

The Standard

Vol. 13

No 29

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1846.

[15s. at the end of the Year.

POETRY.

THE HISTORY OF LIFE.

I saw an infant in its mother's arms,
And left it sleeping;
Years passed—I saw a girl with woman's charms,
In sorrow weeping.
Years passed—I saw a mother with her child,
And o'er it languish;
Years passed—I saw a mother with her child,
In deeper anguish.
I left her—years had vanished; I returned,
And stood before her;
A lamp before the childless widow burned—
Grief's mantle o'er her.
In tears I found her whom I left in tears,
On God relying;
And I returned again in after years,
And found her dying.
An infant first, and then a maiden fair—
A wife—a mother—
And then a childless widow in despair—
Thus met a brother.
And thus we meet on earth, and thus we part
To meet—oh, never!
Till death holds the spirit leave the heart,
To live forever.

LINES.

On being presented with a pair of gloves by a lady.
The "old man eloquent" thus writes:
Who shall say that public life
Is nothing but a discordant strife?
And he whose life is tuned to love,
Tender and gentle as the dove,
Must wait his lonely night and day,
For conflicts with the birds of prey.
This world is fashioned frail and fair,
On sudden changes small and great;
On upward and on downward fate,
And who can bend his neck to trace
The mists of time's future race,
May sigh to find that time's plan,
Is ruthless war from man to man.
But nature cruel, to be kind,
Not to war only man consigned,
But gave him woman on the spot,
To mingle pleasure in his lot.
Till if grief men war cannot cease,
With woman reigns eternal peace.
Fair Lady, I have lived on the earth,
Nigh four score summers from my birth;
And half the sorrows I have felt,
Have by my brother been dealt.
And all the ills I have endured
By man inflicted, woman cured.
The glove from man to man thou know'st,
Of fierce defiance is the boast.
And cast in anger on the floor,
To mortal combat shows the door.
But gloves from woman's gentle hand,
Of peaceful friendship bear the wand;
And in return a single glove
Betokens emblematic Love.

THE ORPHAN OF THE MINES.

BY MRS. S. A. FORD.
At the close of an autumnal day, the light form of a young and beautiful girl appeared descending the road leading from the neighboring mountains into the valley of the little Schuylkill, or Tamaqua, the name given to it by the Indian tribe, who once dwelt in peaceful security on its borders. But their busy labor, and a different race have reared their habitations under the shadows of the mountains, and are engaged in relieving them of their dark burthen of coal, discovered in late years in this northern portion of Pennsylvania.
With quickened steps the young maiden approached the village, which bears the original name of the stream, and halted at a door of a little cottage standing among the dwellings of the miners. It was opened by a venerable-looking woman, in whose countenance a strong expression of anxiety was instantly changed to one of kindness and affection as she tenderly greeted the maiden, who followed her into the humble, but comfortable room to which a cheerful fire gave warmth. A young man was seated near it, who arose as they entered, and was leaving the cottage; but as the aged woman, in a voice of kindness, desired him to remain, he imperceptibly returned, and with a look of hesitation and confusion, as he listened to her greeting.
"You stand late on the mountain, Alice," she said, gently, "mying" the strings of the

bonnet which confined the luxuriant hair of the young girl. You are damp with the dew; come near the fire, for the winds already tell of approaching winter, and Irwin has made a fine coal fire for you.
A sigh escaped the young being she addressed, who looked kindly, but sadly, at Irwin. Clothed in the dark garb of the miner, there was nothing attractive in his appearance for the dust, accumulated by the day's toil in the gloomy recesses of the mines, had sullied and almost hid his features; but hastily leaving the cottage, he did not return until the evening's repast had been spread by the hands of Alice on the neat white cloth.
Now you look like a Christian, said she, smiling, as he entered, with a purified face and hands, and clean attire. I can scarcely believe you are the same being who fitted that corner an hour ago.
The bright blue eyes of the young man sparkled at her commendation, yet the color rose even to his temples at her last words, for he had seldom allowed Alice to see him before the soil of the mines had been removed, but on this evening other and more anxious thoughts had occupied his mind, and he had lingered in the cottage of old Judith, the grandmother of the maiden, to await her late return. One year before, he came a stranger from a distant part of the country, and as he resided in the next house to the cottage, his obliging and gentle manners won a place in the heart of old Judith, but only esteem from Alice, while he felt too truly that her image was first in all his plans of happiness for the future. He was poor, but virtuous and sensitive.
Judith pressed him to sit down with them at the little table, and kindly said—It is warm here, and he who escapes it may lead an easier, yet not a happier life.
But a life above ground, mother, said Alice, is surely better than being buried all day in the mines, like Irwin, and spoiling his skin with the dust.
A little water soon removes the soil, answered Judith, and I wish many with whiter hands had Irwin's heart.
It is, indeed, very kind, said the maiden, as she leaned over the little table to hide a blush, but it was not the praise of Irwin that raised it. She felt that Judith intended more than she said, and so she did, for after taking her bowl of tea she returned to the subject.
It is better to work in the valley, she said, even beneath the hill, earning the reward of labour, than to roam over the mountains, killing the innocent deer, or worse. Did you meet the hunter, Alice?
She did not immediately answer for the expressive eyes of Irwin were fixed on her face.
Why do you ask, mother? she at length said; I have been no further than neighbor Wier's.
True, the road is short, but you said late, Eva detained me talking until sunset, replied Alice, evasively, but a sudden movement of Irwin interrupted the conversation, as springing from his chair he raised the sash of the cottage window.
Who is there? he cried, but no one answered. Not a minute has passed, he continued, since I saw a face at the window.
It was surely some boy of the neighborhood, said Alice, but her voice faltered.
Pray, Irwin, do not go, she exclaimed, catching his arm as he hastened to the door, but he broke from her and left the cottage.
The moon shed its pale lustre on the beautiful valley, as it lay embosomed among the mountains. The lights from the miner's casements shone cheerfully around, and the quietude of the scene was only broken by the murmur of the streams, which sparkled like a silver ribbon along the valley. Irwin, after looking carefully around was standing in a listening attitude on the road, when the bark of a dog at a short distance drew his attention, and, springing towards the thicket from whence it proceeded, he saw some person escape from the other side. The fleet footsteps of the stranger were quickly followed by Irwin, but the speed of the deer seemed given to the form before him, and he would have escaped with ease, had not the dog, catching the skirts of his coat, detained him. I will shoot your dog if you do not call him off, exclaimed the stranger, and Irwin's whistle was answered by the return of the animal. But he was now near enough to the object of his pursuit to distinguish by the light of the full moon a tall and well proportioned figure, with the air and dress of a gentleman. He carried a rifle in his hand, and a bag hung at his side. His face was turned away, but his voice, and a light laugh that broke from his lips, told of youth and gaiety.
Why do you follow me? he asked. Do you allow none but miners to enjoy the valley?
Turn your face to the moon, and I will tell you, said Irwin. Yes he added, with a sigh, of the bright eyes of a countenance, beaming with manly beauty, were turned on him. It was you who looked in the window of old Judith's cottage not five minutes ago.
You must think I have an antiquated taste, returned the stranger. Pray, who is old Judith?
One whose family I shall always protect from the intrusion of wandering strangers.

