinal and cross sleepers.

The bite of the wheel upon an iron rail is stated to depend much on the weight of the engine, which is made to weigh from 16 to 18 tons. This weight on moderate gradients, and a speed of 20 or 30 miles per hour, enables it to draw from 80 to 100 tons. The carriages are built to weigh about three tons; this strength being found necessary to withstand the concussion, abrasion, and oscillation. An Engine weighing ten tons, running on wood, is alleged to have more tractive power than one weighing 15 tons, running on iron; and as the concussion and abrasion, is comparatively but trifling, carriages built to weigh one and a half tons will be as strong as those having to run on iron weighing three tons.

An important question connected with this subject is the durability of the materials, of which the railroads are composed. A short experimental line of wooden Railway was laid down near Vauxhall Bridge, and a second experimental line nearly two miles long was afterwards laid down on Wimbledon Common. The Engine employed for the experiment weighed about six tons; it passed over the rails during the two months it ran, 5000 times, in every variety of weather, which is stated to be nearly equal to seven years' traffic of twelve engines per day. The rails were made of larch, (prepared by Payne's Patent Process for preventing dry rot,) about nine feet long and six inches square; yet upon examining them after the severe test to which they have been subjected, they exhibited no appearance of wear from the friction of the wheels on the upper surface, as the saw-marks were not even effaced, nor had the bevel wheels exercised any abrasion effect on the edges, which remained as sharp and well defined as they were when first laid down.

It is stated that the result of a series of experiments, made to ascertain the proportionate power of the bite of wood over iron, has fully borne out the assertion of the Patentee that the bite of the driving wheel on wood, is nearly double that on iron. A consequence of this difference is, that railway trains may be propelled up much steeper inclines on a wooden railway than could be overcome on iron rails; and as the cost of making Rail Roads depends greatly on the quantity of earth to be removed the vast expenses of deep cuttings and lofty embankments, and above all, the necessity of costly tunnels, may be avoided by the adoption of the wooden rail.

From the very level character of the country already surveyed for the Saint Andrews Railway, and the abundance of excellent Timber along the line, the Directors are impressed, with the belief that they can construct a Wooden Railway to Woodstock at an average cost of one thousand pounds per mile. If a good working Railway can be constructed on this line, at even double that amount per mile, there can be very little doubt that the investment would prove an extremely profitable one. The anchorage at Wavog is the point nearest to Woodstock, which can be reached by Ship Navigation; and the great difference in distance alone must give this line several very decided advantages.
From Saint John to Fredericton.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

European Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL April 19.

Since the sailing of the steamship Cambria on the 4th inst., there has been more evidence of a depression in business generally than any previous time of late. This unfavorable change has probably been caused, in a great degree, by the rise of Grain, both here and in the Continental markets, and by the precautions which the bank of England has taken to limit its discounts.

There have been large imports of Grain and Flour Produce both here and to several of the landing-ports in the United Kingdom; but, notwithstanding the abundance of the supplies, there has been a marked improvement in the Corn-markets throughout Great Britain and Ireland since the 1st inst. Our report of the European Corn trade shows that prices have improved, and that now the market is steady, whilst prices have an upward tendency.

The accounts which have been published respecting the quarterly and yearly finances, show that England, at least, has suffered little in its commercial prosperity, or in the capacity of the people to consume articles which bring a profit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's mill.

The education crusade continues. The battle between the Church and the Dissenters is fought vigorously. Both parties have buckled on their armor in earnest. Strictly speaking, it is only a portion of the Dissenters—that respectable classed Independents—who show fight with any degree of activity.

The debate was remarkable for an admission made by a Romanist nobleman, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. We have little space at command, but we must on record this noble lord's confession of the aim of Romanism in this country. According to the Report of the Times Lord Surrey said, his honorable friend who just sat down, (Sir Robert Inglis) had said that the Church of Rome was antagonistic to Protestantism. He perfectly agreed with his hon. friend; so it was, and so it would be as long as the world should last, or till Protestantism itself should be extinguished.

He was not inclined to relinquish his iota of the struggle for religious freedom, which he maintained would continue, and must continue until Protestantism became extinct.

The division list is a curious one. The Parties for the most part kept away. Of those who were present, Lord Lincoln (the most faithful reflex of the Peel mind) supported the Bill; and two or three others, ex-officials, evinced remarkable knowledge of the fact that the present Parliament has lived six years.

