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OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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Fredericton Correspondence—Letter from JACK ROBINSON.

Fredericton, 5th February, 1848.
Mr. Editor.—Many of the most weighty matters of the Session yet remain untouched. There is an unusual number of messages, Despatches, Reports, and Petitions, received and either laid on the table, or referred for consideration to various Committees. Among the Despatches those which relate to Emigration are perhaps the most important. They are very voluminous, and not only contain much valuable information, but also many prudent suggestions for the adoption of measures to prevent the sudden influx of paupers and diseased persons, and hold out a reasonable hope that a fair share of the heavy expenses of the last year will be borne by the Imperial Treasury. These Despatches were, of course, highly satisfactory, and the House immediately passed a Bill, which had been prepared by the Executive Council, in accordance with the suggestions before mentioned. By this Bill the head money is doubled in all cases, and trebled if the vessel arrive after the first of October. An additional sum is imposed if there be sickness on board, and the vessel is made liable for the whole. This, it is presumed, will induce the Ship owners to take none but healthy persons on board, and to take good care of them afterwards. Next in importance perhaps, is a message containing information from the Surveyor General on the survey and disposal of the Crown lands and forests, in which are many judicious remarks on the opening of Roads and the gradual settlement of the country. There are Despatches relating to several contemplated Rail Roads—to the completion of the Bay of Fundy survey—suggesting amendments in various enactments of the last Session—the whole correspondence connected with the intended Training and model schools &c. Among the numerous Reports of various Commissioners appointed under the addresses of the House last Session, that of Doctor's Wilson and Bayard, who were appointed to visit the Lazaretto and Lepers on Sheltrake Island, will be read with interest. It has been published in the daily Journals, and in a plain readable manner, seems to set forth a very fair share of professional knowledge.

Among the Petitions presented, there are some calling for compensation for expenses sustained in the suppression of riots on the 12th of July last. One of these presented by Mr. Tibbets of Charlton brought up one of the most exciting debates of the present Session. There is a select Committee appointed to report on that part of the Governor's Speech which refers to those riots, and from the hints thrown out in this debate, it would seem to be the opinion of some members that the party animosities which have unfortunately, for several years, been increasing in this Province, were now beginning to subside; and that it was therefore bad policy to mention them at all: on the other hand it was affirmed, that many murders and other violent and lawless acts were connected with this unfortunate matter, and that to pass it over in silence would be impossible—that it was moreover the bounden duty of the House to investigate this fearful subject calmly and impartially, with a view to ascertain whether any special preventive measures were really necessary, and if so, what those measures should be. There was no decision, but from what appeared it was pretty certain that there will be some difference of opinion among the members should this exciting matter become the subject of investigation. Connected with this is a notice of motion to call on the Governor for any correspondence which may have been carried on with him on the subject during the recess.

The expected set-to on the subject of Political Economy between the advocates of free trade and protection has not yet come to pass. Indeed it is yet impossible to tell to what extent the House will be allowed to impose differential duties, or whether they will be allowed to do so at all.

There are two Despatches entered on former Journals peremptorily forbidding the Governor to pass any Revenue Bill containing differential duties, and there is no formal reply of those instructions; besides, it is very clear that if every Colonial Assembly in the Empire assume the power of imposing differential or prohibitory duties on articles of foreign importation, they will completely thwart the Imperial Government in every attempt to settle the commercial treaties with foreign nations, so far as the trade with the Colonies is concerned.

The Revenue for the last year was £127410 and a few thousands above the estimate made by the Committee of Finance. The receipts and expenditures of the year were however within about £500 of each other—that is if the Imperial Government refund the balance of the Emigrant Bill. These facts show up the absurd and unfounded statements and misrepresentations set forth in some of our public newspapers, and their theoretical speculations on the initiation of money grants and matters of finance.

A committee has been raised to consider the expediency of altering the Statute Labour Law, and they will probably bring in a Bill to extend the scale of labour from two days to fifty, and reduce the commutation to 1s 6d or 1s 3d a day, with a view to turn as much as possible into money, and lay it out by auction.

So far as Charlotte is concerned there has little more yet been done than the introduction of Petitions. One member has obtained the passage of a Bill to commute the allowance of Statute Labour in Saint Andrews to 1s 3d a day, and has two other Bills in progress, one to restrain the sale of liquors by the small quantity, and another to lay a small toll on the free Bridge at St. Stephen. Another of our members has a Bill in progress to increase the allowance to Petit Juries, and another has a Bill to make several Bye Roads into a Great one. The heavy business of the Session however is only beginning.

There was a great Temperance meeting on Wednesday evening here in the Hall, which though large, was completely filled.—The members of the Grand Division from various parts of the Province with A. Campbell Esq., at their head were the speakers, and were listened to with much attention. The "Sons" were numerous and made a very good appearance.

Her Majesty's Attorney General, the Hon. C. J. Peters, died here on Wednesday morning after a short illness—this was the day appointed for the funeral, but as there is something like an old fashioned snow storm whistling over the land for the first time this winter, that solemn service is postponed until to-morrow.

Yours,
JACK ROBINSON.

Provincial Parliament

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Extracts from the Journals.
January 31.
PUBLIC SERVICE.
Resolved, that there be granted
To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of £12,000 towards the encouragement of Parish Schools.

