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Destination	Date	Ship
Canada	Jan. 13	New York
Niagara	Jan. 27	For Boston
Europe	Feb. 10	New York
America	Feb. 24	For Boston
Canada	Mar. 10	New York
Niagara	Mar. 24	For Boston
Europe	Apr. 7	New York
America	Apr. 21	For Boston
Canada	May 5	New York
Niagara	May 19	For Boston

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

Destination	Date	Ship
Europe	Jan. 10	New York
America	Jan. 24	For Boston
Canada	Feb. 7	New York
Niagara	Feb. 21	For Boston
Europe	Mar. 7	New York
America	Mar. 21	For Boston
Canada	Apr. 4	New York
Niagara	Apr. 18	For Boston
Europe	May 2	New York
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Counting-House
ALMANAC
1849.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AUGUST.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 24. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1849. [Vol. 16]

The following is the Prospectus of the COLONIAL ADVOCATE, which we noticed in our last number. Our readers will readily admit, that a paper such as the Doctor purposes publishing, will be of vast service to these Colonies, which have not up to the present a Journal in London, devoted to their special interests. We trust the Colonists will promptly come forward, and that the paper will speedily be in existence. Price 5s per annum, in the Colonies.

PROSPECTUS
OF
A
NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN LONDON.
ENTITLED
THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE.
SPECIALLY AND EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE
BRITISH COLONIES.

In this age of excessive Journalism, when in all free countries every interest and every branch of industry is fostered and protected by the press, it is remarkable that the vast and important Colonies of England have never been represented in the great capital of the Empire. Denied any share of participation in the great Council of the nation, shut out from Lords and Commons, and even from the House of Commons, except through the one man power at the Colonial Office, possessing no specific or considered agency by which their power can be felt or their grievances listened to, either by the public or Parliament—it is, let it be repeated, most remarkable that no journal has yet been established where its existence is so clearly needed, and where its influence, as it is fair to presume, would be fraught with such advantages to the Empire at large.

It is the intention of the writer to set up such a paper forthwith; and if the British Colonists of this hemisphere will promptly come forward the paper will speedily be in existence. The British people have never fairly understood, nor properly appreciated the value of their Colonies; they have been taught by false economists and narrow minded politicians to look at the annual Parliamentary grants without taking into consideration the wealth and importance which the mother country enjoys by her intercourse with them. Viewed as the great outposts of the nation, they are the faithful vigils of her safety and the buttresses of her power. With their unlimited extent of surface, fertility of soil and aptitude to become the abode of civilized man, they present a tempting and glorious field for the teaching and redemptive population of the teeming and redundant population of the parent state. Peopled with the Anglo-Saxon race, proud of their ancestry and glowing with the noble sentiments of freedom, they are the fitting elements to form those numerous Englishmen with which it seems to be the design of Providence to adorn and civilize the earth. Great indeed is the renown of a nation to be the parent of such a progeny!

The ignorance of the British public in reference to the Colonies has led to manifold evils. It has prevented Colonial affairs from receiving that discussion and investigation in Parliament which was essential to their prosperity; it has thrown the management of these important fragments of the Empire almost exclusively into the hands of irresponsible persons at the Colonial Office, and has induced the people of England to regard as valueless the brightest jewels of the crown. Persons residing in the Colonies, natives of Great Britain or otherwise, are frequently astonished at the want of knowledge of the feelings and opinions of the Colonists which the acts of the government often betray.

But this, perhaps, to a certain extent excusable, because it is notorious, that the Officials at the Colonial Office are overworked. It is indeed morally and physically impossible for the principal secretary, be it capacity for business what it may, to give the requisite attention to the vast and complex affairs of forty different governments. Such an effort is beyond human exertion, and the evils under which the Colonies labor from this cause must continue, until by some new arrangement, the duties are divided and brought within the scope of ordinary abilities to perform. To advise and press some division of those duties will be one of the objects of the new journal; and should it fail in this object, which the writer by no means believes, his journal will yet have the important advantage of calling the attention of the public mind at home to the Colonial measures of the government generally, of keeping the public informed of what is going on in those Colonies, and of invoking the attention of Parliament to a more close and searching supervision of Colonial affairs at large.

Colonial representation in the British Parliament, and the scheme of a general or federative Union are other topics which the new journal will discuss on all proper occasions, and with that zeal and sincerity which the magnitude and importance of the subjects demand. The policy of the home government in reference to Free Trade, Negro Emancipation and their consequences, as

well as subsequent acts in reference thereto, will not be discussed here. Pages of such matter must be reserved for the columns of the new journal itself, where they will undergo the most rigid and ample investigation.

Next to the views here promulgated, the Colonial Advocate will devote itself to the development of the great and industrial resources of the Colonies, viz. their fisheries—their mines and minerals—their productions of the forests and of agriculture—their ability to supply the mother country with a large portion of her wants—their capacity to receive and make happy the surplus population now flowing into other countries—their field they present for the consumption of British manufactures and the investment of British capital—their admirable nursery they prove for creating seamen—and splendid inducements they offer to industrious and respectable settlers of large families and moderate fortunes. There is no country whither where the well-educated sons of persons of respectability advance in life so rapidly as in the British Colonies.

The great modern invention of Rail Roads—to be without which in the present day is to be behind the age—is every where needed, especially in the North American Provinces, and among those projected, none is more prominent and important than that from Halifax to Quebec. It will be a principal object of the Colonial Advocate to urge the value of these works on the mind of the British public, with the view of obtaining the capital their construction demands, and making known the immense advantages their completion will bring to the parent state. Had the large sums lavished in foreign loans, or even a small part of them, been invested in the Colonies, what rich results would now be visible; but it is not too late to retrieve past errors.

The vast tracts of land which the completion of such Rail Roads would open, would present the most seductive inducement to settlers of all kinds. Regions, now lying waste, would become flourishing towns and villages—forests, now roamed over only by the degenerate aborigine, would speedily be brought into cultivation, and transformed into the busy haunts of civilized man.

The politics of the new Journal will be those which are conservative of the best interests of the Empire. Party will be eschewed for the more noble pursuit of patriotism. The affection which the Colonies have for the parent state will be cherished, and the arguments which bind the two together will be strengthened, by indicating loyalty to the Sovereign, a firm and indismissible adherence to the great principles of the Constitution, and hearty co-operation to British Consistency.

The Colonial Advocate will be a large weekly paper, and its price fixed at sixpence each, or twenty-five shillings per annum; and in the Colonies, it will be sold at six dollars annually. In addition to Colonial Intelligence it will contain the general news of the day, the debates in Parliament, the current literature, and a report of British affairs generally. The earliest intelligence of government appointments will be given, especially when relating to the Colonies. The arrival and departure of distinguished individuals from and to the Colonial possessions, will also be noted. As a vehicle for advertising, the Colonial Advocate will offer many advantages. Persons possessing valuable properties in the Colonies, and wishing to dispose of them, will have an opportunity of laying their proposals before the British public. Many persons of moderate means would gladly emigrate, could they proceed at once to a home already prepared for them. In a word, it will be the object of the proprietor to publish a journal which will be not less useful and advantageous to the mother country than to the Colonies themselves.