The Duke of Wellington. It is understood from a source which we may rely on, that his Grace's son, the Marquis of Ely, intends next month to visit the States of his father-in-law in the progress of Tweeddale, in the county of Haddington, he will be accompanied by the Duke, who will remain at least one day at Berwick, in order to enjoy the society of a distinguished military character in the vicinity, whose gallant conduct in Spain very especially earned him his Grace's appointment and patronage.

The Bank of England. The condition of the Bank of England does not seem to be of any great importance, and, in fact, no little degree of alarm. The Bullion is rapidly disappearing, and to keep it at home the rate of interest is raised, to counteract the sale of the foreign exchanges. The Public Securities, like the mercantile weather glass, are elevated one day and depressed the next.

The Iron trade. The Iron trade is in a healthy state, though the home and export demand is not so good as of late, still prices rule firm, and stocks are by no means large.

The West India Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have purchased the "Great Western" for £25,000.

The General Election. We believe we may confidently announce that every effort will be made by the Government to bring the business of the Session of Parliament to a speedy termination, with a view to a general election. We hear that it is considered not unlikely that the prorogation will take place some time in June, and the dissolution will immediately follow.

Professors Schenlein, the inventor of gun cotton, has discovered a new composition, which is said to produce the same effects as the inhalation of ether vapor.

A curious sign of the times is noticed at the last drawing room, in the fact that the Turkish ambassador was accompanied by his lady. The princess Callinski was attired in Parisian costume; the Prince in the dress of his country.

Affairs in Portugal are approaching a climax. The tedious and unsatisfactory struggle between the insurgents and the Queen's forces is drawing to a close. The Queen's troops seem unable to meet the emergency, and the protection of Great Britain has been solicited. Fears are entertained that the person of the Queen is not safe. In the capital a rising is anticipated. The representative of Her Britannic Majesty has promised her safe protection on board the fleet—nothing more. This is the gist of the last news, and the next arrival will probably bring something decisive.

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The favorable seed-time enjoyed by the agriculturists, and the likelihood of a material decline in the cost of food, from the abundant supplies of Breadstuffs on their way, are all favorable elements, which encourage the hope of a better home trade, as soon as fine weather returns, and the rule of prices become more firmly established.

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Dead bodies, ten at a time, are left with the police to be buried; and the men are constant engaged in obtaining coffins.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, Dr. Murphy, died recently, at a very advanced age. His library, comprising more than 200,000 volumes, is bequeathed to the citizens of Cork.

Mr. O'Connell's Health. The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health, are very satisfactory. Gauguin's Messenger of Saturday says, that after his arrival at Lyons he rapidly recovered the fatigue, and his health had much improved.

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held in June or July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general interest of the Wesleyan Church, in the lower Provinces.

The Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia has forwarded a despatch to Lord Grey, discouraging all paper emigration to that Province the present year.

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THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREW'S, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—Hon. T. W. W. T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor. Discount Day—THURSDAY. Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

St. Andrew's Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. Director this week—Jacob Paul.

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Steamship Caledonia.

The R. M. Steamship "Caledonia" arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 4th inst. in 141 days from Liverpool. In our columns this day we give a synopsis of the news from our latest English, Irish, and Scotch papers.

The Caledonia brought out 106 passengers. Flour had advanced on the 19th ult. Western Canal brought 41s. to 42s. per barrel.

From the Boston Daily Times, May 10th. BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO. GRAND VICTORY. GENERAL LA VEGA AND MEXICAN GENERALS TAKEN PRISONER.

SANTA ANNA AND HIS ARMY ENTIRELY ROUTED—500 AMERICANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

By the following extracts from the Boston Times, it will be seen that the Americans have gained another victory over the Mexicans—by which Santa Anna was again defeated—5,000 Mexicans taken prisoners—500 Americans killed and wounded—and Gen. La Vega with four other Generals taken prisoners. Gen. Scott's intention was to push on at once to the city of Mexico and take it. Want of space prevents our giving full details in this days paper.

The southern mail has just arrived, bringing the details of the battle at Cerro Gordo. The news was received at New Orleans by the steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 17th the advance of the army under command of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000 troops, encountered the Mexican forces under command of Gen. Santa Anna. The object was a

long and severe American.