Family! oh, then there is somebody besides her. I thought as much of you would have run yourself and me out of breath. And now, young night of the mines, as it is day, I should think you would be glad to wander at any hour; and yet you prefer moping by the fireside of old Judith, and watching the cottage window, lest some one should peep in at her family. And what if I have seen them?
Irwin, who had stood listening his lips with vexation during this speech, now quickly replied—
It is a pleasure you will not enjoy again, if I can prevent it, for you are more bold than courteous; and if you dare intrude—
What then? interrupted the stranger. Pray do you know to whom you are speaking?
I do, replied Irwin, and I think I have seen you even more suspiciously employed than you were to-night?
The stranger started, but did not immediately speak. At length he asked, in a subdued tone—
Where did you see me?
It matters not, said Irwin; I wish to see you no more. Now go, and leave me.
He turned from him as he spoke, and walked towards the village, but looked frequently back to watch the stranger, who stood silently leaning on the rifle, for some minutes, then slowly moved, until his figure was lost in the distance.
On returning to the cottage, Irwin found Alice sitting on the step, outside of the door; but she breathed quickly, like one who had walked fast, and he suspected she had followed him and overheard his conversation with the stranger. This, too old Judith confirmed by exclaiming, as they entered—
Where have you both been? Surely Irwin, you were mistaken; I saw no one at the window. Come, Alice, finish your supper.
But the mood of the maiden was changed, and traces of tears were on her cheeks, as she declined the invitation with half-averted face. The evening passed heavily, and Irwin took early leave.

The next morning was fair and bright, and after breakfast, Judith took her knitting to sit with a neighbor. Alice seemed sad and restless, and, after a hurried arrangement of the cottage, she fastened the latch, and with quickened footsteps pursued the road along the base of the Locust mountain, which bordered the river. She walked quickly on through the shadowy oaks of the Edgeworth track. The tangled undergrowth whose name it bears would have gazed with delight on the beautiful scenery around, but the footsteps of Alice lingered not. Crossing a log bridge, she turned to the left, and at length reached a saw-mill on the bank of the stream. It had not been used for the past week, and the water broke over the dam in white sheets, glittering in the rays of the morning sun. A fine spring issued from the rock on the mountain's side. To reach this, a simple bridge, composed of single planks meeting each other midway of the stream, had been supported only by rough staked driven into its bed.
With fearful steps Alice trod the frail planks, that trembled under her light weight. The waters below, impeded by rocks, murmured a warning, but she heard it not, and, as she reached the deeply shadowed spring, she stooped to relieve her thirst, increased by agitation.
The bright berries of the overhanging sumac were not redder than the lips that touched the water, nor the bird that fled from its boughs at her approach more innocent than Alice. Though gentle, she possessed firmness, and her mind had received a refining culture in early childhood from a neighboring lady, whose name, which was Alicia, she bore though only known now by its simple abbreviation.
Refreshed by her draught, she sat down on a rock to rest; but this moment of inaction and quiet brought with the timidity of woman, and a rustling among the leaves caused her to start from her seat, fearing it might be the approach of a snake. With a quick bound she regained the plank of the frail bridge, and midway she paused to look back, for her bonnet had been left on the rock when, as she stood in trembling hesitation, her name was spoken in a voice that calmed her features—Another footstep was on the bridge, and a supporting hand held hers.
I have anticipated you, sweet Alice, said the intruder; for the first time you were seeking him who has so often sought you.
It is true, she replied; but I have come to say we can meet no more.
Surely, Alice, you are dreaming?
No, Edward, I have dreamed, but it is over now. Alas! that I have so long deceived myself. I fondly thought you were all that was noble and bright in human nature, but—and she burst in tears.
What can you mean? he exclaimed, as he supported her to the rock near the spring. Lean on me, your devoted lover. Who has dared to say ought to you against me? I thought—
Oh no, the sick, interrupting him, do not have spoken to me, and yet—
And yet you condemn me, Alice. How can