The writer is fully aware of the expense attending the publication of a journal in London. He is also fully sensible that the prospect of gain with such an undertaking is somewhat remote; but he is so impressed with the utility of a Colonial paper in the metropolis of the Empire, that he is ready to meet difficulties, if properly supported, and can be instrumental in rendering his country a service. He therefore appeals to the patriotism of all classes of his fellow subjects, for that assistance which they can so easily give him. If he can induce the British public to take a true and favorable view of their noble Colonies, to investigate their hidden and inexhaustible resources; and to become sensible of their value, socially, politically, and commercially—the Colonies will, he hopes, soon feel the benefit of his exertions, by the improved condition of the emigration, the arrival of British capital, the consequent revival of trade, and the general advancement of all kinds of Colonial property. The languid state of the Colonies would be invigorated by a fresh infusion of the parent blood, and strengthened by her wealth. Rail Roads, Canals, and other evidences of prosperity would soon be visible, and the people of Great Britain would learn what a precious inheritance they have slighted and almost thrown away. The writer repeats his opinion, that the apparent apathy of the Mother Country

to her Colonies, has arisen from her want of knowledge of their value. The reactions impulses of the British people are at variance with such indifference; and let it only be known how sadly they have been mistaken—that a noble estate they have got to possess—what strength, if properly managed, it would add to the parent arm, and what vitality to the whole system—let these things, be it repeated, be known, and the maternal heart will thrill with affection and yearn for its distant children.

If the sun never sets on the Colonies of England; if the tap of the morning drum, which awakens the slumbering legions of Britain, be carried continuously around the whole circuit of our planet—if the power of that invincible island be felt in every clime, and her banner floats on the battlements of Quebec, of Malta and Gibraltar—from the Caribbean Archipelago the steeps of St. Helena, on the plains of Hindostan and in the wilds of Australia—surely such possessions are of some value, and must be loved and cherished by the nation which owns them. That that nation can be ungenerous to her offspring is contrary to nature—that she should wish to part with them is contrary to her interest; but that she should desire to retain and cherish them, and to gather them under her beneficent wings, is proven by a thousand evidences. The heart of the British people is with them. The catastrophe of 1776 England desires not to see repeated, and few are there who would not join in the patriotic injunction of the late King William to the Commissioners—

“Remember that Canada must not be lost or given away.”

With these views and opinions the writer hopes he may with certainty appeal to the Press, and to the leading gentlemen of the Colonies, for that countenance and support in this undertaking of which he humbly thinks it so deserving. And he furthermore thinks that he may lay some claim to the confidence of his fellow subjects, when he subscribes himself,

JOHN S. BARTLETT,
Late Editor and Proprietor of the
New-York-Athenaeum.

Gentlemen desirous of subscribing for the paper, can do so by leaving their names with Geo. Fred. Campbell, Esquire, who will forward them to Dr. Bartlett.

CANADA.

Quebec, May 19.
We are happy to see that the monument to General Wolfe, near the Plains of Abraham, which has been so much defaced and the inscriptions almost entirely obliterated is about being replaced by a more substantial and suitable one, now in course of erection on the same spot.—[Quebec Mercury.]

GOLD IN CANADA.—Mr. Logan after speaking of some localities in Canada, where gold has been discovered, and giving certain analysis showing that the quantity found was too insignificant to mention that these results are valueless in an economic point of view, and no allusion to them would have been made beyond a passing notice in stating the produce of the copper, did not the precious metal in a vein come in aid to illustrate the general character of the region, and in particular all allusive allusions to deposits, where the quantity may probably prove of more importance. This deposit is in the Seigneurie of Rigaud Vandreville, the property of the heirs of the late Charles Etienne Chaussegros de Levy, Esq. The spot is on a small stream called the Touffe des Pins, a tributary, falling in on the right bank of the Chaudiere, about 58 miles from Quebec. Mr. C. de Levy, one of the present proprietors, who six years ago exhibited to me the specimens of gold he had obtained, has informed me that the first piece of the metal was discovered about thirteen years ago, by a daughter of one of the censitaires, and the fact coming to his knowledge, he himself made search, and found another piece in the bed of the stream. The discovery was communicated to the public, through Silliman's Journal, vol. 25, p. 112, by Capt. F. H. Baderley, of the Royal Engineers, whose zeal in Canadian Geology is well known in the Province and elsewhere. The weight of the piece is stated in the Journal to have been 1063 grains, but this was only a fragment separated from one of the pieces; the remainder, of which now weighs 1856 grains. Subsequently to this, Mr. de Levy, from time to time, continued to meet with small lumps and grains, in and about the same spot in the channel of the brook, and up to the autumn of 1846, the value of the whole he had collected by hand, without any process whatever washing, may have amounted to \$130.

TEXAS.—The Indian War.—Bands from Galveston to the 21st ult. state that formidable bands of Indians made a descent upon Palo Alto, and committed many acts of savage barbarity. The stage at Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietor and passengers all taken prisoners. A train of transport wagons, containing valuable merchandise, had been captured, there

being no force to oppose the plunderers, nor any mounted men at Fort Brown. The destruction of property along the Rio Grande, is immense, as many as seventy houses had been burnt.

LAW RESPECTING NEWS-PAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and order of their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

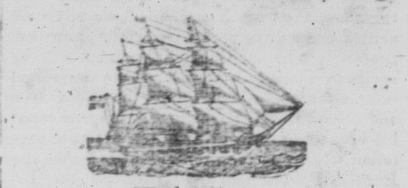
being no force to oppose the plunderers, nor any mounted men at Fort Brown. The destruction of property along the Rio Grande, is immense, as many as seventy houses had been burnt.

The whole American population of the Valley of the Rio Grande were in a state of the most extreme agitation.

The accounts from San Fernando, Western Texas, state that Major Berry's party was cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the Hacienda of San Juan de Zenda, and all murdered, except one prisoner, five others, the Major and a Commander from Matamoros.

From the New-Brunswick Extra of Wednesday last, 6th June.

Arrival of the Steamship



Europa.

The Royal Mail steamer Europa arrived at Halifax shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday, in a little less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing 57 passengers—4 for Halifax, among whom was Mr. John Owens, of this city.

The Horse Barges for the Associated Press, arrived at Digby Gut at 10 p. m., and the steamer Herald reached her wharf a few minutes before 6 this morning, having made the passage from the Gut in a little less than 7 1/2 hours.

The news both from Great Britain and the Continent will be found of much interest.

The feeling in commercial circles has not improved. The political aspect of affairs on the Continent tends greatly to retard the progress of trade. The Cotton market is very tame and prices were rather in favor of the buyer.

The market for Breadstuffs both at Liverpool and London has been quiet, but the whole steady during the week. The demand for Indian Corn has improved, and at some further advance, the currency being 33s for white up to 36s, per quarter for prime yellow, and the latter was generally held at 6d per quarter higher. The demand for Flour is moderate but steady at 23s to 25s 6d for Western Canada, Philadelphia and Baltimore, while prime Ohio has been sold at 25s per barrel.

The weather is all that the agriculturist can wish, and the young crops are of the most promising character.