Gen. Scott's battle on the 17th was fought. The Santa Anna and his very narrow neck. Gen. La Vega ft Col. May at Pal at New Orleans as General's were capt.

PLATE I. The division of from the Plate de scene of action in noading commo Mexican artillery arms were distic 5 P. M. Just conflict. It was at the farthest Mex possession last e was found occu Rifle Companies, a detachment ar dered to charge w Mexican were di perate resistance, defence. Great were killed.

On our side the Summer was shot ket ball and instan and Gibbs of the r det. At 3 o'clock G support of Twiggs unteers. The C was taken.

The American brilliant victory, log Lee's Oak parer, one alter was taken, and used few such warriors. Six mounted, bega grand army w re Army's each p the army had l loss of America wounded. Statu tion were found April 24—1 evening was total was pursued by Gen. Twiggs, an ed, leaving the sinner, carriage Col. Percutio ed. The Mexi have arrived at Y G. W. Shields, ed mortality. Gen. Pillow was injured a fearful

LATER FR Dreadful Magist by Detach from Gu up to the 4th ult. were returning to 24 Mexicans was en by a party of A first made prisoner head.

The murder is by a party under Ohio U. S. Drago Gen. Taylor, who captured in the 1 Gen. Urrea was reinforcements. The loss of 12 month.

The wounded of The Mexican is reported in 1138 kill

HUNT SEED. dered by the C. C been received, wh Turner's Store.

INQUEST. An In before S. P. Gove ran infant, found on the St. John Road, isters Island. The there for some me following verdict.

That the remu fant, but how, or if death, shars associ

An Associat have asked for an legislature, for the p line capital, so as t the wms of the lab They think they ca bing more comforts.

FREDERICK Quarters of Wed glad to notice that been for the found isles of the Fre cutters, Masons, t full operation, an at last be precede a vigorous which n embarrass or retar

On the 25th Ap Boston, by the R Scoles to Miss R of St. John N. B

At Boston, on Chandler Robins St. John, N. B. of Henry Gooding

On Wednesday, Res. Mr. Ephra riet Keenan, both

of July, for the purpose of...
...the general interest...
...in the lower Pro...
...on his way to carry out...
...arrangements with the...
...Upper...
...to be present at the...
...we believe, is to be held at...
...Her Majesty's ship...
...having on board the...
...20th Regt., arrived at Halifax...
...and will leave in a few...
...with the 60th Royal Rifle...
...serving at that place...
...John Malcolm, seaman, was...
...and by the forenoon, of the...
...on her passage from Boston...
...the night of Tuesday last, and...
...was a native of Scotland, aged...
...left a wife and family to be...
...the present week, the building...
...had been resumed under the...
...Architect, Mr. Wills, New...
...plan, are exactly the same...
...opposed, but we believe the...
...of very material.—Reporter

STANDARD.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1847.
...COUNTY BANK...
...HATCH, President...
...next week—H. T. W...
...son, Esq., Solicitor...
...Day—TUESDAY...
...business, from 10 to 2...
...Notes for Discount must be...
...the Cashier, on or before Mon...
...se they must be over until

Work House.
—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker...
...omas Berry, John Bailey.
Andrews
...Manufacturing Company...
...Esq., President...
...week—Jacob Paul.
J. Wetmore, Agent
...stephens & Co., President...
...next week—Geo. M. Porter...
...Day—SATURDAY...
...business, from 10 to 1...
...Notes for Discount must be...
...the Cashier, on or before Fri...
...se they must remain in his...
...the following discount day.

TEST DATES
pl 19 Montreal, —May 2
pl 18 Quebec —May 3
pl 8 Halifax —May 4
pl 8 New York —May 3
pl 23 Boston —May 7

Ship Caledonia.
...arrived at...
...lay the 4th inst. in 141 days from...
...or columns this day we give a...
...news from our latest English...
...papers.
...brought out 106 passengers...
...anced on the 19th ult. Western...
...s. to 42s. per barrel.