like the artless sweetness that won my heart, which, untouched by fashionable beauty, yielded to the simple charms of a valley maiden, dwelling and mingling with the dark spirits of the mine?
Oh! call them not thus. Their hearts are light and pure, unsoftened by the dark labour of their hands. Kind, indeed, have they been to my orphan state.
Then you expose the cause of him who chased me from the valley last night?
Irwin is to me as a brother, she replied; and I fear that he and the aged being, who watched over my motherless childhood and youth suspect our meetings. I have thus far kept the secret of our affection, but can no longer deceive those who are so kind to me. If, indeed, you are such as I have fondly believed, there is nothing to fear in its being known. If not, oh! Edward we must part.
I have already told you, he replied, that the time will soon arrive when I can avow my attachment and claim you as my promised bride. Why then do you judge so harshly of one who will raise you to rank station and wealth?
She answered timidly and sadly—
What are rank and wealth to love and a pure conscience? I know not why, but suspicion is awake in the valley. It is said the hunter of the mountains—for thus they name you—is seen in the company of the vicious, and avoids the walks of the industrious and worthy.
Who dares thus to impeach my character? he said, fiercely; and what have I done to deserve it?
I know not, she replied; but alas! I fear the dark-looking men I once saw with you are leading you into evil; and, oh! if there is aught wrong, let me entreat you to leave this place. I could bear your absence better than this state of anxiety. But I can stay no longer. I feel I have not done right in loving one of whom I know so little.
She was approaching the slight bridge, but he caught her hand—
The torrent runs high, he cried; will you not allow me to assist you?
No, no—I fear it not. Farewell! and she hurried to the opposite bank of the stream.
He gazed after her receding form for a moment, then striking his forehead, murmured—
She is too innocent—too lovely to be involved in my fate. Yet we part not thus—I must follow her. But—
I cannot go. And he leaned his head in bitter thought against the rock.
The son of respectable, but too indulgent parents, the lights of education and knowledge shone on his early youth, but the talents they were intended to cultivate were drawn aside by vicious associations into idle and reckless pursuits. A love of gaming soon robbed him of the patrimony he inherited on the death of his parents, and the rumors of successful speculations in the mining region had now attracted him from a distant part of the State to the valley and village of Tamaqua.

To a stranger, the coal mines form a most interesting object, and their dark recesses present a subterranean world whose treasures are a subject of deep reflection and some conjecture to the wise, and of laborious and adventurous exertion to the industrious and enterprising. But to none of these classes did Edward Lindall belong, and his time was spent in hunting along the mountains during the day, while his idle habits soon found companions to indulge his gambling propensity, and the still more fatal influence of the wine cup at night.
He was seldom seen among those persons of intelligence and science who visited the region on business connected with the mines. The chief public house was then, as it is now, truly the home of the traveller—quiet, comfortable, and the seat of kind attentions. Here, after the labors of the day were over, might be seen the engineer correcting his drawings of the windings of the beautiful Schuylkill, or marking more distinctly the direction of the coal veins. Near him, another displayed to an admiring group around the table a collection of minerals, crystals, and fossil remains, with impressions on the broken state of the leaves of plants that ages ago had bloomed in the valley. The education of Edward would have fitted him to enjoy all that was grand and mysterious in nature—all that was refined and intellectual in society—but the blossoms of a pure taste had been blighted by the touch of vice.
The loveliness and artless simplicity of Alice, whom he accidentally met on the mountain path, had awakened feelings of which he scarcely thought himself capable—an affection which checked his former reckless habits and regret that he was not worthy the tenderness which his continued attentions inspired in her heart. But evil associations still held their influence over his mind and corrupted his better feelings. His extravagance had wasted his fortune. How was he to repair it? The path of enterprising industry was open to him, yet he trod it not. Youth, health, education, and talents were his; but he drew not upon this simple treasury, which under his free and happy government, might have raised him to the highest scale of man-

Alas! that one so gifted should be without the guiding star of moral principle! Yet his love for the gentle Alice seems sometimes to supply its place, and it was one of these moments when, like "angel visits," it awoke him to reflection and virtuous resolution, that he hastily left the spot where they had parted and followed her steps. Slowly and sadly she moved, without looking back, and he had advanced within a short distance of her; her name was on his lips, but ere it was spoken he observed two persons approaching, when he hastily drew back and entered the nearest thicket unseen by them.

They were both in the sunny season of youth; one a maiden with bright eyes and dark hair, and the blooming cheek of health, mounted on a slow-footed horse—the other a young man of strong frame and pleasing countenance, who led the animal over the rougher portions of the road.
You will be more tired than the horse, Reuben, said the maiden; pray, let him go.
I feel no fatigue in providing for your safety, Eva, he replied; that is not that your friend Alice before us? Let us hasten to overtake her.
They were lovers, and to them the moon of life had been unclouded. The children of neighboring farmers from the romantic banks of the Susquehanna, who had removed to the new country opened by the discovery of Anthracite coal, their attachment had increased with their years. Integrity and industry, with a generous heart, were the qualities of Reuben; gentleness and goodness those of the happy Eva Wier.

Their quickened pace soon brought them to the side of Alice, who hastily wiped the tears from her cheek, and with downcast eyes returned their eager salutation.
Will you not ride behind me? said Eva; Dobbin will not feel your weight.
Alice complied with her request, hoping to be less observed, and with Reuben's help was soon seated behind her. It was a beautiful contrast. Eva's blooming cheek and sunny smile, with the pale moonlight beauty of her friend.

You are more courageous than I am, said Eva, if you feel safe in these mountain passes alone. Reuben killed a snake as we came this morning.
Alice murmured something in reply, and then relapsed into silence. On reaching the cottage of Judith, the friends parted, and Eva proceeded to make some purchases in the village store. On her return, she lingered an hour with Alice, and gently strove to learn the cause of her sadness; but not succeeding, she kissed her pale cheek and whispered—
You must put on a brighter face next week, for I have bought you a white ribbon, and you know that is a bride's token. Reuben's parents have provided us a little cottage on the Home Tract, and you are to be my bridesmaid.

Alice assented, with a suppressed sigh, to her friend's added—
But you must not come alone—Irwin can attend you.
Oh, no—not Irwin.
And why not? asked Eva—He is very pleasing and kind, and, like you, he is fond of reading, though he has but little time for it. Do not despise him for his occupation.

I would be very ungrateful to speak other, wise than kindly of him, Eva; for ever since my poor father was crushed in the mines, he has been like a brother to me.
Though your father was a contractor, said Eva, thoughtfully, he was exposed to the same danger as the miners. Peace to him; I loved your good father, Alice.

Her friend only answered with her tears. During the rest of the week, Alice left the cottage but seldom, though the sound of a bugle was often heard from the mountain which almost overhung it. She listened with a quick, beating heart, but its tones seemed to annoy old Judith; and it broke on the stillness of night, during Irwin's usual visit, the sound was sufficient to disturb his happiest moments.

At length the time of Eva's bridal arrived, and leaving old Judith in the care of a neighbour, Alice departed, saying she would return on the third day after.