An improvement has taken place in the demand for British Securities. Discounts continue easy, with an abundant supply of cash.

The Bank of England returns have resumed their ordinary character. Money continues easy; and the English Funds, notwithstanding an alarming fall which has taken place in the French Securities, are remarkably well sustained.

The deplorable destitution which has so long prevailed in Ireland goes on increasing, and the general Relief Committee in Dublin has made a public appeal to the untiring beneficence of the British people, once more to relieve the people in the south and western districts from the complication of human suffering which is depopulating the country.

Father Mathew sailed on the 24th May for New York, in the packet ship Ashburton. Affairs on the Continent are daily assuming a more threatening attitude, and the danger of a general war is more imminent than ever.

The Hungarians are said to have defeated both the Russians and Austrians.

The Emperor of Austria passed through Breslau on the night of the 20th, on his way to Warsaw, to meet the Emperor of Russia who had already arrived there. He was preceded by General Berg.

Nothing of any importance has happened at Rome, which is still said to be well prepared for defence; and no further hostilities have occurred between the French and Romans.

FIRING AT THE QUEEN.—Another outrage has been perpetrated against the person of our beloved Queen. A man named Hamilton, born in Adare, county of Limerick, fired a pistol at her Majesty, as she rode in her carriage with her children on Saturday last, on Constitution-hill, shortly after holding the drawing-room in celebration of her birth day. It has been ascertained that the pistol was not loaded with ball or any missile, but that the object of the ruffian was mainly “to get himself talked about.”

Mr. Joseph Home, M.P., has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, arising from an attack of water on the chest.

The Marquis of Sligo has been appointed to succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Trinidad.

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE EUROPEAN.

LONDON, MAY 29.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

As we anticipated, the British Parliament is not in such a violent hurry to take up the affairs of the Canadian question. The news brought by the "Cambrian," embracing all the intelligence up to the 21st of May from Montreal, has left the impression in England that the excited party will speedily allow their feelings to settle down, and will perceive the enormous mistake they have made in fastening Lord Elgin the political crime which has been committed by a constitutional majority in colonial Parliament assembled. Having had some experience in our time how exciting the most ordinary remarks are, in a small community where local animosity exists to a national and mischievous extent, we designedly avoid from entering into the disputes of the parties, because we believe and hope that when these remarks shall reach them, the aspect of affairs will be changed, and that the high-minded men who have personally insulted Lord Elgin, finding him completely their cause, or rather their conduct repudiated by every party here, will endeavour to atone for their error by every means in their power. We can only assure the Canadian people, that the English Parliament, encouraged by the Tory leader, the Marquis of Granby, instead of thinking of Canadian nullification, have all been thinking this week of the Derby and Epsom races; and when, next week, the question of the Navigation laws shall be settled one way or other, we doubt not exceedingly whether Canadian politics will be seriously discussed at all, as the universal impression prevails that they, having a free and constitutional Parliament, are quite capable of settling their own affairs. The expectation which exists in some quarters that the English Government will disallow the indemnity bill be completely disappointed. We think we see in the fierce local meetings, which are reported at Toronto and elsewhere, some little resemblance with our own boisterous assemblies, which but too often end in nothing.

IRELAND.

Horror accumulates in the west. Famine and disease are sweeping away the people in myriads. The Protestant clergy, joined by the Roman Catholic, implore aid from their miserable flocks; the gentry and middle classes are fast sinking to the lowest level some affluent people hear the appeals on behalf of the utterly destitute, but their donations are instantly swallowed up, while the cries continue for "more," "more," and death seems the only certain means of relief.

For some weeks past a relief committee has been in operation in Dublin, but as yet the amount of subscriptions obtained is not considerable. The General Central Relief Committee for Ireland, for which the Marquis of Kildare is chairman, has been revived.

The Protestant rector of Ballinrobe thus addresses Lord John Russell:—

"I will not, my lord, dwell at present upon the painful subject of the workhouse, as the evil has gone far to correct itself; the inmates having died off to awful numbers, and more liberal supplies being now required for the current weekly expenses—alas! that these supplies should have been withheld so long! I would however, fix your lordship's deepest attention upon the appalling fact, that we have, even at best, to encounter three months more of sore, sore famine, and bear it in mind my lord, the three worst months of the year, in point of home supply—and this with 27,000 of our population in the Ballinrobe union on outdoor relief, while the remaining 68,000, minus the thousands already lost, are all with very few exceptions indeed, barely trying to hold on through the dread crisis! The all-engrossing questions with every one, gentle and simple, are these—What in the name of heaven is to become of us? What are we to do? The country is gone! We must thus again and again strive to arouse, you, my lord; for it is not possible that you, or the English people can be fully conscious of, or alive to the true state of things in the west of Ireland. I grant that there may be any, that there is, much of imposition, but surely these cannot be any in this—that there are the people dropping dead of utter want all around in every direction, night and day, and can we suppose for a moment, that the astounding fact is believed when we see no really vigorous, and united movement, except through private benevolence, to stay the progress of death? It is poor consolation to an already more than half starved wretch to say to him 'Go and break stones, no matter how unprofitable, for that is the sole test of our destination, and if the contractor does not disappoint, you shall get for your eight or ten hours' half a pound of Indian meal, which costs one penny, but we cannot give you fuel or clothing.' Still you must deliver the lot of bricks; however, if you die, and die you soon must, for emaciated, famine stricken countenance and swollen frame betoken as much, you will, as on the outdoor list, be entitled to a coffin from the relieving officer though, perhaps, he may not hear of your decease till you have become putrid in the grave!"

Dr. Dixon, Professor of Scripture at Maynooth, has been elected Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland. The sale of the late Mr. O'Connell's books commenced, in Mr. Jones's auction room, D'Olier-street, on Tuesday, at one o'clock. Contrary to general expectation, the attendance of purchasers was extremely limited, and the prices paid for the various lots—even those to which were attached the great Irishman's autograph—were very low.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—LIMERICK.

There are two candidates in the field for the seat vacated by Mr. Smith O'Brien, who has been voted civilly dead in the House of Commons, Mr. S. Dickson, a large proportion in the county of Limerick, and Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald who dates his address from Merion-square, Dublin. The election is fixed for Friday next.

The Dublin Evening Mail, speaking of the preparations for the ensuing harvest, says:—"The quantity of land prepared with manure, and by proper culture, for the reception of crops, hardly amounts to one-third of the average of former years."

PARLIAMENTARY.

In Parliament the chief interests has been the discussion in the House of Lords on the Navigation bill; Ministers having summoned Lord Noranby from Paris, Lord Cowley from Frankfurt, Lord Howard de Walden from Prussia, Lord Ponsonby from Vienna, and Lord Clarendon from Dublin, to support the measure in committee. The Derby day at Epsom races which is a sort of national holiday, has made a broken week of the business of the House of Commons; but W. S. O'Brien, having been adjudged guilty of treason, has become "civilly dead," and is no longer a member of the Legislature. Besides the Irish measures, to which we have adverted elsewhere, little more has been done. Mr. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, M. P. for Limerick, has made a march upon the Government whipper-in, upon his motion in favour of triennial Parliaments, the numbers upon the division being—ayes, 46; noes, 41; leaving Ministers in a minority. But this "surprise" is precisely like that upon the question of the ballot last year, and is not likely to have any legislative results.