LA VEGA AND MEXICAN PRISONER.
...AND HIS ARMY ENTIRE—...
...500 AMERICANS KILLED...
...AND WOUNDED...
...g extracts from the Boston Times...
...hat the Americans have gained...
...er the Mexicans—by which San...
...g defeated—5,000 Mexicans...
...500 Americans killed and wound...
...Vega with four other Generals...
...Gen. Scott's intention was to...
...to the city of Mexico and take it...
...prevents our giving full details in

long and severe one, and resulted in favor of the Americans.
Gen. Scott issued orders of his intention to give battle on the 15th, on which day the main battle was fought. The Mexicans commenced the action. Santa Anna and his army were entirely routed, he very narrowly making his escape.
Gen. La Vega (the renowned General captured by Col. May at Palo Alto and for a long time held at New Orleans as prisoner of war), and five other Generals were captured by the Americans.

PLATE DEL RIO, 17th 11 A. M.
The division under Gen. Twiggs started from the Plate del Rio, and arrived at the scene of action in two hours. A heavy cannonading commenced from the line of the Mexican artillery. The rattle of their arms were distinctly heard by our dragoons.
5 P. M. Just returned from the scene of conflict. It was a bloody one. On this side at the farthest Mexican fort no one seen in possession last evening. This morning it was found occupied by the enemy. The Rifle Companies, under Maj. Sumner, and a detachment artillery and infantry were ordered to charge on the rugged ascent. The Mexicans were driven back after a most desperate resistance, making a most obstinate defence. Great numbers of the Mexicans were killed.

On our side the loss was also severe. Maj. Sumner was shot in the head with a musket ball and instantly killed. Officers Maury and Gibbs of the rifle companies were wounded, also Lieut. Jarvis of the 34 infantry.
At 3 o'clock Gen. Shields ordered to the support of Twiggs three Regiments of Volunteers. The Camp plate of the enemy was taken.
The Americans achieved a glorious and brilliant victory, and gained an unnumbered large back positions impregnable as Gibraltar, one after another. Five Generals were taken, and Colonels enough to command ten such armies as ours were taken prisoners. Six thousand men, arms, ammunition, baggage, trains of Santa Anna's grand army were allowed to escape. Santa Anna's camp papers, diaries and money of the army had fallen into our hands. Total loss of Americans about 500 killed and wounded. Scattered lists of every description were found on the road side.
April 9th.—Route of the Mexicans last evening was total and complete. The army was pursued within four miles of Jalapa, by Gen. Twiggs, and at this point they dispersed, leaving the service of their plate, papers, money, carriage, and everything even his sinners was captured.

Col. Percutio was found mortally wounded. The Mexican officers taken prisoners have arrived at Vera Cruz.
Gen. Shields was wounded and it is feared mortally.
Gen. Pillow was slightly wounded while storming a fortification.

LATER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.
Dreadful Massacre and Massacre of Mexicans by Americans.
...from General Taylor has been received up to the 4th ult. All was quiet and the citizens were returning to their homes. The murder of 24 Mexicans was committed at Guadalupe, at night by a party of Americans. The Mexicans were first made prisoners, then tried and shot in the head.
The murder is supposed to have been committed by a party under Col. Mitchell's command, the 1st Ohio U. S. Dragoons and Texas Rangers.
Gen. Taylor was determined to hang all who participated in the murder.
Gen. Ureca was at Llaneros, and daily expected reinforcements.
The lines of 13 Regiments will expire next month.
The wounded men were all doing well.
The Mexican loss at Buena Vista as officially reported is 1138 killed and 1500 wounded.

HEMP SEED.—A supply of this article, ordered by the C. C. Agricultural Society, has been received, and is for sale at Mr. Thomas Turner's Store.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held this morning before S. F. Gore Esq., Coroner, on the body of an infant found on Tuesday in the bushes beside the St. John Road, near the road leading to Ministers Island. The body it is supposed had laid there for some months. The Jury returned the following verdict:
That the remains are those of a coloured infant, but how, or in what manner it came by its death, there appears no evidence.

An association of gentlemen in New York, have asked for an act of incorporation from the Legislature, for the purpose of enabling them to combine capital, so as to erect houses on a plan to suit the wants of the laboring classes, at a reduced rent. They think they can put buildings which will combine more comforts.

FREDERICKSON CATHEDRAL. The Head Quarters of Wednesday last, says—We are glad to notice that yesterday ground was broken for the foundation of the nave and side aisles of the Fredericksen Cathedral. Stone cutters, Masons, and Labourers, are now in full operation, and we trust this building will at last be proceeded with in a spirit and with a vigour which no opposition will be able to embarrass or retard.