To the Keeper of the Light House on Campo Bello £100.
To the Keeper of the Light House on Machias Seal Island, £130, and an additional sum of £36 to enable him to pay an assistant.
To the Keeper of the Light House in the Harbour of Saint Andrews, £40.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from Amy G. Campbell, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School at Saint Andrews, for a period of three months ending on the seventeenth day of January, 1846, referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

A MAD SPORTSMAN

One of his lordship's conceptions (the late Lord Oxford, the relative of the well-known Horace Walpole) was that of training animals to purposes nature never designed them, and if lions had been accessible in this country, he would probably have put a snaffle into the mouth of the forest king, and have trained him for hunting, unless his lordship had been deterred in the experiment. But his most notorious attempt of this order, was a four-in-hand of stags. Having obtained four red deer of strong make, he harnessed them, by dint of the infinite diligence which he exerted on all such occasions, was at length enabled to drive his four antlered coursers on the high-road. But on one unfortunate day, as he was driving to Newmarket, a pack of hounds, in full cry after fox or hare, crossing the road, got scent of the track.—Finding more attractive metal they left the chase, and followed the stags in full cry.—The animals now became irrestrainable, dashed along at full speed, and carried the phantom and his lordship in it, to his great alarm, along the road at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Luckily they did not take their way across the country, or their driver's neck would have been broken. The scene was now particularly animating; the hounds were still heard in full cry, no power could stop the frightened stags, his lordship still exerted his chivalrous skill in vain. Luckily, he had been in the habit of driving to Newmarket. The stags rushed into the town, to the astonishment of every body, and started into the inn yard. Here the gates were shut, and scarcely too soon, for in a minute or two after the whole dogs of the hunt came rushing into the town, and roaring for their prey. The escape seems to have cost his lordship's growth only more acute, and the bitterness day of the year, he was seen mounted on his piebald pony, and, in his love of the sport, apparently insensible to the severities of the weather; while the hardest of his followers shrank, he was always seen without great coat or gloves, with his little three-cocked hat facing the storm, and evidently insensible to every thing but the performance of his bound. His lordship was perhaps the first man who was ever made by country sports though many a man has been beggared by them; and none but fools will waste their time on them. His lordship at length became unquestionably mad, and was put under re-

straint. At length, while still in confinement and in a second access of his disorder, having ascertained, by some means or other, that one of his grey-hounds was to run a match for a large sum, he determined to be present at the performance. Contriving to send his attendant from the room, he jumped out of the window, saddled his piebald pony with his own hands, all the grooms having gone to the field, and there being no one to obstruct him, suddenly appeared on the course to their universal astonishment. In spite of all entreaties he was determined to follow the dogs, and galloped after them. In the height of the pursuit, he was flung from his poney, fell on his head, and instantly expired.—Blackwood

POETRY.

FROM ALL THAT CAN INTOXICATE.

"From all that can intoxicate"
The only pledge that saves
From million crimes that ready wait,
From grief and early graves:—
From ruin, and the certain grasp,
So pitiless of law;
And from the sorer doom that's ripe,
When Heaven its sword doth draw.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

The following is an extract from one of Lord Grey's despatches, on the political affairs of Nova-Scotia. His Lordship's decision on the important questions brought before him will be found to be highly important as well as encouraging to the liberal party.

Downing Street, 31st March, 1847.

"Sir,—I have already acknowledged the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd February, enclosing two letters to yourself from your Executive Council, and I now propose to communicate the conclusions at which I have arrived after that attentive consideration which I have felt due, as well to the intrinsic merits of the views stated by our advisers, as to the respectable source from which the statement emanates.

"In doing so it will be convenient that I should at the same time advert to the correspondence which soon after your assumption of the Government of Nova Scotia, you had with Mr. Howe and his friends.

"Upon a careful comparison of these very able papers in which the Members of your Council and their political opponents have stated their respective views as to the manner in which the Executive Government of Nova Scotia ought to be conducted, I am led to the conclusion that there is not in reality so wide a difference of principle between the conflicting parties as would at first sight appear to exist, and that it may not be impossible to chalk out a system of administration to be hereafter adopted, to which, without the slightest sacrifice of consistency, both might assent.

"On the one hand I find that the members of your Council declare that they desire in no degree to weaken the responsibility of the Provincial Government to the Legislature, and I gather from the general tenor of their papers of the 28th and 30th of January, that they are aware that in the present state of affairs, and of public opinion in Nova Scotia, it is necessary that the Governor of the Province should in administering its affairs, have the advice and assistance of those who can command the confidence of the Legislature, and more especially of that Branch of the Legislature which directly represents the people.

"On the other hand I can hardly doubt that the gentlemen of the opposite party who have insisted so strongly upon the necessity of what is termed "Responsible Government" would admit the justness and importance of many of the arguments which have been used, in order to show the danger and inconvenience of making the general tenure of officers in the Colonial service to depend upon the fluctuations of political contests in the Assembly. I am the more convinced that the gentlemen of the opposition will recognise the force of these arguments, because I observe in the various papers in which they have stated their views, frequent references, either direct or implied to the practice of this country, as that which affords the best model for imitation in laying down rules, as to the manner in which the Government of Nova Scotia should be carried on.

"Now, there is scarcely any part of the system of Government in this country, which I consider of greater value than that, which though not enforced by any written law but deriving its authority from usage and public opinion, makes the tenure of the great majority of officers in the public service to depend upon good behaviour. Although, with the exception of those who hold the higher judicial situations, or situations in which judicial independence has been considered to be necessary, the whole body of public servants in the United Kingdom, hold their offices technically during the pleasure of the Crown, in practice, all but the very small proportion of officers which are distinguished as political, are held independently of party changes; nor are those who have once been appointed to them, ever, in point of fact, removed, except in consequence of very obvious misconduct or unfitness. Thus, in fact, though the legal tenure, "during good behaviour," in the popular sense of the term, may be said to be the general rule of our public service."