The Rate-in-Aid bill is now safe through the House of Lords, the third reading having been carried by a majority of 37 to 23. But great as the difficulty has been to get this bill through both Houses, the extent of relief which it will furnish will not, we fear, embrace anything like what is absolutely necessary to prevent a frightful amount of human suffering.

The Encumbered Estates bill is being pressed through the House of Commons, though Mr. J. Stuart, the member for Newmarket, threatens a division on the third reading. Colonel Dunne calls it an arbitrary bill, and Sir Lucius O'Brien, a conservative, gives but a qualified assent to it.

FRANCE.

France is undergoing a great political crisis, upon the issue of which depends not only her own internal tranquillity, but the general peace of Europe. The success of the Mountain party in the general election now going on, has been much greater than was anticipated. The Socialist party will muster nearly 210 strong, and the friends of order rather more than twice that number, in the new Assembly. But the friends of order comprise parties and sections of parties, opposed furiously to each other, whilst the Mountain exhibits a firm united unconquerable phalanx, bold, unscrupulous, and ready to plunge their country and all Europe into a war. The effect of the elections spreads general dismay. The funds, from the highest to the lowest point, fell more than 13 per cent. The most furious Socialists are elevated, while Lamartine, Marrast, Arago, and all the party of the National, which caused the revolution of February, are thrown out.

The proceedings in the Assembly, with regard to the foreign relations of the country, are fraught with imminent danger of war. M. Joly proposed a motion which was nothing less than a declaration of war against Russia. This motion was rejected amidst great tumult, and General Carnot proposed an amendment, which was carried by a majority of 436 to 184. This motion is almost tantamount to a declaration of war, and if the Mountain pushes forward their advantage by insisting that a French army shall advance to the Rhine, it is impossible that peace can be preserved.

We give below an account of an interview which took place at Paris lately, between the President and his cousin M. Napoleon Bonaparte, and which nearly resulted in a hostile meeting between the parties.

M. Napoleon Bonaparte had an interview with the President on Monday, in which words ran so high that the President seized his sword, and would have fought his cousin on the spot had not the attendants interfered and separated them. The President then requested two friends to arrange a meeting, but the Council of Ministers represented to him that the first Magistrate could not with propriety fight a duel, whereupon he desisted from his intention. The insult which occasioned this outbreak was that after a great deal of recrimination, M. Napoleon Bonaparte denounced the President as a bastard, and told him that he was not only a kite's egg put into an eagle's nest, but that the whole of the Bonaparte family knew him to be so.

CONTINENTAL.

It is scarcely possible to condense within our prescribed space even a summary of the events which are going on in Europe. Currently with the rumours industriously put into circulation by the Germans, that the war in the duchies was about to end, more stringent notices of the blockade are issued by the official authorities of one of the belligerents. The war, however, is quite disregarded amid the threatening elements of mischief fast collecting elsewhere. The Emperor of Russia, so long silent, has issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel; and, notwithstanding that he has simultaneously recognised the French Republic, the effect of his intervention in Hungary has stirred up all the feelings in France which have been sub-

dued since 1812, and the shout resounds amongst the ultra-Republicans, "the Cossacks are coming, hurrah! let them come! France will break the sword of war on the breast of the last King!"

Prussia is mustering her forces, and has pretty well succeeded in tranquillising the various towns in Rhenish Prussia which have erected barricades and played their little episodes. We cannot describe the state of Baden and Wurtemberg; the convulsion is going on, and the troops from the northern states are pouring down to the south in order to quell the general commotion which prevails. The greatest fear in our minds is that the vast population of Baden and the Rheinpalaiz should unite with the people of Alsace, under the influence of the Paris agitators, and concoct a little republic under the protection of France. If this happens, no mortal power can prevent an European war, and there is all the symptoms of some such proceeding.

From Hungary and Austria we learn little that is authentic. It is quite clear that the belligerents are well matched. Even with the aid of the Russians, it is reported that Renu has gained considerable advantage.

In Italy all is confusion. The Austrians have bombarded Bologna; at Leghorn the most frightful effusion of blood has taken place; whilst the French remain about Palermo, Rome, the diction of all Europe. Gen. Oudinot has received the vote of the National Assembly which disapproved his attempt to put down the Roman Republic; so the poor general is left to do the best he can to promote "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

From all the statements which reach us, we are led to believe that the Pope is more than ever hostile to French intervention; and under such circumstances, the solution of the present difficulties seems magnified in a tenfold degree. The Neapolitans having, in spite of their assertions to the contrary, been beaten by Garibaldi, have not made any progress towards the Eternal City—Palermo, after an intellectual struggle, has again, we believe, been compelled to yield to the Neapolitans.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has issued a manifesto to his subjects, in which, after condemning the standard of revolt which has been raised by the enemies of Germany, he says he will shortly submit; a constitution sanctioned by the other governments, which shall have only for its basis and end the free representation of the people.

In conclusion the King says, if my people will stand by me I will stand by them faithfully and with confidence, with God's blessing a glorious victory will not be wanting to us. Simultaneously with this proclamation of the King to his people, public notices were announcing that the state of siege was prolonged—with increasing vigor, suspending for the time being the ordinary courts, establishing martial law in all its force.

Another notice suspended the publication of the ultra democratic Journal, The National; it is said these measures were caused by the discovery of a conspiracy for an outbreak at Berlin. It is asserted that the negotiations for another German Constitution are almost terminated, and its proclamation may immediately be expected.

ROME.

We have news from Rome to the 15th. On the 13th, the French having attempted the passage of the Tiber at the Melvin Bridge, it had been blown up to prevent them, leaving the French forces on the two banks of the Tiber, between Palo and Rome. At the latest advices the vanguard of the French was four miles from the city; that of the Neapolitans 12 miles; and there was a small body of Spaniards at Pamencina.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Dates have been received from Calcutta through to the 7th and Bombay to the 17th April, from which we learn that the war in the Punjab is entirely over, and that the last phantom of Sikh sovereignty had resigned his title, by which act this vast extent of country, some one hundred thousand miles square, has become part and parcel of the British empire in India.

The intelligence from Hong Kong is received to April 1st. Great excitement prevails at Canton as the time approaches for opening the gates to foreigners, and the merchants are afraid of the popular fury which that event seems likely to occasion. They, therefore, from prudential motives, stop the trade in cotton yarn, foreign wools, and all piece goods, until the act shall have been consummated.

Considerable quantities of gold had arrived from California; and several vessels at Hong Kong were being fitted out, laden with goods for San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

May 28—Quebec Pine of large sizes, are in request for railway purposes, but small averages are dull of sale. The market cannot be said to have improved any for Deals, Batons, etc., as the latest sales of Spruce have been at £7 10s. and £7 15s. per standard.

Freights—During the past week large quantities of iron, principally rails, have been in the market, for New-York particularly, and freights are still nearly supported, notwithstanding considerable arrivals of shipping. Passengers are still tolerably abundant, but rates are lower.