The kindness and cheerfulness she met with at Wier's farm gave a transient glow to her cheek, and as she stood by the side of Eva, in a simple white muslin frock; her beauty and gentle manners attracted the admiration of more than one of the happy company assembled at the wedding.

[Concluded in our next.]
Evasion.—Why did you tell a straight story? said the captain of a frigate to a coxswain who had given a false account of his vessel when he was hailed.

To tell you the truth, captain, said he, my speaking trumpet got bruised; and it is so crooked, that it is impossible to tell a straight story through it.
Doctor, said a person once to a surgeon, my daughter has had a terrible fit this morning; she continued full half an hour without knowledge or understanding. Oh, replied the doctor, never mind that; many people continue so all their lives.

European Intelligence.

From Papers by the R. M. Steamship Cambria.

SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

No event within our memory has produced a feeling of more general satisfaction and joy in this country than the intelligence which came to hand by the "Hibernia," that the Oregon question had been amicably settled between the American and the British Governments. The news arrived at a critical moment—literally on the eve of the dissolution of the Peel Ministry—and the excellent purpose to which this message of peace was turned by the outgoing Representatives of the Crown, will be best appreciated by those who read his last official speech.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND. The Liverpool Times of the 24 July says: "From present appearances, we trust that there will be no failure in any single crop. Even the potatoes and turnips, which were looking very drooping ten days ago, owing to the drought, are beginning to grow very vigorously, and are not injured to any extent."

Dissolution of the Anti Corn Law League.—At a great meeting of the League, on Thursday, at Manchester, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, that the League should be dissolved. A grant of £10,000 to Mr. Wilson, the chairman, was also resolved upon.

The election of a new pope is a circumstance which has attracted much of the attention of the continental Journals. His holiness takes the title of Pius IX. His age is 51.

NEW GOVERNORS. The London Gazette of June 30, notices the appointment of the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, in the room of Maj. Gen. Sir John Harvey, appointed to Nova Scotia; Maj. Gen. Patrick Ross, to be Governor of St. Helena; Wm. Thomas Denison, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

The Oddfellows are the most numerous body enrolled together for mutual assistance in Great Britain. On the 1st of Jan. 1846, they had 3,884 lodges, in 386 districts, and their numbers 259,371.

Jewish Freedmen.—Important decision of the Grand Lodge of England.—The Grand Lodge of England has, after a correspondence and remonstrance, conducted by the Earl of Zeeland and the Grand Secretary, resolved to withdraw their representative from the Grand Lodge at Berlin, in consequence of the refusal of the Russian lodges to admit Jews to their meetings, though such Jews have diplomas of the Grand Lodge of England. The representative of the Grand Lodge of Berlin, in this country, is to be informed that he can no longer be acknowledged or take his seat in the Grand Lodge of England in his official character of representative.

Appointments under the new Government were offered to three rising young statesmen, members of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet, and declined—Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Dalhousie, and the Earl of Lincoln. Sir Robert Peel was unwilling to urge office upon them in his rival's Government, but personally had no objection to their acceptance of it.

The Duke of Wellington is to remain at the head of the army, without a seat in Cabinet.

Public feeling has not yet had time to exhibit itself respecting the personnel of the new ministry. One remarkable feature, however, is, that the "Times" the most influential paper in the British empire, is disposed to regard it favourably, and to give it a candid trial.

The general impression is, that the new Premier will hastily wind up the business of the session, and dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn.

The only question that presses for an immediate settlement is the sugar duties, a question upon which the incoming Premier is said to feel strongly. A short bill has been introduced for extending the existing duties over another month. Peel would have settled the question before his retirement, if the multitude of his embarrasments had enabled him.

Thunder storms, attended with more or less destruction to life and property, have been general throughout the British Isles. The copious showers have cooled the parched earth.

The Cholera is said to have broken out at Aden, where five deaths were reported daily. The troops for the Sudan, who were embarked at Cork on the 25th ult. in the Blenheim and Crocodile. The vessels are to proceed to Resolution Island if they separate, and there the two store-ships from the Orkneys are to await their arrival. They proceeded in company through Hudson's Straits to Fort York.

Another rather extensive and well deserved brevet promotion among those who had distinguished themselves in the British and Native regiments on the Sutlej, has recently taken place.

IRELAND.

An effort is being made in Cork to raise a life annuity of £700 for Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance.

The Limerick Examiner says, "grass is growing on the quays of Waterford, so little business is doing in that city. Our own quays are deserted, the slow progress of the Corn Bill having paralysed the provision trade."

On Wednesday week three men, belonging to the Schooner Anne Semple, at Limerick, were killed by drinking the water of the Shannon, poisoned by the sivers from the gas works and other manufactories.

Prosecution of the "Nation" Dublin Newspaper.—The prosecution instituted by the Government against the Nation newspaper, for the publication of a seditious libel, has failed, as the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were consequently discharged on Thursday last.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

At the weekly meeting on the 22d ult. Mr. O'Connell said, it had been stated that in the event of the Whigs coming into power, the Repeal cause was to be abandoned, or postponed, or compromised. He utterly denied the assertion, and promised, while he lived, never to abandon the cause, to support any party or faction, or to support any party or faction.

The week's rent was £107 6 7. At the meeting on the 29th ult. a long letter from Mr. O'Connell was read, in which he alluded to what the new ministry should do for Ireland. Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was present, moved the insertion of Mr. O'Connell's letter on the minutes, and alluded to the resignation of Ministers as a most fortunate occurrence. Mr. Grattan followed Mr. O'Brien, and told Lord John Russell that he would have to vote a million sterling to erect Catholic chapels in Ireland; and contended that without repeal there could be no peace or prosperity in the country.

The overland Mail from India.—Accounts have been received from Bombay to the 20th May which contain the news of striking interest. The principal point of intelligence relative to the proceedings of the Lahore Government, which on the occasion of a slight disturbance gave strong proofs of its resolution to put down all attempts at revolt. A British Sentinel in endeavouring to prevent a drove of cattle from entering a street crowded with baggage wounded a cow on the nose. The cow being a sacred animal in the eyes of the Sikhs, a disturbance was caused; the shops and houses of the neighbouring streets were closed, and the superstitious zealots getting on the tops of the houses threw stones and other missiles on the British officers and soldiers who sought to appease the tumult. The Lahore authorities soon brought about tranquillity, apologised to the British residents and the officers, seized some of the ringleaders, and hanged one or two of the Brahmins on the following day.