"In the practical application of these views, there will, I am aware, be room for considerable difference of opinion. In this, as in all questions of classification, varying circumstances and the various views taken by different men will give rise to discussion and occasional alterations with respect to particular officers. Your acquaintance with what has passed, and is passing in the Mother Country, will suggest to you instances in which the question has been raised, whether a particular office should, or should not, be a Parliamentary office; and some in which different offices have been deliberately removed from the one to the other class."

"Small and poor communities must be content to have their work cheaply and somewhat roughly done. Of the present Members of your Council, the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary, to whom the Solicitor-General should perhaps be added, appear to me sufficient to constitute the responsible advisers of the Governor. The holders

of these offices should henceforth regard them as held on a political tenure; and, with a view to that end the Provincial Secretary should be prepared, in the event of any change, to disconnect from his office that of the Clerkship of the Council, which seems to be one that should, on every account, be held on a more permanent tenure."

"It is possible that in the event of any change being rendered necessary by the course of events in the Provincial Parliament, the party succeeding to power might insist on increasing this number of political officers by adding to the list of those to be so regarded. In case such a question should arise, I must leave it to your discretion, on a view of various local and temporary circumstances, which I am at present unable to appreciate to form your own decision with respect to any such demand.

"I should feel no objection to somewhat increasing the number of political officers, (for instance, by appointing a Financial Secretary, and a Responsible Chief of the department of Public Lands and works,) should the expense of doing so, without injustice to those now in the public Service, be found to be not more than the Colonial Revenue would conveniently bear.

"You will observe that in the preceding observations, I have assumed that those only of the public servants who are to be regarded as removable on losing the confidence of the Legislature, are to be Members of the Executive Council.

"On such terms as these, which I have thus detailed, it appears to me that the peculiar circumstances of Nova Scotia present no insuperable obstacle to the immediate adoption of that system of Parliamentary Government which has long prevailed in the Mother Country, and which seems to be a necessary part of Representative Institutions in a certain stage of their progress.

Rash Resolution.—A lady was followed by a beggar, who very importunately asked her for alms. She refused him, when he quitted her with a profound sigh, saying: "Yet the alms I ask'd would have prevented me from my present resolution." The lady was alarmed, lest the man was going to make some rash attempt upon his own life. Calling him back, she gave him a shilling, at the same time asking him the meaning of what he had just said. Madam, said the fellow laying hold of the money, I have been begging all day in vain, and but for this shilling I had well nigh come to the resolution, to go to work.

Ap't Reply.—As two merchants were conversing together upon business, a flock of wild birds passed over their heads, upon which one of the traders exclaimed, how happy those creatures are! they have no acceptances to pay.—You are mistaken, exclaimed his friend; they have their bills to provide for, as well as we.

A Goose story.—If any man woman or child, residing in this side Cape Horn, should stand in need of a goose, they can be accommodated with one, on application to the editor of Arkansas Light. He has one, that was purchased this winter, which has been seven times roasted, six times baked, and fifteen times stewed and boiled, and yet the sarcophagus that envelops his resist the edge of axe, the cleaver, and the knife.

A Crier Extraordinary.—A gentleman informs us that, while sojourning at one of the towns in Virginia, he encountered in the street a stout, double-lunged Negro, who was ringing a hand-bell most manfully. After laboring at it some time, the fellow made a dead halt, and bellowed out something to the following effect: "Sale dis night—frying-pans, gridirons, books, pytter-knives, and odder kinds of medicines. Joe Williams will hab some fresh oysters at his establishment, by tickles desirp. Mr. Hewlett will gib limitations oper agin. Two or three dozen damaged discussion locks. Dat's not all. Dare will be perlice and select colored ball at Mrs. Jim. Johnson's just arite dis.

FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship is a sweet attraction of the heart towards the merit we esteem, or the perfections we admire; and produces a mutual inclination between two or more persons, to promote each other's interest, knowledge, virtue, and happiness.

There is nothing so common as pretences to friendship: though few know what it means, and fewer yet come up to its demand. By talking of it, we set ourselves off; but when we inquire into it, we see our defects; and when we heartily engage in it, we must charge through abundance of difficulty.

Of all felicities, how charming is that of a firm and gentle friendship! It sweetens our cares, softens our sorrows, and assists us in our miseries: it is a sovereign antidote against calamities.

There are two requisite qualities in the choice of a friend; he must be both a sensible and an honest man; for fools and vicious men are incapable of friendship.