Great Fire in London, Canada West—The ill-fated town of London has again been visited by the ravages of fire. An extensive

conflagration broke out on Monday morning, in a store adjoining the office of the Free Press newspaper, on the south side of Dundas street, and consumed in its progress all the houses between Mr. Adam's store and the Robinson Hall. [Toronto Globe.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 6.

MARKET.—Cotton: Flour and corn unchanged by the steamer's accounts. Provisions steady. Freight quiet.

Bermuda. Dates of the 23d ult. state that the Legislature was opened by Governor Elliot on the 21st.

British Guiana. Accounts of April 28, state that public business was suspended, on account of a difference between the Governor and the Legislature.

Charleston June 5. The Point Coupee (Louisiana): Tribune, of the 23d ult. says:—(The weather is most unfavorable. The planters have abandoned their position in the cotton crop, it being impossible to cultivate, from the quantity of grass. The sugar crop is suffering from the same cause, to a great extent, but a few days of fine weather will enable the planters to place it beyond danger. Small Port at New Orleans. The ship Jane Henderson, arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult. from Bremen, with small passenger among her passengers. Seventeen had died on the passage, and a considerable number were sick on her arrival—all from this loathsome disease.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—LOCAL NEWS.—TELEGRAPHIC.—Despatch.—Grateful to the public for the very liberal and increasing patronage bestowed upon our efforts to obtain early Foreign News by Express from Halifax, and wishing to make our Extras still more acceptable to our patrons, we are making arrangements to issue, weekly, in conjunction with the foreign news (when the Express arrives on Mondays, Wednesdays, or Fridays), a more full summary than heretofore of the steamer's news, together with all the local news of the day, and a fresh telegraphic despatch from the United States and Canada, should there be any news from that quarter of special interest. Advertisements for this Extra sheet will be received, by being paid for in advance, which will also receive a gratuitous insertion in the New-Brunswick.

We will receive regular subscribers for our Extra at 7d. per month, payable in advance, and guarantee its prompt delivery at stores or dwelling houses—those who purchase of the boys in the streets, or at our office, will be charged 2d. each as heretofore; but no Extra will be sold to non-subscribers until regular subscribers shall have been served.

This arrangement has been suggested to us by our friends, and those who feel an interest in sustaining us in our efforts to serve the public, and from the good feeling evinced towards us thus far, we are led to hope for increased patronage in our new enterprise.—Subscription books are now in readiness at our office, and we shall be happy to register the name of every gentleman, far or near, who may feel disposed to extend to us a helping hand.—[New-Brunswick.]

Persons desirous of subscribing for the "New Brunswick Extra," can do so, by leaving their names with the amounts of subscription at this Office; which will be forwarded to Mr. Till, the editor and proprietor. The price, monthly, is only 7d. We trust our contemporary of the New Brunswick will be sustained, and amply remunerated for his efforts to serve the public, which we are aware he is doing at a considerable outlay.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, June 13, 1849.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY. Hours of Business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Sims and Mott Mount Commissioners—Al. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank G. D. KING, Esq., President. Discount Day—SATURDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

THE ENGLISH NEWS by the Europa, was received here on Thursday evening last, and on the morning of same day published in full by the Boston papers, having been received by the wires on Wednesday evening. The only paper in this Province which published the news on Wednesday, was the New Brunswick, such an enterprise should not go unrewarded.

A summary of the news, will be found in our columns. The Emperor of Russia's manifesto, and his treaties with Austria and Prussia, are looked upon by the French National Assembly, as a blow to the principles of the French constitution and the rights of nations. In the Assembly M. Joly's proposition was nothing less than a declaration of war, it was however rejected, and Gen. Cavaignac's amendment carried by a large majority.

IRELAND.

The accounts continue to be of the most heart-rending description. Misery and destitution, we regret to say, are on the increase, in that once happy Isle. We have devoted as much space as possible to Irish news, as many her sons are desirous to know the actual state of their native land. REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS. The Bill to Repeal the Navigation Laws passed the House of Lords by a majority of 13.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dillard, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, arrived here on Wednesday evening last, having in the forenoon, confirmed 52 persons at St. George. On Thursday morning, the Bishop held Confirmation in the R. C. Chapel in this Town, when 85 persons received that rite; at 11 o'clock he preached an eloquent and impressive sermon, to a large audience. On Friday the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, proceeded to St. Stephen, where he preached on Sabbath last, and confirmed 60 persons.

Our thanks are due to Capt. Michener and Glover's Express, for late Boston and New-York papers; and also to the Officers of the Treasury, for their kindness and punctuality in forwarding the papers addressed to our Office. It is a pleasure to us, at all times, to record the attention of Officials, more particularly so, when the duties of their office do not require them to extend such courtesies.

MILITARY CHANGES.—We are notified to notice in our last, that Lieut. Anderson, of the 1st Royals, who has been quartered here for some months, has been relieved by Lieut. D. Green, of the same Corps, from Fredericton, who is now commanding.

MAID OF ERIN.—We learn from the New-Brunswick, that this fine steamer caught fire lying at the wharf on the 6th inst., by which her upper works were destroyed, and but for the energetic exertions of the people, she would have been burnt to the water's edge. Capt. Leavin, officers, and crew, lost everything. The fire is said to have originated from the breaking of a jar of American spirits in the cook house, which ran up on the stove, causing instant combustion.—Loss estimated at £1300.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Popling in the other day, a young man named Dampsey, a tailor, while engaged in launching a schooner, became entangled with a rope attached to the vessel, and the boat being off "the ways" at the time, passed over his head, mangled him in a shocking manner. The only wound he uttered was, "I'm gone," and died instantly. He has, we are informed, parents residing at Miramichie, to whom this intelligence of their son's death, will doubtless be afflicting.

THE CHAMBERLAIN reports to be making his way rapidly from the Southern to the Northern States. From New York and Boston papers we learn, that several cases of this dreadful disease have taken place in these cities, exciting much apprehension and terror. In New-York last week, 100 cases had occurred, and 6 in Boston.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, BOSTON.—From the Quarterly Report of the School Committee, just published, we glean the following statistical information:—

Primary Schools in the City,	171
Number of Pupils,	10,270
Between 5 and 15 years,	8,687
Over 15 years	1,579
Do 4 and 5 years	4

136 of the Schools are in buildings owned by the city, and 35 in rented rooms.

The Woodstock Sentinel says, that Mr. Wightman, the engineer of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad has been engaged during the past week in taking the levels, &c., for the contemplated line between St. Andrews and the former place.

The Sentinel also says that the dwelling house and barn owned by Mr. Seeley, and tenanted by his son, on the Beguemic, were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult., together with a young horse and some cattle.

Notice has been received at St. John, by the Officers of H. M. Customs, that the Imperial Duties have been repealed in the Bahamas.

It appears by a statement made lately by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Her Majesty's Government have granted the sum of £3,000 for the purpose of assisting Mr. Sayard in his discoveries of the remains of Nin-eveh. [New Bruns.]