China.—Sir John Davies had an interview with the Chinese Commissioner, early in the month, and it is understood the arrangements are made for the vacating of Chusan, though the particulars have not been made public.

Sir John Davies visits Chusan in May, and the British troops in garrison will be withdrawn before he returns to Hong Kong. It is to be hoped, however, that Chusan will continue open to the vessels of foreign nations, not that it is of importance as a market, but simply as a port of refuge, or as a harbour of refuge to vessels damaged by stress of weather.

COMMERCIAL.

The passing of the Corn Bill and of the Tariff has caused the custom-house authorities in London and Liverpool to be more than usually busy.

In Liverpool, during four days of the present week, nearly a quarter of a million sterling was received for duties. The quantity of Wheat and Flour taken out of bond has been immense. The railroads, the canals, and other conveyances, have been loaded to repletion in transmitting this produce into the interior of the country.

The object of this extraordinary pressure was to secure the lowest rate of duty which the little sliding scale that remains in force during the next two years and a half can reach. The duty up to Thursday was 4s. per quarter on Wheat, and 2s. 6d. per barrel on Flour. Yesterday the average of six preceding weeks showed a decrease in the price, and an increase in the duty. A shilling higher on Wheat was exacted, with a corresponding increase on Flour.

This immense quantity of produce being thrown simultaneously on the market, must in the nature of things, bring down prices. The harvest, too, which promises to be prolific and early, may, we fear, produce something approaching to an agricultural panic.

THE IRON TRADE.—This trade partakes of the quietness existing in almost every other. A large steady consumption is still going on, and the quantity of iron produced during the last month has been less than during any month within the past year. This has arisen principally from the hot weather which has been experienced; in some of the iron mills and forges the temperature has ranged from 120 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. To work in such an atmosphere is found to be impossible.

The principal manufacturers of Manchester contemplate bestowing a testimonial by the purchase of an estate for their great townsman, Mr. Cobden, which will doubtless be seconded generally throughout England. The subscriptions in Manchester on Thursday exceeded £18,000, and the amount of the testimonial will probably reach £100,000. It is also intended to make Mr. George Wilson, Chairman of the League, a present of £10,000 out of its funds.

Liverpool Timber Market, July 4.—The arrivals of the last month from British America consist of 21 vessels, 12,202 Tons, from Sir John and the lower ports. Three vessels from Quebec have arrived but are not reported.

American Pine Timber.—Of St. John, one cargo of 19 1/2 inches string, was sold 18d; one of 19 1/2 inches at 17d; one of 21 1/2 inches calliper at 17 1/2d; one of 19 1/2 inches string at 17 1/2d per foot; and two cargoes of 19 1/2 inches at 17 1/2d per foot.

Birk.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 13d to 15d per foot, and apart, at 14 1/2d per foot, and by auction and private, at 15 1/2d to 16 1/2d per foot.

Deal.—A large cargo of St. John was sold by auction at 2 7/4d to 2 3/4d, averaging 2 9/16 per foot of two inch, and boards at 1 1/4d to 1 3/4d per foot of inch, and a smaller cargo, by private, at 2 1/2d per foot.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The mail from the South, which arrived at Baltimore last Evening, brings a little later intelligence from Texas, brought to New Orleans on the 5th inst. by the steamer Galveston, from Galveston, from which place she left on the 5th. She confirms the total loss of the steamboat Potomac.

Report of rather an unofficial character had reached San Antonio that the Mexicans were concentrating a large force at Presidio for the Rio Grande, with the intention of marching against San Antonio. The report failed to excite much alarm among the Texans.

There has been a succession of gales at Brazos and in the Gulf. A party of dragoons were on the eve of sailing for Santander, where, it was said, the Mexicans landed provisions, munitions of war, etc. for the army.

The writer of the letter says the Mexicans in that region are sullen, and ready to join their brethren in arms when occasion offers. They have their arms hanging up in their houses, and show no signs of fear.

AN AFFRAY occurred in camp on the 29th June, between two Texan mounted men, one of whom, named Walker, was shot dead. No movement of the main body of the army beyond Matamoros has yet been made. The troops are impatient to march and will do so as soon as a sufficient number of light draught steamers arrive.

METAMOROS, Mexico, June 30. General Taylor's camp on this side the Rio Grande is yet above water in spots, although the chances of being driven or drowned out still look about even. I sat upon the banks of the river this morning with my feet puddling in the water; so you may know how near we are to an inundation.

Volunteers are still arriving by regiments, and still General Taylor is without transportation or any means of moving them.

From the interior the news is various and contradictory. It is said that a portion of the Mexican infantry has left Linares for some point near Tampico, and very likely such is the case. For some time the inhabitants of Matamoros believed that the troops would return and retake the place—could not for one moment suppose that the Americans would be allowed to hold quiet possession of the city. I believe that they have now given up all hopes. The number of Mexican soldiers at Monterey is known to be small—Arista is at his hacienda near that city with a few men only. The number of infantry at Linares is at present only 800, with a small force of cavalry in the neighbourhood. Gen. Paredes is said to be "en route" for Monterey with 6000 men—some say as large a number as 8,000. Scouting parties of Texans will probably be sent out as soon as the roads are in traveling condition; and then it will be difficult to ascertain the full force and intentions of the enemy.

MATAMOROS, July 1, 1846.—It seems to be the general belief in camp that Paredes will give our army another brush ere long. That he is on his way to this region is not doubted—that he can muster an army of 30,000 men, is pretty generally believed, and if he does succeed in raising so large a body of troops, and General Taylor advances on Monterey, a pretty severe fight is certain to ensue. The General wears his laurels very calmly. "Honors are easy" with him, but he is chafing a good deal about being kept here with a large body of troops, unable to act against the enemy.