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Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, February 7. The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill, (introduced by Mr. Brown) to increase the pay of Petit Jurors. Mr. Brown entered into an explanation of the different sections of the Bill. He observed that all persons employed by the Courts were entitled to, and received pay, with the exception of Jurors, who had the most important part to perform. The Judges were paid, the Lawyers were paid, and other officers were paid, while the Jurors were obliged to attend day after day, and only received one shilling each, when they sat upon a case. If the Lawyers were not sufficiently paid, it was their own fault, for there were too many of these representatives in the country. The origin of the shilling paid to Jurors as remuneration, is dated back to a period when money was worth much more than it is at present. Jurors were obliged to leave their homes, and (even if not called upon to do so) were obliged to remain at the Squire Town during the sitting of the Courts, which they could not do at less than an expenditure of one dollar per day, respectively. The Bill provided that the Plaintiff, previous to going to trial, should pay into Court twelve dollars, which money should be kept by the Clerk, and from a fund from which Jurors should be paid. He did not know much about the legal process, but he believed that the Judge taxed the costs; (Laughter, and cries of "you are wrong there.") Well, he might be wrong, but what he intended to express was this, that if the Defendant should see the case, the Judge should direct that the twelve dollars for Jurors be added to the costs, while the Plaintiff's money should be returned. He was confident that the principle of the Bill was good; as to its construction he would leave that to be amended, if necessary, by the legal gentlemen of the House. Mr. End wished to support the Bill, although he did not know if the hon. mover would believe it. (Mr. Brown—"Oh, yes; believe it.") As he belonged to that non-productive class the hon. member had alluded to as being too numerous. (Laughter.) His learned friend the hon. member for York, (Mr. Wilnot) belonged to the same class; (Laughter,) but for the honour of the cloth, he begged leave to say they were not at all unproductive; for instance, there was his learned friend (Mr. Barberie) from Restigouche. (Laughter.) However, there was no doubt but the evils the hon. mover had pointed out, with regard to Jurors, did exist, but the hon. member had, in his opinion, taken a wrong view with regard to persons who, not going to law themselves, were called from their homes to try causes in which (he said) they had no interest. He would go for the payment of Jurors, but by the County, and the fines for non-attendance of Jurors should go towards making up the fund. He thought that every man who obeyed the Sheriff's summons, and waited the Court, was entitled to a dollar a day; but it would not do for persons engaged in the suits to pay them. He would also go for paying Grand Jurors, for he thought that every man who performed public work should get paid for it. Mr. Boyd observed that this subject was one upon which he had ever expressed the deepest interest; and as a local measure he had once carried the principle of the Bill, although it had been rejected in another Branch of the Legislature. It had been properly observed by his honourable colleague, that while Judges, Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Constables, with all others connected with our Courts were paid, the poor Jurors were alone left to bear their own expenses. Last year, a Bill for summoning Juries had been introduced by the learned member from Northumberland; but it contained no clause for paying them, and he (Mr. Boyd) had one prepared to that effect. During the last Term in St. Andrews, Jurors were detained for 16 days, and the cost to people at a distance, must have been felt severely. He thought that 4s. per day might defray the expenses, but he would not on any account tax the County for raising that fund, as it would be extremely unjust to do so. It must be regretted that so many had engaged to the learned Profession; and it was to be feared that many of them urged forward cases which should never be brought to Court, and the provisions of this Bill would have a good effect in checking them. If the Bill recently introduced by him (Mr. Boyd) for the regulation of Tavern Keepers, should become Law, then the County Funds would be reduced, and it would be improper to place the additional charge of paying Jurors on the Counties. If, on the contrary, persons bringing suits into Courts are compelled to pay for so doing it will at once form a proper and appropriate amount for the payment of the Juries. Hon. Col. McLeod remarked that the case of hardships had been fairly stated; but yet he thought the amount named in the Bill would be great. He thought however, that the sum of 2s. 6d. would be found sufficient, and if this were not thought enough, sooner than see the Bill defeated, he would raise the amount to four shillings, to be paid by the party losing; for if they had a right to lose any thing, they had a right to lose the whole. Mr. Street said in 41 he had been one of a Committee to investigate this subject; which Committee had reported, and he would now read that Report to the Committee. (Here the learned member read from the Journals a paragraph which embodied the principle of the present Bill, except that instead of the £3, introduced in the Bill, the Report only recommended 30s.) This sum he was willing to appropriate irrespective of the shilling at present paid.

Mr. Hayward was favourable to the principle of the Bill; and he was decidedly adverse to putting the Jury Fund upon the Counties. Mr. Wark thought that as such a variety of opinion existed, there might be a compromise effected, by placing 2s. 6d. on the litigants, and a like sum on the County. D. Thomson would support a Bill to pay Jurors 5s. on rendering their verdict; for it was a hard case to summon a number of men from a distance, and place them in the way of being coupled up frequently for a night or two successively, and then give them no pay without discrimination; nor would he think it just to give the same remuneration to those who serve and those who do not. Mr. Partlow thought that among the variety of opinions which exist on this subject, the safest way would be to compel every Attorney on bringing a case to pay 30s., and let all the Jurymen who attend be entitled to an equal share. Mr. Carman thought the plan contemplated in the Bill would incur an average expense of £70, and this sum he thought should be borne by the County rather than the suitors. Mr. Barberie thought it not fair to tax the poor of the back settlements to pay the expenses of people who wished to go to law; while on the other side he thought that taxing cases so high would result in a denial of justice. Upon the whole however he thought that the plan suggested by the hon. member from Charlotte would prove the best—namely, to make the plaintiff pay the money in the first place; and if he gained the case, of course it would fall on the loser. Mr. Ritchie thought it unjust to pay any tax on, which would operate against the Lawyers whom he represented as the worst paid men in the Province. There was, however, one source from whence the Fund alluded to could be raised, and that was from the fees of the Judges; who in addition to £750 yearly, and their travelling expenses, had a fee of 10s on every case whether tried or not; and 6s. 8d. additional on every case that is tried. He loved to see the Judges of the Court independent; and they well could spare those fees to raise a fund for the Juries. Mr. Gilbert thought the best expedient had now been hit on.—He remembered the story of the man who went to a Roman Catholic Bishop, and told him that he had a son lately born, upon whom he requested something from his Reverence. The Bishop replied, that Heaven on sending a ray of light into the world always send something to fill it.—"True," replied the poor man, "but in this instance, I have got the snake and you, the something to fill it." Thus it was with the poor Jurors and the Judges. Mr. Partlow said that might do very well in the cases of Judges hereafter to be appointed; but those already in being, enjoyed those fees as vested rights, and they could not be deprived of them. Mr. Steves said it was rather surprising that while the Bill was so plain, simple, and easily followed out, it yet was met by numberless imaginary difficulties—the heared, with the view of defeating it. He thought the proposal by the hon. member from St. John (Mr. Partlow) the best; as it was only right that those persons for whose use Law Courts were intended, should pay their costs. [Here Mr. Partlow introduced a Resolution in accordance with his views already expressed; and after some further explanatory observations from Mr. Brown and others, progress was reported.] Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Sarah Califf, daughter of the late John Califf, deceased, praying pecuniary aid—which was rejected. Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Rachel Hayes, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint David, referred to the Committee on School Petitions. Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Charlotte County Grammar School, praying that a Grant may pass to aid in the payment of the Salary of an Assistant Teacher to that Institution; referred to the Education Committee. CROWN LANDS.—The Surveyor General, in a report to the House, estimates the superficial area of New-Brunswick at 29,000,000 Acres, of which about 6,000,000 may be said to be granted or sold, and 3,000,000 as being barren or under water, leaving at the disposal of the Government 11,000,000 acres of forest land fit for settlement. P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature of this Island met on the 1st inst.—The first Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is duly chronicled. It adverts to the Post Office and Emigration subjects as having been recommended to the attention of the Legislature by the Home Government—recommends the passage of an Election Law similar to that which has obtained in this Province—and notices the gratifying fact of a prosperous revenue, which although burdened with unforeseen and extraordinary expenditure, still exhibits a surplus beyond the charges of the year. The Lieutenant Governor recommends the continuance of an expiring Act to raise a Revenue by assessment on lands, and concludes by inviting the Legislature to rely upon his concurrence in all such measures as are calculated to develop the resources of the Colony, and to promote the peace, good order and welfare of the people.—Halifax Times.