A PRINTER IN LUCK. It is stated that Richard Boylston, Esq., who has been editor and publisher of the Amherst (N. H.) "Farmer's Cabinet," for more than forty years, has been spending a few days in this city, receiving a legacy of \$40,000 left him by a relative.—[Boston Pap.]

ACCIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA. At the laying of the corner stone of a Catholic Church at Manayunk, Philadelphia, some fifty persons were injured by the floor giving way, several having limbs broken, and some perhaps fatally wounded.

MARRIE.

At Halifax, by the Rev. Alexander Ross, of the R. Miss Euphemia Campbell.

DIED.

On the 9th of May, at the brother, Mr. John Lee, Shrewsbury, England, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Parkinson. The deceased resided for many years in this city, and was in her 80th year when her sudden death has caused deep regret.

SHIPPING JOCI.

PORT OF ST. AN.

ARRIVED. June 7th, Packet, Matilda, port general cargo. 7th, Britt, Lord Fitz York, Boston, R. R. ARRIVED AT ST. ST. 7th, Barque, Albert, C. Z. Chipman, ballast.

WILD MEA.

PUBLIC Notice.—Hereby GRASS growing on a lot, in the County of Charlotte, FOR SALE at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, on the lot of Mr. J. A. Williams, Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, N. C.

WM. J. Local Del. St. Andrews, June 11, 1849.

SHERIFF'S.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 15th day of December, 1849, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the lot of Mr. J. A. Williams, Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, N. C.

ALL Persons who gave last season, to Riel count of the "Charlotte C. Society," are hereby called same at once, to the sales Sheriff's fees &c.

TH Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 12th June 1849.

NOTIC.

ALL Persons who gave last season, to Riel count of the "Charlotte C. Society," are hereby called same at once, to the sales Sheriff's fees &c.

June 4, 1849.

TO L.

And Possession of August next Premises now Samuel Getty. Esquire of Mr. T. St. Andrews, May 29, 18.

NEV.

GROCERY AND

STORE.

O. B. O. HAT. Having taken the Store lately A. Griffin, keeps constant.

FLOUR, Indian Meal, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, ground and ung.

EARTHENWARE, Soda, Soap, Molasses, Lard, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles, Spices, Citrus, Onions, &c. and all other articles usual in establishments.

Terms—Cash—Prices 1 St. Andrews, May 23

MARRIED.
At Halifax, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Alexander Ross, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Euphemia Campbell, of P. E. Island.

DIED.
On the 9th of May, at the residence of her brother, Mr. John Lee, of Sansaw, near Shrewsbury, England, after an illness of 3 days, Mrs. Mary Parkinson, aged 63 years. The deceased resided for many years in St. Andrews, where she was much beloved, and where her sudden death has created a feeling of deep regret.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.—
June 7th, Packer, Matilda, McMaster, Eastport general cargo.
John, Brig. Lord Fitzgerald & Vesce, York, Boston, R. Ross, ballast.
ARRIVED AT ST. STEPHEN.
7th, Barque Albert, Card, New York, Z. Chipman, ballast.

WILD MEADOWS.
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the GRASS growing on all the Wild Meadows, in the County of Charlotte, will be OFFERED FOR SALE at Public Auction, in front of the MARKET HOUSE in St. Andrews, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1849.

WM. MAHOOD,
Local Deputy for Charlotte,
St. Andrews, June 11, 1849.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 15th day of December next, 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 John Buckstaff, of and to Lot numbered Five, in the grant to John Porter and others, situated in the Parish of St. Patrick, with all the Buildings and improvements thereon.

The same having been seized and letted on to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Boyd, Esq. endorsed to levy £354 5 10 besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
St. Andrews, 12th June, 1849.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 15th day of December next 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 Helms, of and to Lots numbered Forty four and Forty five, included in a Grant called the "Masceven Grant," situated in the Parish of St. George, with the improvements thereon.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Samuel Thomson, endorsed to levy £110 4 3, be sides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
St. Andrews, June 12 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who gave Promissory Notes last season, to Richard Miller, on account of the "Charlotte County Agricultural Society," are hereby called upon to pay the same at once, to the subscriber.

A. T. PAUL,
Secretary,
June 4, 1849.

TO LET.

And Possession given on the 1st of August next, the HOUSE and Premises now occupied by Mr. Samuel Getty.
Enquire of Mr. THOS. BERRY,
St. Andrews, May 29, 1849.—nm

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

C. B. O. HATHEWAY,
Having taken the Store lately occupied by Capt. A. Griffin, keeps constantly on hand

FLOUR, Indian Meal, Oatmeal, Beans, Rice, Pork, Hams, Sugar, Tea, Figs, Raisins, Nuts, Coffee, ground and unground;
EARTHENWARE, Soda, Soap, Candles, Pipes, Molasses, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Vinegar, Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Pickles, Spices, Cigars, together with Fruits, Onions, Fishing Lines, Hooks and all other articles usually found in similar establishments.
Terms—Cash—Prices Low—Call and see.
St. Andrews, May 23, 1849.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE.



BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHEN, MILLTOWN AND BARING.

The Subscriber has contracted to run a Mail Stage between ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHEN, MILLTOWN, and BARING, three times a week, according to the following arrangement, viz.:

Leaving Saint Andrews on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and

Returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock A. M., and St. Stephen at 10 o'clock, on the same days.

The well known disposition of the Subscriber, who for many years has driven upon this mail route, to give every attention to the comfort and convenience of Passengers, will, he trusts, secure him a full share of public patronage.

The Stage Books will remain open at Bradfords Temperance Hotel, St. Andrews; Tyder's Store, St. Stephen; and Ray's Hotel, Milltown.

THOMAS HARDY
St. Andrews, June 4, 1849.

FOR SALE.

TWO SHARES in the Ferry Point Bridge, (Saint Stephens)
Apply to J. W. STREET,
St. Andrews, May 25, 1849.

Chancery Sale.

To be sold on Saturday the first day of September next, at the hour of noon, with the approbation of the Undersigned, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery in the Province of New Brunswick, at the Court House in the town of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, pursuant to a Decreeal Order made in the said Court, on the third day of April now last past, in a cause depending in the said Court between John R. Parker complainant, and Paulo Seelye and Isaac Knight, Defendants.

ALL that certain Lot, farm or tract of Land, situate lying and being at the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, bounded as follows: Commencing at a marked Poplar tree on the bank or shore of the Basin, thence running in a Southerly direction to the Eastern gate post near the Tan House on the Mascarene road, thence following the said road in a Westerly direction to the centre of the Mill stream, thence following the channel of the said brook up stream till it strikes the boundary line between Lots No 59 and 69, thence following the said line to the rear of the said lots, thence Westerly along the rear line of lots Nos. 53 and 59 to the Western corner of lot No. 58, thence along the Western line of lot No. 58 in a Northerly direction to the Maguadavic river, thence along the said river Easterly to the first mentioned boundary, containing in the whole about Two hundred and twenty Acres of land, with the Buildings and improvements thereon.

The terms of Sale and further particulars may be known, on application to the Solicitor for the Complainant, or at the Master's Office.
Dated at St. Andrews, this 26th day of May, 1849.
GEO. D. STREET,
Master in Chancery.