MARRIED.
On the 25th April, at St. Stephen's Church, Boston, by the Rev. E. M. Wells, Mr. John Scoles to Miss Rachael Ann Barlock, both of St. John N. B.

At Boston, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Chandler Robins, Mr. A. J. Wellington, of St. John, N. B., to Miss A. Adelia, daughter of Henry Gooding Esq. of Boston.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. S. D. Rice, Mr. Ephraim Wheten, to Miss Margaret Keenan, both of Carleton.

DIED.
On Tuesday evening the 11th instant, at her residence, after a few hours illness, Ann, consort of Dr. Samuel Pavy, aged 26 years, leaving a large and respectable family, with whom and her sorrowing husband, a wide circle of friends indulge in their sincere bereavement.
The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.
On the 6th inst. Mrs. Ann Blackwood aged 78 years, widow of the late Mr. Blackwood of St. John, and Sister of the late Mr. Gordon Gilchrist, of this Town.
At New York, on the 25 ult., Andy, wife of Alexander Edwards, Esquire, Deputy Assistant Commissary General at St. John, N. B. and youngest daughter of the late N. Meritt, Esquire, in the 29 year of her age—Her remains were brought to this City, and interred on Thursday last.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED—
May 8, Schr. Zenith, Johnson, Annapolis, Maryland, Union, Gates, Wilnot, Wood, Master.
—CLEARED—
May 8, Schr. Zenith, Johnson, Annapolis, Maryland, Union, Gates, Wilnot, Wood, Master.
May 8, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Union, Gates, Wilnot, Ballast.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
From a communication made to her Britannic Majesty's Consul, by Mr. Thomas Leighton, Master, and Mr. John Flannery, Chief Mate of the ship Samuel, of St. John, New Brunswick, it seems that the "Loose Shoal" laid down in some charts of the West Indies as being on the South West Coast of St. Domingo bearing S. S. E. & S. from the east end of Isle of Vache and distant from it about 18 miles is incorrectly located; that its true position is in 63 deg. 21 min. 30 sec. West longitude and in 17 deg. 37 min. 40 sec. North latitude; or about 11 miles S. E. by E. & E. from that usually assigned to it. The shoal has the appearance of a gap bottom upward; is quite smooth, without weeds and just under the surface of the water so that it is doubtful if it could be seen even from a short distance if the water were smooth. In the present instance the 6th of March last the heavy swell and broken water led to the discovery.—British Consulate Mobile, April 19th 1847.

FOR SALE.
The PROPERTY half way between ST. ANDREWS and SAINT STEPHEN, on the Post Road between those places, called the **Waveig Tannery**, with the several Buildings, Water Privileges &c. thereon and consisting Four or Five ACRES of Land.
The Tannery and Works are extensive, and contain a Pulling and Rolling Machine worked by water power, a Furnace and Boiler for leaching the Bark, and Bark Mill. Also a WHARF close to the Mill, at which a small vessel will float at high water.
There is also a comfortable and commodious COTTAGE, with two additional Acres of ground attached, intended as a residence for the owner or conductor of the business. The head water which supplies the stream is a large and deep lake called "Long Lake" which furnishes an unfailing supply of water.
The line of the contemplated Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock passes quite near the Property.
Apply to F. A. KINNEAR, Esq. at his office "Sands Arcade," St. John, or to R. M. Andrews, Esq. St. Andrews.
May 12, 1847.

Assessors Notice.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Subscribers have received from the Clerk of the Peace for this County, Warrants of assessment, requiring them forthwith to raise the sum of £250 8d. within the Parish of St. Andrews. All persons liable to assessment, are therefore requested to furnish to the Assessors, statements of their property and income, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
S. FRY, Assessors
G. D. STREET, Rates.
J. RODGER, Rates.
St. Andrews, May 12, 1847.

REMOVAL.
G. F. STICKNEY, has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. D. Bradley, where he is opening a stock of Jewellery &c. Particulars next week. [May 5]

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.
The Charlotte County Agricultural Society has received their SPRING SUPPLY OF SEEDS, for the present year, consisting of—Hemp grass, Clover and Red Top Seeds, which are of the best quality, northern growth, and are for sale at Mr. Turner's store. A supply of Hemp seed is daily expected.
A. T. PAUL, Secretary.
May 5.