Some large failures have taken place in Newfoundland.—One house to the amount of £40,000—more are expected. We were in hopes that Newfoundland would be exempt from the general condition of Great Britain and her dependencies.—Ibid.

Earthquakes in Nova Scotia.—The Halifax Recorder states that on Tuesday morning the 1st inst. about 5 o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt in the vicinity of that city. At Dartmouth, at Porter's Lake and Lawrenceton, the ice in the lakes was shaken into fragments, and many people were startled by a sudden rattling and disturbance of the earth. The Yarmouth Herald also states, that on the same morning there were two slight shocks of an earthquake in that town and vicinity. One of them was just before daybreak—the other, about 5 o'clock. They were accompanied by a rattling noise. How far they were felt in the interior we have not yet learned. Successful Experiment.—Dr. Almon attempted the thumb of a woman in the Poor Asylum, on Tuesday morning, in presence of Dr. Parker, of this city, and Dr. Brown of Horton. This case is published not for the purpose of inviting attention to the operation, but to the effects of the agent employed to prevent pain. The Chloroform was administered by inhaling it from the rag, applied to the nose and mouth for a few minutes—the patient very soon became insensible to pain—and the operation, occupying perhaps ten minutes, was finished before sensibility returned.—On waking, the poor woman expressed in the warmest terms—and in judgment to all present the success of the experiment was complete.—Herald.

Barbarians in Halifax.—A report is in circulation of an affair which rivals, in savage barbarity, anything ever yet heard of in this city. It is stated that a man named Aiston, and his wife, whose residence is somewhere in the northern extremity of the city, have recently had under their charge a little girl, aged about seven years, a daughter of a man belonging to one of the share settlements; and that the savages have so maltreated her by unmerciful beatings and starvation that her life is now despaired of. A few evenings ago, it is said, the man, or rather most rascal, struck her over the eye with a loaded whip handle, which fractured her skull. Her father fortunately went to see her on the same evening; and, finding her in so deplorable a state, caused her to be removed, and employed medical aid. The wretch of a man has absconded, but his wife has been taken into custody. It is said that the little sufferer's account of her wrongs are most heart-rending and by which it appears that the woman has been equally as criminal as her husband—she having kept the child whole days without a morsel of food.—Hal. Post.

A Black Girl Caught by an Alligator.—We learn from Capt. Henlon of the schooner J. B. Lindsay from Jamaica, that a shocking occurrence took place there about the 20th of December last. A colored girl was washing clothes on the margin of a stream known as the Black River, when a white towel or handkerchief, which she had in her hand, partially attracted the notice of an alligator, for another black girl who was but a short distance from the victim heard her exclaim—"Oh—the alligator got me." After this exclamation was heard the girl was missing, and there is no doubt that she was drawn into the water by the alligator, who perhaps mistook the object in her hand for a white goose or duck, which it is well known they often seize.—Nova Scotia Republic.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor.—In the last "accidental" half sheet of the "Charlotte Gazette," I noticed a very unnecessary sneer at Mr. Boyd for his conduct regarding the appointment of special constables in this town. It is not my purpose to defend Mr. Boyd, for he is amply able to take care of himself, but the worthy Editor takes so much credit to himself, for his exertions towards putting down the rioters who have troubled us, that I feel really desirous of knowing what he has done. As a native of this Town I am not willing that he should any longer traduce the character of its youthful people as he has done, without contradiction. The boys of this place are with few exceptions neither better nor worse than the boys of other places, and when I hear the Editor accusing them of riots, of robbery, and of foul indecency, I am constrained to say I believe the charges to be false. They would be worth contradiction, but that the Gazette unfortunately for us, has a small circulation where its editor is not known, and may therefore possibly have some little influence abroad. This much the editor has done for the preservation of order in this town,—he has, by harsh strictures in his paper, by foul abuse in the streets, and by the publication of untruths, goaded on the boys to retaliation, and fearing the consequences, has endeavoured to rally the Magistrates into encouraging him in such conduct. There are a few however, who know their duty, and do it, caring little for the "brutum fulmen" of the Charlotte Gazette. It has been well said that virtue is never in so much danger as when vicious men praise her. So morality and order are badly off for supporters when disorderly persons begin to uphold them. If the editor would devote more attention to making his paper useful and interesting, and less to misrepresentation and abuse of those who have never injured him, it would be better for the community and himself. Yours &c JUVENIS.