REMO.—It is reported that the hurried mission of Mr. Morphy from England to Mexico, via the United States, is to make the following proposal, viz. that Mexico shall cede California to the United States for fifty millions dollars; and two and a half millions to be paid to American citizens on behalf of Mexico, and in discharge of the Treaty of Indemnity; ten millions to be allowed to the United States as indemnity for the expenses of the war, and thirty-seven and a half millions to be paid to the English claimants upon Mexico, in discharge of their mortgage upon California.

If the story is true, all we can say is, the United States ought never to accept such a proposition, or anything like it. Fifty millions for a tract of country, a great part of which is a desert, and the rest of which we do not need, except perhaps the harbor of San Francisco. The possession of that harbor would be desirable in connexion with the Oregon country, but \$50,000,000 is a most outrageous price, and ought never to be seriously thought of. [N. Y. Jour. Com.]

The Provincial Government of Canada has appropriated £2,000 for the relief of the Newfoundland sufferers, and the Governor-General has subscribed £1,000 for the same worthy object.

The Editor of the Cincinnati "Spirit of the Times" having been requested to give a "first rate" notice of the performance of DeMeyer the lion Panist—published the following:—

From the moment of his appearance, breathing was entirely suspended by the vast concourse of enthusiastic human beings present, who awaited in the most profound silence, broken only by the thunder of their beating hearts, (which could be heard several miles) the moment which should agonize them with astonishment. He began; the first crash of the instrument took the sop entirely off the hat of a boy, who, like Zaccheus, climbed a tree on the opposite side of the street. Again he touched it, and the silvery notes dropped from his fingers like the gentle dew of heaven on a "patch of cuscumbers." Anon and you hear the "leete bits of notes" brilliant as a diamond's flash, and about as big as a gnat's tooth, while with distended ears you eagerly bend forward to catch them, as growing beautifully less, they die away in the distance.

Slam! Crash!! Bang!!! Thunder and Cartridges!!! you are knocked into the middle of next week, and buried leagues deep among the wounded and dying—"you're a gonner!"—while just before you "kick the bucket," soft strains as if of paradise steal over your sensibilities affecting a resuscitation beyond the power of "smelling salts," and you "come to" and conclude to stay awhile. After you are fully restored, a "grand scene" puts you upon the railroad of delight, and carries you with lightning speed to the seventh heaven of ecstasy, from which you are only brought down again by the life like and terrific manner in which that classic extract from the great "Syrian" poet "Epinionondas" is executed. The glowing lines at once startling and descriptive

"The Bull bellowed like thunder,
And I ran like lightning
And jumped over the fence
And tore my trousers
As the heaven and earth
Was all coming together."

Here was shown the Mastery of the artist the bellowing of the infuriated bull, as with tail erect he courses across the field; the rapid patter of the feet of the flying individual; the tremendous leap with which he clears the fence, and the fatal sound which carries to his agitated mind the conviction that his "trousers are tore," together with the rolling thunders of the "busting up" of Heaven and Earth all conspired to form a "time" which sends the Queen's English a begging, and lays the axe at the root of the Lexicon.

P. S. We learn that Mr. DeMeyer's imitations of thunder was so perfect that it "turned" all the cream in Mr. Read's establishment.

P. S. 2d. Down the throats of his customers.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday July 23, 1846.

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

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Slings and Clock House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.
Director this week.—J. W. Chandler.

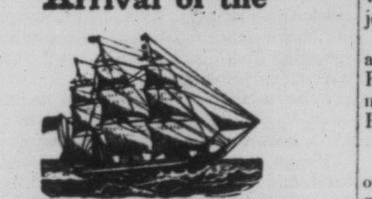
Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING, Esq., President.
Director next week.—Geo. S. Hill.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, July 4 Montreal, July 8
London, July 3 Quebec, July 8
Edinburgh, July 1 Halifax, July 18
Paris, July 1 New York, July 18
Toronto, July 3 Boston, July 20

Arrival of the



CAMBRIA.

The Steamship CAMBRIA arrived at Halifax, on Thursday last, in eleven days and a half from Liverpool with the 4th July mail. On Friday last, a copy of the European Times of the 4th was received here by John Wilson Esquire, who kindly furnished us with that paper on Saturday, from which we copied a summary of the news and issued an Extra containing the highly important intelligence.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times July 4.

Passing of the Corn Bill and Customs Duties Bill.—Defeat of the Irish Coercion Bill.—Resignation of the Peel Ministry.—The Whigs in Office.

Two highly important events have occurred since we last addressed our readers. Those are, the passing of the Corn Bill and the dissolution of the Ministry. On the evening of Thursday, June 25, the House of Lords passed the third reading of the Corn Bill without a division, and at two o'clock the succeeding morning, the House of Commons left Sir Robert Peel's government in a minority of 73 on the Irish Coercion Bill.

The two measures we have named stand towards each other in the relation of cause and effect. Nominally, the ministry has been strangled on Irish ground; actually, its existence has been terminated by the exhaustion of vitality in upsetting the corn monopoly.

The result which has happened has long been foreshadowed. It has taken no one by surprise. The disruption in the conservative ranks produced by Sir Robert Peel's Free-trade policy was so complete that the party could never work again harmoniously, and the first opportunity for smiting the leader was sought by those who thought themselves betrayed. The Irish Coercion Bill presented that opportunity.

On Saturday Sir Robert Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of tendering his own and his colleagues' resignation to the Queen, and on Monday night he made a lengthened exposition of his motives for resigning in the House of Commons, which will be found in another column.

The speech completely uproots the old land Marks of party. It shows that the ablest man in England—the most successful minister that ever swayed the destinies of this country, has risen superior to the narrow prejudices of party, and that his future course of action will not be less liberal and enlightened than the glorious example which he has so lately given to the world.

Several persons have been elevated to the peerage, among them Mr. Gladstone, father of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE CABINET.