CARD.
Mrs. COLDWELL, respectfully intimates to her friends and the public generally, that she has removed to that commodious and pleasantly situated Dwelling in King Street, owned by Mrs. Willard, which she has fitted up for the reception of LADIES and GENTLEMEN—and hopes by attention to merit a share of patronage.

THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE in account current with D. W. JACK Treasurer.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 12th April 1847.

1847	To paid sundry accounts passed Sep. Sessions 1845	£ 56 7 10
April 23	James McLeod on account of Pound	10 0 0
May 29	W. R. M. Law in part of acct. April 1846	1 5 0
Sept. 26	Mrs. Gibbs for Licence money returned	3 3 6
" 28	Thos. Jones Esq. Sheriff for Bread	8 1 10
" "	" do do Coal	17 10 0
Oct. 1	Serjt. Hudson account passed Sept. 1846	0 11 2
" 21	Thos. Sampson for stove &c	4 17 0
" 28	W. Hatch Esq. for services September 1846	10 12 4
" "	Thos. Sampson sundries for Coal	1 16 0
Dec. 19	Interest on sundry Notes of Hand	91 3 11
Jan. 19	C. C. Bank amount of Note and Interest	524 6 4
Feb. 3	Jacob Paul do do	122 4 9
Apr. 12	Benefit Society do do	134 4 10
" "	Salary for the past year	50 0 0
" "	Balance in hand	14 17 1
		£1020 10 7

1847
By Balance in hand 14th April 1846 £ 9 9 6
Apr 12, Am. recd from W. Hatch Esq. for Licence 135 5 0
do do Justices of acct Fines 9 19 0
do do from H. Morrison Esq. Rates St. Andrews on acct. assessment for Pound 1845 3 14 0
do do recd from Parish Collectors on acct. of Assessment April 1846 881 2 10

GENERAL STATEMENT OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

1847	To amount of Accts. passed April 1846 unpaid	£151 12 3
" do do Sept. do	112 6 11	
" Note of hand with interest unpaid	103 14 9	
		£367 13 11

1847
Apr 12 By amount in Treasurer's hands £14 17 11
do do uncollected of Assessment April 1846 175 17 11
Balance owing by County 207 39 8

12th April 1847.
D. W. JACK,
County Treasurer.

19th April.—Since closing Accounts, the amount uncollected of Assessment, has been paid.

Tea, Candles, &c.
Just Received and for Sale by the Subscriber
THE TS & Boxes Souchong tea,
14 Boxes Candles, 10 Kegs Nails
4 doz painted Pails, 5 Boxes Window Glass,
1 Bale grass door Mats, 15 Drums Figs,
4 Boxes Cigars, Soap, Tobacco, sperm Candles,
Coffee, spices, Sago, Macaroon, arrow root,
Coconut paste, Cheese, Currants, Vinegar, Indigo,
Spades, Shovels & Manure Forks, Hoes,
Wrapping & writing Paper, Refined whale Oil,
spirits of Turpentine, Clover & Grass seed,
American, suttlers, Cotton batting,
Brown, loaf & Crushed sugar &c. &c.
Also—Ladies kid walking shoes and slippers,
Men's Gaitskin boots, Calliskin boots, puttees & pumps,
Boys California caps & Bootees, & childrens shoes.
May 4. ROBERT KER.

Contract for Oil.
THE undersigned Commissioners, will receive TENDERS until Saturday the 12th June next at noon, to be left at the Office of THOMAS WYER Esquire, for the Supplying of
1150 Gallons of pure SEAL OIL, and
300 Gallons PORPOISE OIL.
To be delivered at St. Andrews, on or before the 20th July, next, in Casks not exceeding Fifty Gallons each; the Oil to be free from dregs or sediment and of this year's crop. To be approved of by the Commission officers. Payment will be made on the completion of the Contract.
THOMAS WYER, Commissioners of Light House
JOHN WILSON, Light House
St. Andrews, 30th April, 1847.

James Corbett M. D.
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons LONDON,
AND LICENTIATE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW.
Offers his services in every branch of his profession. Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eye. Office over Mr. R. McGee's Store, Magdalen Street, May 4, 1847.