No Ice!—The ice-men in this vicinity are in a great state of alarm on account of the failure of their annual crop. The season is being so advanced, that some of them are sending to Albany for their crop,—where ice will not long be plenty if this sort of weather lasts.—N. Y. Express.

Supreme Court.—Hilary Term, 11th Victoria, 1848.—George Hare, Samuel R. Thomson, Albert T. D. B. McElmen, George Blach, Thomas B. Moore, and W. J. Gilbert, Gentlemen, Attorneys of this Court, are called to the Bar and admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barristers. Samuel H. Gilbert and Edward Jack, Gentlemen, having produced the requisite certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn, and enrolled Attorneys of this honorable Court. A man named Golding living near Kingston, died suddenly, while riding to Saint John on a horse sled with an acquaintance.—Herald.

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

THE STANDARD. ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1848. CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor. Director next week—Robert Walton. 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. Sains and Lock House. Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. K. Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey. St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. Director this week—S. T. Gove. J. Wetmore, Agent. Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. KING Esq., President. Director next week—R. Watson. 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, Jan 15 Montreal, Feb 3 London, Jan 15 Quebec, Feb 3 Edinburgh, Jan 10 Halifax, Feb 6 Paris, Jan 9 New York, Feb 8 Toronto, Jan 26 Boston, Feb 9

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—On the 5th inst. a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was laid before the House by order of the Lieut. Governor. The Despatch is accompanied by a Letter from the Secretary of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland to Earl Grey, in which a desire is expressed to purchase 20,000 acres of land on the Western side of the New St. John between Woodstock and the Sea, as a part of 100,000 acres which the Governor and Council were authorized by an Act passed by the Legislature in 1810 to sell to the Association, by private sale. The Association wish to obtain this portion at the lowest rate mentioned in the Act, 3s. per acre, and that the expenses of survey and Road making may be deducted from the purchase money of the land. They desire to embark in the undertaking as agents of the Government, and not as a matter of speculation—and that they are required to pay for the land only as they are able to sell and settle it, the land reverting to the Crown if not paid for within a certain limited period. They intend locating considerable bodies of Emigrants coming from the same neighborhood, bringing with them Ministers of Religion, and other means and appliances of civilization, at the same time to make effectual provision for the comfortable maintenance of the Settlers until they shall have reaped their first crop. The Board of Directors of the Association, is composed of noblemen and gentlemen of high standing and character, with the Earl Fitzwilliam at its head. M. H. Perley, Esq., of St. John, has been appointed by the Association their Commissioner for New Brunswick. On the 7th inst., the House went into committee of the whole, on Mr. Brown's Bill to increase the allowance to Petit Jurors; an outline of the debate will be found in our columns. We trust that the Bill will pass both Houses, as there cannot be a doubt of the great expense and inconvenience to which Jurors are subject.—Many travel long distances and at seasons of the year, when their presence is required on their farms, and not only spend their time, but money also, in "settling disputes among litigants with which they had nothing whatever to do". Many and loud are the complaints against the present inadequate fees. On the 8th inst. several Petitions were received. One from Mr. Gowan, chief clerk in the Crown Land Office for an increase of salary was rejected, after considerable discussion. A bill to incorporate the St. John Temperance Temple Company, passed with amendments, the debate on the bill, brought up the advocates of total abstinence in the House. On the 9th, a resolution for paying Reporters, was sustained, and £200 voted for that purpose. REVENUE BILL.—A lengthy and animated discussion took place in the Committee of Ways and Means for raising a Revenue—some hard words were fired between the Protectionists and Free Traders, and strong language used. A resolution prepared by Mr. Hamington, pledging the House to the appointment of a Committee to prepare a

THE HIGHLANDER

Stern, nursed among his Highland hills,
Sanguine gleam, and mountain rills,
With fearless eye and hardy form,
He revels in the winter's storm.
While nature, with her music wild,
Inspires her freeborn, darling child,
To earn, upon the fields of fame,
The glory of a deathless name.

Where fiery war's loud thunders roll,
He breathes the ardour of his soul,
And foremost on the field of death,
Bears from the foe the victor's wreath.
Nor timid fear nor perils quell
The pluck that high his bosom swells,
Far o'er the world to spread the fame
Of his own honor'd Highland name.

In distant lands, o'er burning soil,
Where fainting nature shrinks from toil,
He presses like the mountain deer,
While science sheds upon his way,
Her richest charms, her purest ray,
Or art or commerce pleases spreads,
Their treasures whereso'er he treads.

Come ye, when other friends depart,
The friend that bears a Highland heart,
Give me, when other loves decay,
The broadest Highland feelings play,
True to the last, and fond and free,
Highland love's the love for me.
Though misty may settle round his hills,
No mist a Highland bosom chills.

A true friend is not born every day; it is
best to be courteous to all—intimate with
few; for though perhaps we may have less
cause for joy, I am sure we shall have less
a cause for sorrow.

Friendship improves happiness, and abates
misery, by the doubling of our joy and divid-
ing of our grief.

The proper business of Friendship is to
inspire life and courage; and a soul thus
supported outdies itself; whereas, if it be
unexpectedly deprived of these succours, it
drips and languishes.

Never condemn a friend unheard, or with-
out letting him know his accuser or his crime.

SUGAR—Hens. Muscavado SUGAR.
For sale by J. W. STREET,
August 6.

Mail Robbery!

THE undermentioned are the numbers of some
of the notes contained in the money Letters
abstracted from the Mails in April and May last—
Any person having any of the same in his posses-
sion, or who can give any information respecting
them, is requested to communicate with the Deputy
Postmaster General, Saint John, or with the nearest
Postmaster.

