

The Standard.

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European Intelligence.

From papers by the Cambria.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

Parliamentary.—The House of Commons met at eleven o'clock on Friday, when the Irish Coercion Bill again formed the subject of debate. There was as usual a good deal of angry talk on the part of the Irish members, and the debate stands adjourned until tomorrow night. All this talk is prior to the debate on the first reading, and the residue of the week it is probable, will be devoted to the same threadbare subject. Sir Robert Peel never committed a greater mistake than introducing such an apple of discord into the national councils at so inappropriate a period. The Irish members, in order to strangle the bill, seem determined to talk against it until the measure seems best with so many strictures, that their opposition has something noble and patriotic about it.

In the course of the debate, Sir Robert Peel took credit on behalf of the Government for having ordered a supply of Indian Corn and American Cotton for Ireland, and it was only the fear of interference with private capital and enterprise that restrained them from ordering more. Government had no right he contended, to impede the legitimate operations of business by competing with the enterprise of individuals. But the attention of Government, by night and by day, had been given to the melancholy position in which the sister country was placed. Sir J. Graham intimated that Government had done all they could, but that the landlords of the country, had done nothing. However, a further sum of money for the public works would be voted.

The members stand at present, and looking upon the present position of affairs in the House of Commons, it is impossible to say when the long deferred Tariff will again come before it.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Great Preparations.—The greatest activity exists at and about all the army and navy depots in England, recruiting is in full operation; at all the dockyards every hand is full employment; parties who hold government contracts for engines for steamships are held to the fulfilment of their engagements as to time; and, in fact, movements in every department connected with the two services were never more fully employed. All the fleet of battle ships in England, and all steamers on the home station, that are not especially employed, will be assembled together in about a month as an experimental squadron. Within the past two or three weeks the bounty paid to recruits upon their enlisting in the infantry regiments has been raised from £3 4s 6d to £4. The bounty upon enlistment into cavalry regiments is now raised, the sum paid being £5. Formerly the bounty paid by the infantry was £3, and by the cavalry £4.

A letter from an officer engaged in the African affair observes that it was a superb sight to see the 16th Lancers, with the native cavalry, breaking through the Kalahari square, the former cutting up their opponents at every side. Rich shawls and gold bracelets without end fell into the hands of the victors.

The Gazette of the 8th contained her Majesty's letters patent, elevating Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough to the peerage, the former by the title of Viscount Hardinge of Kang's Newton, in the county of Derby, and the latter by that of Baron Gough of Ching Kewasoon, in China, and of Maharajah and the Sutlej, in the East Indies. The same Gazette contained the nomination of Col. Sir Harry Smith, K. C. B., to the dignity of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and granting him the brevet rank of Major General in the staff in the East Indies. Colonel Gough, of the 16th Lancers, is appointed to succeed Sir Harry Smith as Adjutant General to the forces in India. Major General Gilbert is made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and a number of field officers are nominated companions of the same distinguished military order.

The Navy—Flag Promotion and Retirement.—It is now reported that the first 50 names on the list who are eligible for the service as flag officers, will be promoted to the rank of rear admiral; the vacancies which this promotion will occasion will then be filled up, and afterwards an officer of 25 years' age, with the retired rank of rear admiral, will be made to the seniors, and corresponding advantages to the other captains on the list, to induce them to retire.

Flogging in the Navy.—It is stated that the Lords of the Admiralty are determined to put an end to the practice of flogging in the navy, except in extreme cases of misconduct; and that any officer having recourse to that mode of punishment either frequently or on insufficient grounds, will be considered unfit to command, and be shelved as quickly as possible.

There are two vacant seats in Parliament at present; but there seems very little disposition at present to contest elections on their side. The death of the Hon. Mr. Colborne, has created a vacancy for the borough of Richmond, which is proposed to be filled up by Henry Rich, Esq., formerly Member for Knaresborough. It is understood that Lord Milton will succeed Mr. Childers (who has resigned his seat) for Malton. The borough is under the influence of his father, Lord Fitzwilliam.