Lord Chancellor.	Lord Cottenham.
President of the Council.	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Privy Seal.	Earl of Minto.
Sec. for the Home Department.	Sir George Grey.
Sec. for Foreign Depart.	Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary for the Colonies.	Earl Grey.
First Lord of the Treasury.	Lord John Russell.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Mr. Charles Wood.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.	Lord Campbell.
Paymaster General.	Mr. Maculey.
Woods and Forests.	Viscount Morpeth.
Postmaster General.	Marquis of Clanricarde.
Board of Trade.	Earl of Clarendon.
Board of Control.	Sir John Lubbock.
Chief Secretary for Ireland.	Mr. Labouchere.
Admiralty.	Earl of Auckland.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Master of the Mint.	Right Hon. R. S. Shell.
Secretary at War.	Hon. Fox Maule.
Attorney General.	Sir Thos. Wilde.
Lord Advocate.	Mr. A. Rutherford.
Solicitor General for Scotland.	Mr. T. Maitland.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.	Earl of Besborough.
Commander in Chief.	Duke of Wellington.
Master Gen. of the Ordnance.	Marquis of Anglesy.

Most of the members belonged to the old Melbourne Cabinet. The admission of Cobden's health and his finances had enabled him to become a professional politician, he might, it seems, have risen to the dignity of a Cabinet Minister. His colleague Mr. Bright, there is every reason to believe will join the government in a responsible capacity.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—In other lists of the new Ministry than the one copied from Willmer & Smith, Lord Clarendon is mentioned as Colonial Secretary; Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade, and Sir W. Somervell, Chief Secretary for Ireland;—with the following additional appointments—Lord Chamberlain, Lord Granville; Judge Advocate, Mr. Charles Buller; Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ward; Under Secretary for the Home Department, Mr. Hawes; Comptroller of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill; Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Tufnell; Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Dundas, Sir F. Troubridge, and Captain Berkeley; Solicitor General, Mr. Jervis; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Brady; Attorney-general of Ireland, Mr. Moore; Solicitor-general, Mr. Monahan.

Appointments under the new Government were offered to three rising young statesmen, members of Sir R. Peel's Cabinet, and declined—Mr. Sydney Herbert, Lord Dalhousie, and the Earl of Lincoln. Sir R. Peel was unwilling to urge office upon them in his rival's Government, but personally had no objection to their acceptance of it.

If Sir Robert Peel had desired the continuance of power, he might, by dissolving the Parliament and appealing to the country, have maintained himself in office for years to come. But he is anxious for retirement—for repose.

We are happy to notice the arrival at Halifax of some Officers of the Royal Engineers, with a few Sappers and Miners, sent out by the Home Government, for the purpose of exploring and making a report as to the best terminus on the Atlantic in these Provinces, for the proposed Rail Road from the St. Lawrence, both in a military and commercial point of view. We have no doubt but these Gentlemen were selected for this important service—not more for their skill and scientific knowledge, than for their known integrity of purpose and highly honorable character; and in order to carry out this object, will, doubtless, soon visit this quarter, where the Rail Road to Quebec was first projected, upwards of ten years ago; and after examining our position in every possible way, we have not the slightest fear of the result, as compared with any Port on the Atlantic within the British Provinces.

A Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—a letter in the Washington Intelligence from the seat of war, states that Col. Thornton is under arrest for having brought on the fight with the Mexicans contrary to orders. The same writer makes it evident that there has been much want of efficiency, purpose, intelligence and accuracy in the conduct of the war since the battle of the 8th and 9th.

JUDGE PARKER.—We learn with much regret, by the OBSERVER, that his Honor Mr. Justice PARKER's health has been so much impaired by recent illness, as to render it necessary for him to take a voyage to England. The OBSERVER says:—"His Honor has obtained a year's leave of absence from his official duties; and we are quite confident that we express the public feeling and desire, when we devoutly pray the Almighty Disposer of Events to grant renewed health and strength to our distinguished citizen, and speedily to restore to active official duty a Gentleman, whose learning, integrity, and



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Real Estate of Patrick Hannahan 26th Sep.
Do Eliza Sherman 26th Sep.
Do Wm. & J. Hanson 9th Jan.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and demand of Patrick Hannahan, of and to the Half of a certain Town Lot of land in St. Stephen, situated on the East side of the road leading from the Salt water towards the long bridge, so called, with the one story House and erections thereon, and bounded on the South, by lands in the occupation of Josiah Carter, and on the North by a lot recently occupied by Robert Kelly. The same having been levied on, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Allan McLean, do hereby sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to wit: £25 0 0, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

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

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Eliza Sherman, of and to a tract or parcel of land, situated in the Parish of St. David, known as Lot No. One in Block letter L, in Westwood's division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 100 acres more or less. The above lot having been purchased by Sherman in 1835 from Abner Farrow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HARTFORD FIRE Insurance Company.
Connecticut, United States.
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

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

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews, for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

St. Andrews, March 26. THOMAS SIME

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

Apply to
P. A. BARCOCK.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE BETWEEN ST. JOHN & ST. ANDREWS.

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

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

WM. H. WILLIAMS

MAIL STAGE BETWEEN St. Andrew's & St. Stephen.

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

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

Light freight taken on moderate terms.
THOMAS HARDY

To Let.

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

F. A. BARCOCK.

HOUSE & FARM TO LET.

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

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

Legal Notices.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1838.
CHARLOTTE.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.

WHEREAS ROBERT THOMSON of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, Esq., and John McKean of Saint Andrews in the said County Gentleman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Higgins, late of the Parish of St. George aforesaid, deceased, have rendered and filed their several accounts as such Executors, and whereas William Armstrong of Saint George aforesaid, as the Guardian and on behalf of the infant children, who are Legatees under the will of the said John Higgins, late of the Parish of St. George aforesaid, prayed that a Citation may issue requiring the said Executors and the Creditors and Legatees of the said deceased, and all Persons interested in the Estate to appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said accounts. You are therefore required to cite the said Robert Thomson and John McKean Executors as aforesaid, and the said Creditors and Legatees and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Registrar's Office in Saint Andrews within and for said County, on the first Tuesday in July next at noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said accounts.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this second day of June 1846.
(Signed) H. HATCH, Sur. Judge, &c.

GEO D STREET, Registrar of Probates for said County.

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT Andrews and Fredericton.