1 Note, Montreal Bank, No. 132 A £12 10
1 " ditto " 7,172 " 10
1 " ditto " 23,629 D. " 0 6
1 " Montreal City Bank, No. 4,494 A " 5 0
1 " British North American " 5,340 " 5 0
1 " Bank Halifax, " 185 " 1 0
1 " ditto Quebec, " 185 " 1 0
1 " Province of Nova-Scotia, 1,255 " 1 0
1 " ditto " 2,514 " 1 0
1 " Bank of Nova-Scotia, Halifax, 1,094 " 5 0

J. HOWE,
Genl P. O. Office,
St. John, 24th Sept. 1847.

STEVENSON'S HOTEL

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

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

Ploughs, Ploughs.

JUST RECEIVED—of Superior center Draft
PLOUGHS.
W. WHITLOCK,
Oct. 10, 1847.

AMES & CO'S

BOSTON, PORTLAND, CALAIS
—EASTPORT, ST. JOHN, N. B.
ST. ANDREWS, ROBINSON, FERRY & LORIC
EXPRESS.
BOSTON OFFICE,—16 State Street,
CALAIS, SAMUEL F. BARBER.
ST. JOHN N. B., GEORGE A. LOCKHART, No. 8
North Market Wharf.
The Subscribers will attend to the purchase of
freight of every description, forwarding of Packages,
and Parcels, and will execute all Commissions en-
trusted to their care, with DESPATCH and FIDELITY.
NOTES, DRAFTS, Bills, &c. collected for small
commissions.

CARD.

MRS. WILSON respectfully begs leave, to an-
ounce to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that on
the 15th September next she purposes opening a
SCHOOL, for the tuition of young Ladies, in the
various branches of an English education; in addi-
tion to which she will give instructions in PLAIN &
FANCY NEEDLE WORK, DRAWING, PAINTING on
VELVET, SATIN, and GLASS; MAKING of WAX FRUIT,
and FLOWERS, CRAPE WORK &c.
Terms made known by applying to Mr. Wil-
son, Madras Square,
August 24, 1847.

Corn Meal.

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply
FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL,
of his own manufacture, at low prices for
ash.
Feb. 20, 1847. C. A. BARCOCK



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Real Estate of Henry Scrye 17th June
Do George Wilson
Do James Curran 1st July.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday
the 17th day of June 1848, between the
hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the
COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and
demand of Henry Scrye, of, in and to that
certain lot of land, situated on the Portage,
on the Lower Falls of the Magu-davie
river, in the Parish of St. George, with the
House and other buildings thereon, now oc-
cupied by the said Henry Scrye, and lying
between Properties owned by S. G. Andrews
Esq.; and Dr. Thom-on.

ALSO
All the right, title, interest, claim, and de-
mand of Henry Scrye, of, in and to that
certain tract of land, situated in the parish
of Penfold, containing 2800 acres, granted
to the said Henry Scrye, by Letters Patent,
bearing date the 26th Sept. 1838.

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and
demand of GEORGE WILSON, in
that certain Lot or parcel of land situate and
lying at the Upper Mills, in the Parish of
Saint Stephen, beginning at a stake on
corner 10 rods from the North East corner
of the Banham & Ames House, thence run-
ning parallel with the road leading from the
House formerly occupied by Gilman D.
King to the mills, four rods thence southerly
at right angles with said road, ten rods,
thence westerly parallel with the said road,
thence northerly ten rods until it meets the
first mentioned corner, containing about a
quarter of an acre,—with all, and singular,
the buildings & erections thereon.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the
Supreme Court at the suit of Dennis Burns,
endorsed to levy \$114 10s. with Sheriff's
fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
November 30, 1847.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Saturday
the 1st day of July, 1848, between the
hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the Court
House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and
demand of James Curran, of, in and to the
following Lot of Land, situate in the
Parish of St. Stephen; 1st, that Lot com-
mencing on the line of the road leading from
Miltown to Mohannes, at the westerly corner
of the lot of land occupied by the Universi-
tary Society, thence running back from said
road northerly in the line of the said Soci-
ety's Lot, and line of land occupied by
John Ray, about 8 rods to land occupied
by John Sampson, thence on Samp-
son's line N. W. 34 feet, thence south-
westerly parallel with the first named line, to
the line of the road aforesaid, thence on the
line of said road to the place of beginning.

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

3rd, And the Lot called the Mill Lot, situ-
ate about one mile above Miltown.

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

DAILY STAGE

ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his
best thanks for the liberal share of public
patronage he has received on this route, and
begs to inform the public that he has com-
menced running a DAILY STAGE between
Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen; leaving
Saint Andrews every morning at 6 o'clock,
and returning from Saint Stephen at 2 p. m.
Books kept at Bradford's Hotel, St. And-
rews, and at L. Ryder's store, St. Stephen.
No exertion will be spared to make the
passengers comfortable.

THOS. HARDY,
Nov. 12
Mail Contractor

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CONNECTION, UNITED STATES
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of
\$ 150,000.

This long established Institution has for-
more than twenty eight years transacted its
extensive business, on the most just and lib-
eral principles—paying its losses with honor-
able promptness.

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

St. Andrews, Mar. 25 THOMAS SIME



B. A. FEHNSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS

JUST received a large supply of B. A. Feh-
nestock's Vermifuge, for expelling
WORMS, from the system, a medicine ad-
mitted 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 genu-
ine.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscri-
ber.—A liberal discount made to retailers.

THOMAS SIME
Agent for the Proprietors.
St. Andrews June 3, 1845

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH
MAGAZINE.