It is reported that the Millionaire, Sir Andrew Spottiswoode, the proprietor of the Pictorial Times, is ruined by Railway speculations. The adverse legal decision recently given against him as a Director in one Company, having brought about this catastrophe. Hosts of writs were, it is said, poured in upon him in succession, by scheming Solicitors and litigious share holders. His princely funds were more than ample to meet over and over again, any just liabilities he had individually incurred; but when he was singled out (from being a wealthy capitalist) from among the many Directors in public Companies, as the scape-goat against whom engineers, advertising agents, solicitors, &c., might freely sue, with the certainty of recovery, he found it useless to defend further actions, and acting under advice, is said to have surrendered his property—£1500 a year being allowed him to live upon; this is a hard case, but should prove a lesson to speculators. Besides his office of Queen's Printer, and having one of the largest printing establishments in the Metropolis, he was also proprietor of the United Service Gazette, Chairman of several Railway Boards, and held shares in an immense number of gas, water, and other public Companies. He has a splendid mansion in Carlton Terrace, and a beautiful country seat, Broom Hall, in Surrey. No man was more popular—more business like in his habits, or more generally esteemed—and no one had heretofore been so fortunate in his ventures and speculations, till the tide turned and the Railway panic set in.

Repeal seems to be dying away of its own accord: the last weeks' was barely £190; I don't remember to have mentioned the fact of O'Connell's evidently declining health. It was lamentable to see the great burly figure of the old man and hear his piping treble in the House of Commons, opposing the Irish Coercion Bill. Scarcely a sentence of what he said was heard in the galleries so as to be distinctly understood.

A very beautiful form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, prepared by the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, for the victories obtained by our troops in India, was read in all Churches throughout the Kingdom last Sunday.

Refusal of Irish Paupers to eat Indian Meal.—The last number of the Limerick Reporter contains the following statement:—"Yesterday the workhouse paupers—men, women and children—turned out (when it was presented to them for the first time for breakfast) against the use of straw-broth, consisting of half oatmeal and half Indian meal. A ton of the latter had been purchased from Mr. John Norris Russell, at £10 in order to try it. It was mixed with half oatmeal and made into hasty pudding, and when it was served up nearly all the women, most of the children, and every man, save seven refused to eat it. That this was the result of a conspiracy of those who refused to eat did not taste it to try whether they would like it or not; but having made up their minds beforehand, they determined to fast rather than to eat it. We think the master and the guardians will be sadly wanting in their duty if they do not permit them to adopt their own alternative, until they are brought to their senses, except such as medical gentlemen will say it does not agree with." In Dublin, on the contrary, we find that bread made of Indian corn, from its wholesome and nutritious qualities, as well as its cheapness, meets with a rapid consumption among all classes.

The Repeal Association had its usual weekly meeting on Monday. Mr. O'Connell was present, and spoke very forcibly against the Coercion Bill. The rent was upwards of £200.

FOREIGN.

The latest accounts from Spain announce a very gratifying fact. Narvaez, in consequence of his quarrel with Christina, has been driven out of the country. He has fled into the South of France, and at Bayonne was met by his wife. The liberty of the press has been restored, and other outrages on popular freedom, which this licentious and unprincipled despot perpetrated, are being softened, or in some way atoned for.

The cause of the quarrel between this precocious minister and the Queen-mother, was fomented by a passion which had taken possession of both of their souls—avarice. Gambling on the Bourse has been the game of the ex-Premier and the ex-Queen, and how to outwit each other has been the cause of the cabal. Practices so paltry, dishonesty so palpable, would, in any other country but

Spain, bring monarchy and constitutional government into contempt. The Queen is an infant in intellect as well as in years; and ruled by such a mother, the condition of that beautiful but benighted land is a sorrowful subject for contemplation.

But when matters have reached the worst, they must mend; and affairs in Spain have approached a crisis which renders it questionable whether they can possibly sink lower in the scale of degradation. The people are enthralled, the Cortes are slavish, the nobles corrupt, the crown debased. Rumours abound that the Queen-mother, now that matters have come to this pass, is anxious to patch up her differences with Espartero, who is to be recalled, and restored to power and to his forfeited honors. He appears to be the only hope of the country. But the soul of a high spirited man like Espartero, must sicken and revolt at being a mere tool in the hands of such an instrument. The parties know each other well, familiarity breeds contempt; and it is questionable whether Espartero will forfeit his own and his countrymen's respect by accepting power under the circumstances which now present themselves. It is greatly to be feared that the present anomalous state of things must continue as long as the evil genius of Christina is in the ascendant. When the indignant spirit of the country rises in its might, and sends her on her travels after her late favorite, Spain may become a land of promise but not of truth.