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

JOSEPH LEAVITT.
St. Andrews, 12th May, 1846.

Falkirk Ale, Whiskey,

20 Bbls Falkirk ALE,
1 Puncheon Superior Malt Whiskey.
April 21. J. W. STREET.

Macstay's Dispensary.

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

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

For Medical advice, Obstetric and Surgical operations, application will be made to W. C. Macstay senior, as formerly.
St. Andrews, January 26, 1846.



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

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

FOR SALE.

290 ACRES of LAND, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte, situated on the Big River, above the Mills owned by Farmer & Co. of Boston, and on the rear of lands owned by Hugh Gallagher. The Lot is well wooded with Spruce and Pine to good quality. Enquire of
R. H. GILBERT, Barristers.
St. John, Nov. 15, 1845.—2mcs.

Sugar & Molasses.

"Paracurita" from St. John.
10 Bbls Good Retaining Molasses,
6 do Bright Sugars
For Sale by
J. W. STREET.
Dec. 21, 1845.

Day School.

MISS GILLEY, begs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of St. Andrews that she intends opening a School, on Monday 2nd February next, for the usual branches of a female English Education, at her Father's residence in Water Street, directly opposite Mr. Turner's Store.

TERMS, from 5s to 10s per Quarter.
St. Andrews, 26th Jan. 1846.

Public Notice.

THE St. John & St. Andrews' mail Stage Books are removed to Ross' Hotel, next the Store of M. S. Hanson.
W. H. WILLIAMS.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Company.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £500,000 STG.
Board of Local Directors, at Halifax, N.S.
THOMAS R. GRASSIE, Esq. Chairman,
JOHN STRACHAN, Esq. Hon. S. CUNARD
THOS. G. KENNEDY, Esq. J. DUFFAS Esq.
and J. ALLISON, Esq.
Manager and Agent.

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

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

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

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

Medical Examiner at St. Andrews.—Dr. S. GOVE.
ROBERT WALTON
Agent for St. Andrews.
July 7, 1845.

Flour! Flour!!

60 Bbls. Superfine Flour, just received, and for sale low by
HENRY McLEAY.

ALL MAY BE CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.
Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq., "Chronicle" Office, Toronto, West Indies:—
February 4th, 1845.

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

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN, PILES, FISTULAS, AND HÆMORRHOIDS.
A remarkable Cure by the Pills and Ointment.—A half pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersey, whose name by request is omitted, had for several years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general burning leprosy, of the most distressing nature. He had to undergo an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this, after the use of your Pills and Ointment, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities and restored to the full enjoyment of health by means of your medicines, when every other means had failed.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE WEST INDIES OF LEPROSY AND OTHER DREADFUL SKIN DISEASES.
June 3rd, 1844.

MR. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown Demerara, writes under the above date—that Holloway's Pills and Ointment cured him of leprosy, a most dreadful disease, which he had been afflicted with for several years, and which he had been told by several doctors could not be cured, and which he had been told by several doctors could not be cured, and which he had been told by several doctors could not be cured.

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

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Clegg No. 1, Crown Place, Crompton Street, Brunswick Square, London, April 25th, 1845.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with Chronic Asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently cut short, and I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed, very often indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently, and my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No thought about sleep over the winter now did I expect myself, but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your remarkable Ointment twice a day, my chest, and taking two of your Pills at bedtime, and ten again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.
IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blisters, Ulcers, and Ulcers, Boils, Sores, Nipples, Stomach and Ulcers, Cancer, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoeetaws, Itch, and Cocco.

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

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

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, an assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES, Silver, German silver and Brass GUARDS, Do do do THIMBLES, Do do do BROOCHES, in gold & plain settings, GRASS GOLD PINS, Fancy silver Brooches, Musical Box Keys, Silk & Worsted PURSES, Musical Box Keys, Parrot Mountings, Key Rings, Spectacles, in blue steel and silver Frames, Knives & Forks, Watchcases, shoemaker and pocket Knives, Carvers and Stencil Mill saw Files, Britannia metal Ware, Scissors, Hair's spring Gunpowder, Percussion Caps, Clocks, Watches & Jewellery, repaired and cleaned—Quadrants and Compasses repaired and touched.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
G. F. STICKNEY

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.
Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough dated 21st March, 1845.

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

Your most obliged and obedient servant
ALDBOROUGH
A WONDERFUL CURE OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor Esq., "North Wales," North Wales, 17th April 1845.

Sir,—I think it my duty to inform you that I was, in fact, quite unable to attend to my business duties as formerly, which was never expected to again. I had almost forgotten to state that I was given up by the Faculty as incurable. A few days ago I was up in the morning at 7 o'clock, and was able to discover a feature in my face, but in such a fearful state that I was, I think, the use of your medicine.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.
(Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR
A CURE OF INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE LIVER.
Copy of a Letter from G. E. H. Jones Esq., "The Book of the Bazaar," 4th & 5th, North Wales, March and 1845.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—I consider it my duty to inform you that your Pills, a few Boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, of Newcastle, have effected a cure of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application is entirely permanent and long continued upon me. I think strongly recommend Ammonia, and send you a testimonial generally, to use your valuable Pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.
(Signed) G. E. H. JONES
A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, "Reading, Bedfordshire," dated at Reading, 14th Jan. 1845.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—The Pills which I requested you to send me, were for a long time the means of my health, and I have been able to work for the last few days, when I was almost quite another man; my breath is now very easy and natural, and it is increasing daily in strength.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.
N.B.—These extraordinary Pills will cure every case of Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or distressing; a case may be even if the Patient be unable to lie down, bed, though or of being choked with cough and phlegm. This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following Diseases:

Asthma, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Scalds, Burns, Ulcers, Cancer, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Skin Diseases, &c.

These truly invaluable Medicines are obtained at the Store of THOMAS SIME, St. Andrews Agent for the County of Charlotte: John M. Campbell, Douglas, Saint Stephen, and James E. Knight, Saint George, in Port and Boxes at 1s 9d, 4s 6d, and 7s each. There is a considerable saving in taking the large sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.
June 19, 1845.

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