J. W. CHANDLER,
Solicitor for Complainant. 3mt

Watches, Jewellery, &c

Received and for sale by the Subscriber an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be sold low for Cash.

One 14 day French spring CLOCK, Patent Lever and Vertical Watches; Gold, Plated, Silver, and common Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto, Silk, and India Rubber Watch Guards, Ladies and Gents, Gold, and Fancy Silk Brooches and Rings, Gold, Silver, and German Silver Pencil Cases, Gold and Plated Earings, Ladies' Companions, Silk and Leather Purse, Pocket and Needle Books, Card Cases, Tablets, Papier Mache Portfolios and Fire Screens, Hat, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and shaving Brushes, Silver mounted and Plain Bohemian Glass Scent Bottles, Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Thermometers, Britannia Metal and Brass Candelsticks, Snuffers and Trays, Razors and Razor Straps, Key Rings, Tea Balls, Pocket Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Silver, Blue Steel, and German Silver mounted Spectacles, Carpenter's Lead Pencils, Cigar Cases, Pocket, Jack, and Pen Knives, Butcher's Dito, Nail, Pocket, and Tailor's Scissors, 1 Set Fire Irons, Hot Water Jug, Percussion Caps, Sea Tea Trays, Military, Shaving and Fancy Toilet Soap, Hair & Soap's Sporting and Rifle Powder, with a variety of other articles

OF CLOCK, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Compasses, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

GEORGE F. STICKNEY,
May 23, 1849.

MOLASSES.

Ex. "Volant" from Cuba, Just arrived
376 Hhds Prime Molasses,
24 Tierces

for sale low while lasting
J. W. STREET
April 20th 1849.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office St. Andrews, 15th May, 1849.

Adams John	Haywood Stephen H
Adams Thos B	Morrison John
Bolton James	Mussey Mrs Prudence
Brown Silas	Pelous Miss Frances
Crowe William	Ross John
Craig Jeremiah	Russell Wm
Campbell Miss A G	South Wm H
Dick John	Stuart James
Day Owen	Smith Capt Thomas
Fraser Malcolm	Teggart James
Greenough Hugh	Whitlock S H
Hatch W	Walker George
Hanson Capt John	

For St. Patrick
Mrs. Isabella McGowan W. McCulloch,
or Newell, spouse of Pleasant Ridge,
Mr Joseph Newell,
Pleasant Ridge.

Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised."

GEO F CAMPBELL,
P. M.

Contract for Oil.

TENDERS will be received till the 14th June next at noon, at the Office of John Wilson, Esq. St. Andrews, for

350 Gallons Pale Seal Oil, and 300 Gallons of Purpose Oil,

to be delivered at St. Andrews on or before the 20th July next, in casks not exceeding 30 gallons each. The oil to be clear of dregs and sediment, and of this years catch. Payment will be made on delivery of the oil. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of Light Houses
St. Andrews, May 14 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the Reverend John Dunn, late Rector of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executors.

ANNE DUNN,
J. H. WHITLOCK,
May 1, 1849.

BLACKSMITHS COAL.

On consignment:
70 CHALDRONS best Blacksmiths' Coal. Just rec'd. and for sale by
May 14, 1849. J. W. STREET.

MARKET SQUARE, WEST CORNER.

FRANCIS WADDELL, TAILOR & DRAPER.

RETURNS thanks for the patronage he has received, and respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Wm. MacLean, West corner of the Market Square, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, all orders with which he may be entrusted. His terms made up in the latest and most fashionable London and New York styles.

He also begs to announce that he has on hand a well selected assortment of the best
West of England CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and TWEEDS,
in great variety.

VESTINGS—Fancy Silks and other Fabrics; Tailors' Trimmings, of every description. Just Received a large and choice selection of LONDON READY MADE CLOTHES, of the latest and most fashionable styles; all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices.
St. Andrews, May 8, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Church Meigs, Esq.; late of the Parish of Grandmanan, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH MEIGS,
Grandmanan, May 2, 1849. Administratrix.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Just Received a good assortment of Small Seed also Dwarf Marrowfat and Blue Imperial Peas, Early Golden Beans &c. &c.

May 1st 1849. W. H. WHITLOCK.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company, is requested at the Office of the Company on Monday the 23rd inst. at 12 o'clock noon; when the accounts for the past year will be examined, and other business transacted connected with Mills &c.

By Order,
JUSTUS WETMORE, AGENT.
St. Andrews, April 16, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
ARE desirous of obtaining 300 Bushels of SEED POTATOES, of the best quality, of approved description and quality, for which a fair price will be given. Application to be made to Messrs. T. Turley, E. Phelan, and S. Getty.

The Directors have agreed to include Potatoes, Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, and Beans, among the articles for which Premiums will be offered this season.

By Order,
ALEX T. PAUL, Secretary.
St. Andrews, April 19th, 1849.

Grand Manan Packet.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced running the Packet Schr. "Prince Albert," between St. Andrews, Campbellton, Esport and Grand Manan, leaving St. Andrews every Friday, if the weather permits, touching at the above mentioned places. Parcels left at the store of William McLean Esq. will be punctually forwarded.

EDWARD SNELL,
MASTER.

St. Andrews, 4th June 1849.

March 20th, 1849.

Brandy, Gin, Wines, London Brown Stout & Pale Ale, &c.

2 PIPES and 2 Hhds "Martell's" finest BRANDY, 1 Pipe and 2 Hhds "HOLLAND'S" 6 Hhds, finest Pale HOLLAND'S, 1 Pipe, 6 Qr. Casks, Port Wine, 1 Hogshead and 1 Quarter Cask fine Old SHEPHERY, 3 Hhds. Woodhouse's Sicily Madeira, 2 Qr. Casks, 6 Hhds, White Wine, 100 B. & 2 London D. B. Stout and Porter, 50 do do Pale Ale, 1 Hhd. Moist Crushed Sugar, 1 do, Refined Loaf do, 2 Hhds MO. LASSES, 5 Boxes best Poland Starch, 3 Bags Black Pepper, 4 do, Java and St. Domingo do., 20 Boxes Liverpool Soap, 10 do do, Crown do, 4 Boxes shut Tobacco Pipes, 10 Cwt best White Paint, Red, Yellow and Black ditto, 2 Hhds. Linseed Oil, 3 Casks Whiting, 1 duo Gine, 1 Crate EARTH ENWARE, 25 Boxes Window Glass, assorted, &c. &c.

JAMES W. STREET.

MARCH 15, 1849.

The Subscriber offers for sale at a reduced rate, the remainder of his stock of HARDWARE,

consisting of the following articles: MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Short & long handle Fry Pans, Brass Candelsticks, Wilke's patent Brass Joint Butts, Brass Cabin Hooks and Eyes, "Buttons on plates," "Socket Castors, "Brass Butts, "Plate do do," "Screw Knobs, "Trunk handles, "do Rings, "Curtain Pins, "Ereucheon Pins,

Irish mouse-traps, smoothing Planes, Jack Planes, Saw sets, Glass paper, Bed Keys, Sailors sheaths and belts, Bullet moulds, Shot pouches, C. S. Firmer Chisels, C. S. Firmer & turning Gouges, 20 doz. MILL SAW FILES "Marshes & Shepherd's."