(From La Presse.)

A campaign of less than two months has conducted the English army to the gates of Lahore. Sir H. Hardinge rules in the holy city. The cannons of Bombay and the Tower of London, and the enthusiastic applause of the House of Commons, have hailed the memorable victory of Alwal, the Waterloo of the East Indies, as Sir R. H. Inglis exclaims, who does not hesitate to place General Sir H. Gough, on a par with Marlborough and Nelson. This parade of panegyric sufficiently attests the importance attached by our neighbors to their new conquest; it is at the same time the highest glorification of the heroism displayed by the vanquished. Five successive battles, fought with an unparalleled boldness and obstinacy, have swallowed up the moiety of an army of 70,000 men, desperately struggling for the defence of their territories! But who can resist the fortune of England! The kingdom of Ranjeet Singh will soon be added as a British province to the defunct empires of Tipsoo Sahi, of Timour, of Serajie, and of Holkar. The Sikhs, like the Malabars and the Moguls, will only live, at some future period, in recollection.

The conquest of the Punjab is the most important event in Indian history since the fall of the empire of Mysore; it is the completion of the gigantic work commenced by Clive just a century ago, and followed up by Hastings, Wellesley, and their successors with such persevering skill. England, mistress of the Ganges and the Indus, reaches the natural limits of her empire from east to west. On the north, the Himalayas scarcely restrain by their barrier of 8000 metres this covetous genius, always ready to overflow its boundaries. If, however, the policy of England be carried on in conformity with wise principles, she will not go beyond; and this seems to be the gist of Sir Robert Peel's words in concluding his speech to the House of Commons with the expression of a hope that henceforth peace will no more be disturbed in India; which, probably means that England for some time hence will not seek a quarrel with any body.

The extraordinary enthusiasm excited in London by the success of Sir H. Hardinge testifies how well the advantages of his new conquest are comprehended in his own country. It is not for vain glory that so reflecting a nation is moved to this degree; and a simple *apex* will suffice to render it apparent. Already in 1843 a solemn act incorporated the Scinde territory with the Company's possessions, after the Emirs had been crushed in two bloody battles. Certain grievances, of a futile character, served as the pretext for this war. Besides, the Earl of Ellenborough wanted a success to avenge the defeat in the defiles of Cabul, and to prepare for the invasion of the Punjab, the only military road leading to Afghanistan. The annexation of Scinde gave the English all the Lower Indus; and the conquest of the Punjab puts them in possession of the rest of the river. From Attock, at the foot of the mountains of Cabul, to the sea, the Indus is navigable for an extent of 500 leagues.

Newspaper Support.—Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper, whether it is conducted with spirit and interest. If they are niggardly, or negligent in their payments, the pride and ambition of the editor is broken down, he works at thankless and unprofitable tasks—he becomes discouraged and careless—his paper loses its pith and interest, and dies. But, on the contrary, if his subscribers are of the right sort—if they are punctual, liberal-hearted fellows always in ad-

vice on the subscription list, taking an interest in increasing the number of his subscribers now and then speaking a word for his paper, cheering him on in his course by smiles of approbation; with such subscribers as these he must be a dull indeed who would not get up an interesting sheet; with such patrons as these, we would forewear comfort, ease, leisure, everything that could possibly step between us and the gratification of every laudable desire on their part. We would know no other pleasure than that of satisfaction. How much then can the supporters of a newspaper do to make it interesting and respectable; indeed, without concurring efforts on their part, the publisher of a newspaper will not, cannot bestow the attention which is necessary to make it what it should be.—*Washington News.*