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

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

TERMS
PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per ann.
For any two, do 5.00
For any three, do 7.00
For any four, do 9.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00
For Blackwood's & the 4 Reviews, 10.00
Remittances and communications must be
made in all cases without expense to the publishers.
The former may always be done through a Post-
master by handing him the amount to be remitted,
taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail
Postpaid, or the money may be enclosed in a letter
Post-Paid, directed to the publishers.
* * * All communications should be addressed
(post paid) to
LEONARD SCOTT & Co., Publishers,
112 Fulton St. New-York.

January, 1847.

MR. HOUGHTON

TAILOR, &c.

BEGS to intimate to his friends—and the pub-
lic in general, that having upon his return
from England, recommenced business in Wat-
ter Street, opposite the store of Messrs Di-
mock & Wilson, he now solicits their patron-
age. Mr. H. would also beg leave to assure
all who do him the honor to call, of his firmness
with their commands; that nothing shall be
wanting on his part to merit their favours;
and having during his stay in Liverpool had
many opportunities of visiting several of the
first establishments in his line, he flatters him-
self that he will give general Satisfaction.

St. Andrews March 3, 1847.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing be-
tween the Subscribers under the firm of
McMINN & ALEXANDER,
has this day been dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons indebted to said Firm are
requested to make payment to Robert Alex-
ander, who alone is authorized to receive the
same, and by whom all claims justly due by
the Firm will be settled.

GEORGE McMINN,
ROBT ALEXANDER

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT

Andrews and Fredericton.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he
has commencing to run a Weekly Stage
with two good Horses and a comfortable Car-
riage, 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 Segel's Hotel, Fredericton
and Ross & Copeland's Hotel, 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.

ALL MAY BE CURED

BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

FIFTY ULcers CURED in SIX WEEKS
Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq., "Chro-
nic" Office, Tobago, West Indies:—
February 4th, 1845.
SIR—I beg to inform you that the inhabi-
tants of this Island especially those who cannot afford
to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of
having your ointment. Some of those whom
I 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, so bad, I believe,
about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and
body, 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.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

A VERY WONDERFUL CURE OF A DISOR-
DERED LIVER AND STOMACH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Charles Wilson, "Chro-
nic" Office, Glasgow, dated February, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.

SIR—Having taken your Pills to remove a dis-
ease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I
had long suffered, and having followed your pre-
cise instructions I have regained that health, which
I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had
recourse to several medical men, who all cal-
culated for my skill, but instead of curing my
complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree.
Humanly speaking your Pills have saved my life.
I have tried to dissuade me from using them, and
I doubt not that hundreds, so deterred from
taking your most excellent medicine, in conse-
quence of the impressions produced by my
word-of-mouth, but what a pity it is that the
deception used by others, should be the means of
preventing many unhappy persons, under disease,
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restored to health, to the surprise of all who
have witnessed the state to which I had been re-
duced by the disorder of the Liver and Stomach,
and would to God, that every poor sufferer
would avail himself of the same astonishing rem-
edy.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

The above gentleman has been a School-
master, but is now in a highly respectable House
Commercial Clerk.

A PATIENT IN A DYING STATE, CURED
OF A DISORDER IN THE CHEST.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Calvert, Chemist,
Stately dated January 22th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR—Mr. Thompson, National School-master
of this Town, desires me to send you the particu-
lars respecting a Son of his, who had been severely
ill for three years and half, and who has
derived the greatest benefit from the use of your
medicines, after trying all ordinary remedies with-
out effect. The Boy is eight years of age, of strag-
mous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have
had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection
of matter in the Chest, which eventually formed a
passage through the walls of the Chest, which
ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to
discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when
he was induced to try your medicines; at this date
he was in an open rotting condition, and in the
highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He
had severe hectic fevers, the urine depositing large
quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough
and appetite—and the Stomach rejecting nearly
everything he took, both food and medicine, as be-
gan by taking five of your Pills night and morning,
which was gradually increased to ten, which in
a short time had the effect of completely curing the
Cough, the Stomach affections, and restoring the
urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are
also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion
good. (Signed) RICHARD BULL,

Wheezing on the Chest and Short-
ness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Casey No. 1, Cross
St. piece, Corporation Street, Bristol, signed
London, April 25th, 1845.

SIR—I beg to inform you that I believe I have
been, in more than three years, one of the great
sufferers in the world from Chronic Asthma.
For weeks together my breath was frequently so
short that I was afraid every moment of being
cloaked 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
on my head on a table, lest I should be suffo-
cated. No one thought I would live over the winter
nor did I expect to. I am now 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 you invaluable Ointment twice a day in my
chest, and taking ten of your Pills at bedtime
and ten again in the morning, for about three
months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

MR. HOUGHTON'S
TAILOR, &c.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, —
Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated
Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout Rheuma-
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JOHN LITTLE,
JOHN JONES.

St. Andrews, June 16, 1847.

THE GREATEST SALE

OF
ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

A VERY WONDERFUL CURE OF A DISOR-
DERED LIVER AND STOMACH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Charles Wilson, "Chro-
nic" Office, Glasgow, dated February, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.

SIR—Having taken your Pills to remove a dis-
ease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I
had long suffered, and having followed your pre-
cise instructions I have regained that health, which
I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had
recourse to several medical men, who all cal-
culated for my skill, but instead of curing my
complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree.
Humanly speaking your Pills have saved my life.
I have tried to dissuade me from using them, and
I doubt not that hundreds, so deterred from
taking your most excellent medicine, in conse-
quence of the impressions produced by my
word-of-mouth, but what a pity it is that the
deception used by others, should be the means of
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THE STANDARD

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