Hand saw Files, Half round bastard Files, Wood Raps, C. S. Pit saw Files, Cann's C. S. Cooper's Adzes, Billet Webs, C. S. PIT SAWS 7 feet & 3 inch space, Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, 10 Cwt. shot assorted from BB & SSG to no. 7, Cut and Rose nails assorted, Horse & Ox nails Scotch screw Augurs from 3 to 24 inch; Tinned Iron Sauce Pans and Tea Kettles, 1 Patent Enamelled Preserving Kettle and Sauce Pans, Pump Tacks, Wood Screws, Chest Hinges and Locks, 3 and 4 inch Cut Shoe Bills, 3 and 4 inch Brass Shoe Bills, 5, 6, and 7 inch Bed Screws, Hooks and Hinges, Padlocks, Norfolk Latches, Brass Case Locks, Improved Latches, Single Roller Gun Locks, Percussion Locks, Trunk Locks, Tilt Locks, Cupboard Locks, Improved Iron Rim Locks, Tying Squares, Spoke shaves, Paint Brushes and sash Tools, white wash Brushes, Black Lead Brushes, hearth Brushes, Horse Brushes, scrubbing Brushes, Deck scrubbing Brushes, Wilson's shoe Knives, Black and White Coffin Cord, Coffin Plates, Imitation Dessert Knives and Forks, &c. Ivory TABLE and DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS with CARVERS to match, Butcher Knives Yellow and White Closing Thread, Sewing Awls, House Belts, Camp Desk Locks, Block Tin, Iron Rivets, Tin Candelsticks, Springs Kettle Bars, Sheathing Copper, Hair Seating, Black and Scarlet Silk Gimp, Halter Chains, Dog Chains, Trace Chains, Cart Harness, Percussion Guns, Slates and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Italian Irons, Sadrions, London Mixed Pins, Long Handle Irish Spades, Short Handle Shovels, Lead Cocks, Molasses Gates, 20 Kegs Gunpowder, Audirons, Fire Irons, Cutler's Warranted Blacksmith's Vices, Hill's Anvils, 3lbs, 4lbs, and 6lbs; Sheet Lead, Bake Ovens and Pots, 15 Boxes Tin Plates, assorted, 24 Bundles Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, steel yards, Gridles, Gridirons, Iron Cleavers, 5 Tons REFINED and Common IRON, assorted; Plough Plate Iron, Thimble Iron, 1 Ton Deck spikes, from 3 to 8 inch &c. &c.

A Discount of from 5 to 10 per cent. made for prompt payment.

J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, will be held at noon, on Monday the 7th day of May, at their Banking House, to elect Directors for the present year, and to attend to such business as may be laid before them.

[Signed]
H. HATCH,
C. C. Bank, 6th April, 1849. President.

TO LET.

THE ROOMS lately occupied by J. W. Chandler, Esq. over the Standard Printing Office, Apply to THOS. JONES.

April 25.



ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for carrying by EXPRESS, from Halifax to St. John, via Amherst and Annapolis, the MAILS from England for New Brunswick, which leave Liverpool every Saturday during April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, and every alternate Saturday during the remainder of the year, will send in Sealed Tenders addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General at St. John, until noon on Saturday the 16th instant.

Tenders will be received at the large time for the conveyance of the New Brunswick Mails from St. John to Halifax, to meet the sailing of the PACKETS from Halifax, which leave Boston and New York every Wednesday during the above named eight months of the year, and every alternate Wednesday during the other four months.

The particulars of the Contract are, that the mails must be conveyed at a rate of speed of not less than eight miles an hour, and Letters and Newspapers together. The tenders to express the rate per mile in Currency for which the service will be performed, and the names of two persons willing to become bound with the party tendering for the faithful performance of the same, must accompany each Tender. One only of the routes will be adopted.

The Contractor will not be allowed to carry any passengers with those mails.

J. HOWE, D.P.M.G.
General Post Office, St. John, N.B.
June 2d 1849.

Assessors Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscribers have received from the Clerk of the Peace, for this County, Warrants of Assessment, requiring them, forthwith, to raise the sum of £352 within the Parish of Saint Andrews.

All Persons liable to Assessment, are therefore required to furnish the Assessors with statements of their property and income pursuant to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS JONES, } Assessors of
EDWARD WILSON, } Rates.
THOMAS BERRY, }
St. Andrews, April 25, 1849.

Canvas & Cordage.

The Undersigned have on hand, and are daily expecting a further assortment of Canvas, Cordage and &c., which will be sold low for cash.

SEP 27 DIMOCK & WILSON

NOTICE.

ALL Persons trespassing on lands belonging to Robert William Crookshank, Jun., in the Parish of St. Patrick, namely, 290 Acres, deeded by the late, Colin Campbell and Wife, to R. W. Crookshank, Jun., 28th September, 1828, and also the North-Eastern part of Lot No. 3, in grant to Samuel Gardner, adjoining the above on the great road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, and containing 100 Acres, will be prosecuted for the utmost rigour of the law.

WM. KER,
Agent for the above Proprietor.
August 26, 1848.

A CARD.

THE Catholic School of Saint Andrews, under the Superintendence of Mr. McGarrigle, has just been reopened for the reception of pupils. Having recently returned from the Model and Training School at Fredericton, a "first class teacher," Mr. McGarrigle, intends to give instruction in several branches which have not been hitherto taught in the School, and he flatters himself that his institution shall not be inferior to any in the town.

In addition to the branches of English education, the course of instruction will embrace the Latin, Greek, and French languages, lessons in Rhetoric & Education, will be given on every Wednesday to those who may feel disposed to acquire a knowledge of these beautiful arts.

Terms moderate.
Saint Andrews, 11th February, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of THOMAS WYER, late of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested, within three calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment of George D. STREET, Barrister at Law, at his office, in Saint Andrews.

Dated at Saint Andrews, the third day of February, 1849.
SARAH WYER, Executrix.
GEORGE D. STREET, Executors
THOMAS WYER.

NOTICE.

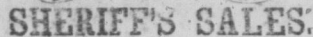
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Samuel Curry, late of the Parish of St. Andrews, deceased, are required to present them duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment at

JOHN CURRY,
Executor.
St. Andrews, Jan. 16 1849.

For sale or to Let.

THAT well known FARM and Premises situated near Turner's Mill (so called) on the Boxcie River, being the same at present occupied by John Appleby, containing 100 acres more or less, with a good House, and Barn, fronting on the great Road leading from Bonabec Bridge, to Saint Stephen and Calais. One half of the Farm is under cultivation and cuts about 12 tons of Hay. There is also on the premises an eligible site for a Lath Machine which could be constructed at a small expense. These premises are well worthy the attention of persons desirous of settling in that flourishing neighbourhood. Should the above plot be sold immediately, it will be rented for one or more years on reasonable terms, from the first day of May next. For particulars apply to Messrs. Faine and Sons Esq. or the Subscriber.

W. MacLEAN,
St. Andrews April 2nd, 1849.



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