The Origin of the Potato Disease.—Atmospheric conditions seemed to explain the difficulty best, and, in the absence of a more rational solution, we have looked to them; but we are now bound to say, that circumstances have by degrees come to our knowledge which weaken this hypothesis materially, if they do not entirely destroy its value. So long since as the autumn of last year we were made aware of the singular fact, that in the possession of Sir John Lubbock, upon placed in dry sand under a shed, where they were guarded from the weather, produced diseased tubers; but their malady was somewhat different in its aspect from that of the open fields, and as the cases at that time stood alone, we could not attach much importance to it. At a later period similar intelligence reached us, but not having seen the potatoes alluded to by our informant, that too was not calculated to shake our first opinion. Two other facts have, however, come to our knowledge, which, in connection with those above mentioned, are calculated to give rise to a very different speculation. The British Consul at Lisbon states in his despatch, dated December 1845, that the few potatoes diseased near that city, were grown from seed received from England. We have now before us young potatoes raised in the garden at Bodorgan from seed sown in 1844, and kept in a shed till August 1845, when they were planted in the open ground, a large proportion of which are very much diseased; and those the most so which are oldest. This looks as if the murrain was engendered in 1844, and only showed itself in 1845. The facts may, perhaps, be otherwise interpreted, but they seem to point to that conclusion. They are scarcely reconcilable with the action of unfavourable seasons, or of an epidemic, which was first contended for, we believe, by Mr. Moore of Glasnevin, and has since been recognised by others of undoubted authority, among whom Dr. Greville and Mr. Goodwin were more especially mentioned. If, however, they do nothing more, they certainly cast upon the question, and render the fate of the succeeding crop more doubtful than ever, for if they lead us to assume that murrain was engendered in 1844, and only manifested itself in a formidable degree in 1845, we must look out for the worst consequences in 1846, as the experience of the United States indicates, and as the gathering evidence already brought forward by us seems so strongly to point out.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

Early Marriages.—Great as may be the inconveniences attending early marriages, they are not to be compared to those attending long engagements. The position of both parties is, in a manner, the reverse of that which they will respectively occupy in after-life. The lady commands, the gentleman obeys; and when this state of things has lasted for any time, it is no easy matter to restore them again to their natural state; for although no woman of sense who respects her husband and herself, will ever wish to dominate, and no man of spirit would submit to it, yet the precise limits to which authority may fairly be extended on the one hand, and obedience expected on the other, are so ill defined, that it requires very often great tact and management to adjust the balance; and this difficulty is naturally increased, when the parties have been for a long time playing directly contrary parts. Lovers, too, are naturally living in a state of complete deception and hypocrisy, in most cases probably quite unintentionally; but where there exists a strong desire to please there must also necessarily exist a strong anxiety to keep one's faults in the back ground, and exhibit only the most pleasing part of one's character. Half the unhappiness that exists in unmarried life, I believe, to be attributed to the discoveries that are constantly making of the great difference of dispositions before and after marriage. Then come accusations of deception—very unfairly, for, as I before said, the fraud was an involuntary one, and inherent in human nature; accusations are followed by recriminations, and all the misery and bitterness of married strife, merely because the lovers expected to marry angels, and find out that they are united to human beings like themselves.—[Sir F. Vincent.]

Offerings and Offices to the Dying. It makes a strange poverty in human nature, that we are wont to offer nothing but images of terror: no stars of cheering light to those who lie imprisoned in the darkness of a sick-bed, when the glitter of the dew of life is waxing gray and dim before them. It is indeed, hard that lamentations and emotions are frequently vented upon the dying which would be withheld from the living in all their health—There stands no spirit in the closeness of a sick chamber to awaken a cheering smile on that colorless, colorless countenance but only confessions, lawyers, and doctors, who order every thing, and relatives who lament at everything. There stands no lofty spirit, elevated above the circumstances of sorrow to conduct the prostrate soul of the sufferer, thence to the refreshment of joy, back to the old spring tide waters of pious recollection; and so to mingle these with the last extacies of life, so as to give the dying man a foreboding of this transition to another state. On the contrary, the death-bed is narrowed into a coffin without a lid. The value of life is enhanced in the departing one by ties which promise care, or words which promise consolation; the brier is represented as a scaffold, the harsh discord of life is trumpeted into the ears, which survive long after the eyes are dead, instead of letting life ebb away in sounds ever deeper, though fainter. Nevertheless, man has this of good in him, that he recalls the slightest joy which he has shared with a dying person, much rather than a thousand greater pleasures given to a person in health, perhaps, because in the latter case we hope to repeat and redouble our attentions; so little do mortals reflect, that every pleasure they give or receive may be the last.

It is not only necessary to consider the bad we do, but also the good we do not. But we are naturally prone on the contrary, to solve our consciences with the good we have done, and the evil we have left undone.