AMES & CO'S
BOSTON, PORTLAND, CALAIS, EASTPORT, ST. JOHN, N. B.
ST. ANDREWS, ROBINSTON, PERRY & LUBEC
EXPRESS.
BOSTON OFFICE,—16 State Street, CALAIS, SAMUEL F. BARBER.
ST. JOHN N. B., GEORGE A. LOCHHEAD, No. 8 North Market Wharf.
The Subscribers will attend to the purchase of Goods of every description, forwarding of Packages and Parcels, and will execute all Commissions entrusted to their care, with DESPATCH and FIDELITY. NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. collected for small commissions.

Fresh Field Seeds, &c.
THE Subscriber respectfully renders his thanks to the Public, for the liberal support which he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to intimate that he has just received a supply of fresh GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERYWARE, and numerous articles, for family use.
A. BLANE,
All persons indebted to him by note or Book account, are requested to call and settle, as those remaining unsettled after the 1st of June, will be placed in legal hands for collection.
St. Andrews, April 28, 1847.

OAT MILL.
The Subscriber intimates to Farmers and others, that the Machinery for manufacturing OAT MEAL, is now in operation at his Grist Mill, March 24, 1847. C. A. BABCOCK.

NEW PACKET,
BETWEEN
ST. JOHN, ST. ANDREWS, AND ST. STEPHEN.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has purchased the well known fast sailing SCHOONER SPRAY, of 54 tons—and will commence running weekly between the above named ports on the 1st of April next, and solicits a share of patronage. Every attention will be paid to freight &c. entrusted to his care. Good accommodations for passengers. Apply to the master on board or to W. MITCHELL Esq. JOHN BALS, Master.
March, 24, 1847.

To Let
That Cottage at present occupied by Mr. Robert Ker—possession on the 1st. May. Apply to the subscriber. JEROME ALLEY.
St. Andrews, March 17, 1847.

Flour, Flour, Flour.
125 BLS. Superfine 1 L O U R,
Genesee Brand,
a prime article for family use.
Just received and for sale by
Nov. 4, 1846. WM WHITLOCK.

Packet to St. John.
The Schooner "FAVORITE" Helm, Master, will commence her regular trips on the 15th instant, between St. Andrews and St. John. Every attention will be paid to Freight &c. Passengers taken as usual.
March 10. H. HEIM.

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 do. Silk & Indiarubber Guards Ladies gold and fancy set BROOCHES and Rings, Gold, silver, and German Silver Pencil Cases, Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Cornelian Earrings, gold mounted;
Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings; 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 Candelsticks, Snuffers and Trays, Key Rings, Razors and Razor Strops, Tea Sets, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and Genesee, and silver mounted spectacles, Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes, Nail, Pocket & Tailors scissors, Percussion Caps, F. S. Cleavers celebrated fancy Toilet soap, Bagramoon 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.

PROVISIONS &c
JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners "Defiance," and "Louisa Willard," from Boston—
3 bbls. clear Pork, 1 cask Hams
4 chests Congo Tea, 1 box honey dew Tobacco
4 boxes sperm and mould Candles
1 Adamantine
2 bags Porto Rico & St. Domingo Coffee
1 cask refined Whale Oil
1 bbl. best Vinegar
7 boxes Window Glass, 7x9 to 12x4
5 casks cut Nails from 4 dy. to 20 dy.
9 pieces Satinets, blue black, and fancy printed
6 cases, containing men's water-proof boots, boys', youths' and children's Boots and Bootees
Ladies' and misses' boots, shoes & slippers
600 bushels yellow Corn.
ON HAND:
Blue, black, ivory, green and olive broad cloths, tweeds, Orleans, Cashmeres, &c. prints, white, red and yellow flannels, white and brown molleskins, drills, lines, white and brown cottons, gingham, toweling, bed ticking, osanburg, rose and point blankets, cotton, striped and check shirting, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarfs and neckerchiefs, cotton, worsted and woolen haws, thread, sewing silk, buttons, ready-made clothing, consisting of top coats, mackey and short jackets, hunting coats, trousers, vests, drawers, blue and red flannel shirts, striped and check cotton shirts, Beaver silk, felt and glazed hats, fur and glazed caps, southwaters.
ALSO, a good assortment of HARDWARE and GROCERIES, all of which will be sold low for cash—or other approved payments.
C. A. BABCOCK.
Feb. 22, 1847.

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 Thrash. 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.

PORK & FLOUR.
On Consignment, New York Inspection
5 BLS. Prime PORK,
5 Do Mess do,
25 Do Sup. fine Flour,
5 Do Rye Flour.
Fancy Brands,
J. W. STREET.
March 17, 1847.

DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the C. C. Bank, (for the last six months) will be paid on or after the 1st. proximo.
J. RODGEL, Cashier.
C. C. Bank, 6th April, 1847.

NOTICE.
A Meeting of the Stockholders of the C. C. Bank, will take place at their office on Monday the 3d proximo at noon, to elect directors and take into consideration such matters as may be laid before them.
(Signed) H. HATCH, President.
C. C. Bank, 6th April, 1847.

Molasses & Sugar.
JUST arrived, per Schr. "Favorite" from St. John.
10 Hhds Prime retailing Molasses, of excellent quality.
4 hds. Porto Rico SUGAR.
J. W. STREET.
March 31, 1847.

NEW PACKET,
BETWEEN
ST. JOHN, ST. ANDREWS, AND ST. STEPHEN.
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Nov. 4, 1846. WM WHITLOCK.

Packet to St. John.
The Schooner "FAVORITE" Helm, Master, will commence her regular trips on the 15th instant, between St. Andrews and St. John. Every attention will be paid to Freight &c. Passengers taken as usual.
March 10. H. HEIM.

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 do. Silk & Indiarubber Guards Ladies gold and fancy set BROOCHES and Rings, Gold, silver, and German Silver Pencil Cases, Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Cornelian Earrings, gold mounted;
Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings; 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 Candelsticks, Snuffers and Trays, Key Rings, Razors and Razor Strops, Tea Sets, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and Genesee, and silver mounted spectacles, Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes, Nail, Pocket & Tailors scissors, Percussion Caps, F. S. Cleavers celebrated fancy Toilet soap, Bagramoon 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.

PROVISIONS &c
JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners "Defiance," and "Louisa Willard," from Boston—
3 bbls. clear Pork, 1 cask Hams
4 chests Congo Tea, 1 box honey dew Tobacco
4 boxes sperm and mould Candles
1 Adamantine
2 bags Porto Rico & St. Domingo Coffee
1 cask refined Whale Oil
1 bbl. best Vinegar
7 boxes Window Glass, 7x9 to 12x4
5 casks cut Nails from 4 dy. to 20 dy.
9 pieces Satinets, blue black, and fancy printed
6 cases, containing men's water-proof boots, boys', youths' and children's Boots and Bootees
Ladies' and misses' boots, shoes & slippers
600 bushels yellow Corn.
ON HAND:
Blue, black, ivory, green and olive broad cloths, tweeds, Orleans, Cashmeres, &c. prints, white, red and yellow flannels, white and brown molleskins, drills, lines, white and brown cottons, gingham, toweling, bed ticking, osanburg, rose and point blankets, cotton, striped and check shirting, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarfs and neckerchiefs, cotton, worsted and woolen haws, thread, sewing silk, buttons, ready-made clothing, consisting of top coats, mackey and short jackets, hunting coats, trousers, vests, drawers, blue and red flannel shirts, striped and check cotton shirts, Beaver silk, felt and glazed hats, fur and glazed caps, southwaters.
ALSO, a good assortment of HARDWARE and GROCERIES, all of which will be sold low for cash—or other approved payments.
C. A. BABCOCK.
Feb. 22, 1847.

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 Thrash. 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.

PORK & FLOUR.
On Consignment, New York Inspection
5 BLS. Prime PORK,
5 Do Mess do,
25 Do Sup. fine Flour,
5 Do Rye Flour.
Fancy Brands,
J. W. STREET.
March 17, 1847.

DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the C. C. Bank, (for the last six months) will be paid on or after the 1st. proximo.
J. RODGEL, Cashier.
C. C. Bank, 6th April, 1847.

NOTICE.
A Meeting of the Stockholders of the C. C. Bank, will take place at their office on Monday the 3d proximo at noon, to elect directors and take into consideration such matters as may be laid before them.
(Signed) H. HATCH, President.
C. C. Bank, 6th April, 1847.

Molasses & Sugar.
JUST arrived, per Schr. "Favorite" from St. John.
10 Hhds Prime retailing Molasses, of excellent quality.
4 hds. Porto Rico SUGAR.
J. W. STREET.
March 31, 1847.

TO be Let
Those STORES at WELCH POOL, formerly in the occupation of Cadwalader Curry. Apply to Mr. FARMER.