Singular Marriage.—A widower, at Camden, who was not very young, became smitten with a young and beautiful girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of the man by a former wife, became also in love, not with a younger person, but with the mother of the father's new wife, a widow lady, still in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bonds of matrimony, so that in consequence of these two connections, a father became the son-in-law of his own son, and the wife not only the daughter in law of her own son-in-law, but still more, the mother-in-law of her own mother; while the husband of the latter is father-in-law of his own mother-in-law, and father-in-law of his own father. Confusion may arise, if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

The following "feeling but curious advertisement" is copied from an old paper, dated June 1795.

Whereas the Subscriber, through the pernicious habit of drinking has greatly hurt himself in purse and person, and rendered himself odious to all his acquaintance, and finding there is no possibility of breaking off from the said practice, but through the impossibility to find the liquor, he therefore begs and prays that no person will sell him for money, or on trust, any sort of spirituous liquors, as he will not in future pay it, but will prosecute any one for an action of damage against the temper and eternal interests of the public's humble, serious, and sober servant.

A Yankee Outdone.—"I say, mister, did you see a dog come by here, that looked as if he were a year, or a year and a half or two years old?" said a Yankee to a countryman at the road-side.

"Yes," said the countryman, thinking himself quizzed. "He passed about an hour, or an hour and a half, or two hours ago; and is now a mile, or a mile and a half or two miles ahead; and he had a tail about an inch, or an inch and a half, or two inches long."

"That'll do," said the Yankee; "you're into me a foot or a foot and a half, or two feet."

To Let.

STORE and Dwelling No. 8 on the Market-Street adjoining Mr. Jones's Druggery. The Store will be let separately if required, and the apartments likewise separately. Apply to F. A. BABCOCK. April 8, 1846.

European Intelligence.

IRELAND.

We have still to record the receipt of alarming intelligence from the sister country, giving the details of the approaching famine, which has already made its appearance in several parts of the country, bringing with it a train of diseases, the results of which it is exceedingly painful to contemplate. Meetings are being held in various parts to devise means to arrest the progress of the evil, and procure work and food for the now starving population. A meeting of the citizens of Waterford was held on the 7th inst., the Mayor in the chair, to adopt measures to meet the existing destitution in the borough. A local relief committee was appointed. During the proceeding, the following observations were made by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan:— "There was never such destitution in the city as there is at present. Show me a mason, carpenter or any other tradesman employed. The artisans have no employment, and consequently are in a state of destitution. Potatoes are now so high as 7d to 8 1/2d per stone, by retail, and it is by retail that the poor buy them. As there is no employment, and prices so very high, there must be extreme destitution."—Committees have been formed at Ballyduff, Kilkenny, and Ballinacorney, County Cavan. Accounts pour in upon us daily of the increasing distress. In many places there are no potatoes left—in some with the first frost the root has been killed. A Castlebar paper has the following, headed Famine in Mayo:—"This grand and long desolated scourge has at length broken forth. We have been written to from several parts of this extensive county, by gentlemen upon whose veracity we place the most implicit reliance, giving the most awful accounts of the sufferings of the people at this early period of the year. Even at Turlough, in the immediate neighborhood of this town, many families are at this moment, we learn, without food, and the wretched sufferers are in vain endeavoring to get provisions in time, that their children may not die! At the market of Castlebar, on Saturday last the provisions, which hitherto were considered reasonable, rose to an alarming height—potatoes from 2 1/2d to 5d per stone, and oatmeal from 13s to 16s per cwt."

Portsmouth, April 18.
New batteries, bristling with cannon, have been erected at this port; all the fortifications looked to and strengthened, and the mouth of the harbour so guarded by the four stone chains of the floating bridge, which can be raised to the water's edge at pleasure, that no enemy could enter. Under my very window, two or three Regiments of the Line, and a strong detachment of the Marine Artillery, one of the finest and most effective corps in the service, are exercising on the broad expanse of the South Sea Common. The excellent, the nursery for our gunnery practice, is firing continuously, and trying the limit and range of all species of cannon. At Spithead and in the harbour, fully manned and ready for sea at a moment's notice, lie the Rodney, Serpenter, and three or four other first-rate ships; the Trimble, Retribution, and other large steamers, with engines of eight hundred horse power. The Dockyard, considerably enlarged recently, with the Arsenal, are busy with the din of preparation, and I fear also say that a war fever prevails, both in the services and out of it, and all are eager for a fray, no matter with whom. A war just now would be most popular. A large squadron—nominally and ostensibly an experimental one—is now collecting at Spithead. It will consist of eight or nine line of battle ships, fifteen or sixteen large war steamers, and some sloops and frigates under the command of Sir F. Collier. Even the Port Admiral's flag ship here, the St. Vincent, is pressed into this service. I have just passed from a relative—an officer on board that ship—who states that it is deemed not at all improbable that the squadron will be ordered off to the American coast, and the Yankees would be rather astonished. I should think, to find it off New York. Non est enim, our sailors want a little change, and have a strong desire to emulate the recent services of the other branch of the service in the East.

The quarterly return of the Revenue recently published, is not very encouraging. It does not present so favourable a result as its predecessor.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The two following letters from Lord Aberdeen close the correspondence between his Lordship and Mr. Pakenham, as to the subject of the Oregon territory. The whole has now been printed in a complete form by order of the Houses of Parliament:—

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.

Foreign Office, March 3, 1836.

"Sir—I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the entire approval by Her Majesty's government of the steps which, as reported in your despatch of the 29th January, you took, and of the letter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of ascertaining clearly and authoritatively whether the United States Government would be disposed to admit the application of the principle of an arbitration in the Oregon question on any other terms than those which they had already rejected.

"In thus acting, you have, in the most judicious and satisfactory manner, anticipated the instructions which I was preparing to forward to you on this subject.

"We have now nothing to do but to await Mr. Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him, although I collect from your despatch that your proposal will certainly be refused. Should that reply, however, be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope that the matter in dispute may be brought to an am-

icable issue by means of direct negotiation, I shall gladly avail myself of such an opening. If not, it will then be for Her Majesty's government to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet any emergency which may arise. I am, &c."

(Signed) "ABERDEEN."

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.
"Sir—Since my preceding despatch of this day's date was written, I have received your despatch of the 5th of February with its inclosure, by which you put me in possession of the final rejection by the United States government of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration.

"There is, of course, no time before the departure of the mail this evening for the consideration of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision as now announced. I am, &c."

(Signed) "ABERDEEN."

In St. Petersburg, an unkindness has just been issued, fixing the artist's copyright in his productions for the term of his natural life, with a remainder, in favor of his heirs, of twenty five years longer.

At a funeral of a Miss Botter, at Marston, lately pursuant to her will, a cart laden with bread was drawn after the hearse, and the loaves were distributed to the poor in attendance.

Private letters from the Governor General of India state that the markets in the Punjab are abundantly supplied, and that the inhabitants flock to them in the greatest confidence and reliance on the British army, which they seem to regard as a protective power against the violence of the Sikh troops. "Such are the good fruits of Sir Henry's admirable policy and moderation."

Mr. Bonham, who has been appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the British Consulate at Calcutta, in the room of the late Mr. Marshall, left town last week to enter on the duties of the Consulate.

An order has been issued for all the foreigners domiciled in the town or territory of Cracow to quit as soon as possible, unless a special permission of residence be obtained from the authorities.

An earthquake was recently experienced at Malta. There were two shocks—the second a severe one, which did some injury to old houses. At a town in Sicily, called Noto, a palace was thrown down, and a church was damaged very seriously. An earthquake in Malta has not been known for the last 15 years.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—It will be recollected by some of our readers that Napoleon at his death, requested his executor General Montholon, not to publish the papers which, as executor, came into his hands, until 25 years after the death of the Emperor. Those papers, have now elapsed; and these interesting papers are now in course of publication in Paris, and will soon be reprinted. The reading public will no doubt seek eagerly after a work which will reveal the opinions and intentions of such a man as Napoleon, the more so as these memoirs will not be thought colored by others, but veritable emanations from himself. Among other interesting matters is his exhibition of the method of his contemplated invasion of Great Britain, and what he intended to do, after having conquered that country.

Horrible.—A London letter to the New York Gazette says:—"Some of the best blood of Poland has been poured out in the late insurrection. The Austrian authorities in the Grand Duchy of Posen, offered about five hundred dollars a head for every Polish nobleman dead or alive! In two days more than four hundred noblemen were massacred! And the barbarous, sanguinary order was issued by what has been miscalled the paternal Government of Austria."

Sentence of Polish Prisoners.—The Courrier de Varsovie contains the following:—"The undermentioned is the result of the investigation set on foot owing to the events at Seidlitz, and the arrests of various persons: 1. That a conspiracy took place, with ramifications in the Polish provinces—2. That the head of the conspiracy, Bonifas Dombrowski, sent from Posen, was chosen leader of the conspiracy on the right bank of the Vistula—3. That the principal abettors were Pantalon Pototski, Stanislas Kowalski, Ladislas Zarski, Jean Lytinski, Michel Mireski, and Antony Deskur. The agents and accomplices of Dombrowski were Stephen Dubritsch and Charles Ruprecht—All these individuals brought before a council of war, have been found guilty of rebellion and sedition. According to the powers entrusted by his Majesty the Emperor, the Prince-Governor, after sentence of death was pronounced, has ordered Pototski, Kowalski, and Zarski, to be hung; the first at Seidlitz, the other two at Warsaw. As regards Dubritsch and Ruprecht, their sentence is to be commuted on the scaffold to banishment to Siberia, with the loss of all their rights. Mireski and Deskur are deprived of all their rights, and share the same fate as Dubritsch and Ruprecht. Lytinski, who shewed true repentance, is equally banished to Siberia, with the loss of all his rights, after receiving 500 stripes. The law to enter into full force, as regards the confiscation of their property, according to Art. 171, book 1st, of the military criminal code. As regards any property falling to them by inheritance, it will be adjudged according to Polish law. This sentence was fulfilled the following day at 10 o'clock A.M., in front of the citadel, with the exception of Pototski."—*El. Prussian Gazette.*

The New Bishop of Jerusalem.—The Rev. Moses Belsion, the new Bishop of Jerusalem, was a German Jew, formerly well known in

Exeter, where he worked as a journeyman saddler. He arrived in that city, travelling, as is the custom with young German mechanics, in search of improvement and experience, and, having a desire to enquire into the authenticity of Christianity, received the cordial assistance of the late Mr. Sloman, and Mr. Grove, the dentist. He was baptized, and subsequently returning to his own country, occupied a prominent post as an evangelist minister.

"The True British Sailor."—We publish with much gratification the following circumstance, which recently occurred at N. York, and which reflects equal credit upon all parties. The Captain of the United States line of battle ship Columbus, called his crew all, and then told them that, as it was not at all unlikely there would be a war with England, if there were any Englishmen on board who wished for their discharge, they were to step forward, and they should have it. 270 seamen thereupon claimed their discharge as British subjects; and it being immediately granted them, seventy of the number left the shores of the States for England directly, and twenty of them shipped on board H. M. S. Rodney, a few days since, for Portsmouth. This evidently proves that there are not wanting in the present school of British seamen those noble qualities, for which in former times they were renowned. And we trust that the Legislature will not be unmindful of claims "Jack" has upon it to foster the resources provided for his maintenance in old age; so that, when decrepitude shall have unfitted him for further active service in defence of his country, he may find it a haven of repose worthy the patriotism of which we have so noble an example in the instance we have just adduced.—*Shipping Gazette.*

From the Boston Courier, May 4.
Steam ship Cambria, from Liverpool for Boston, ashore on Cape Cod.—The Steamship Cambria, left Liverpool, 10th ult., at 4 p.m., arrived in Halifax, 1st inst., at noon, and left at 4 o'clock. She brought from 90 to 100 passengers, about 20 of which were landed in Halifax. On Saturday night, about 20 minutes to 12, the weather being foggy, the boat running about half speed, and just in the act of stopping for the purpose of sounding, she touched slightly on the bottom. The engines were immediately reversed, but she remained hard and fast. An anchor and stern cable were then carried out, and after heaving on it, the anchor came home, the boat then canting broadside to the beach. It was then discovered by communicating with the shore, that she was aground on the beach off Truro, Cape Cod, about five miles South of Highland Light, heading south. There was considerable swell on, although fortunately it was entirely calm. Other anchors were carried out, and every effort made to leave her off. About half past four o'clock, yesterday morning, George, B. Blake, Esq. and Capt. Chester, passengers, took horses to Plymouth, and thence came on by an express locomotive. At the latest accounts she was perfectly right. The steam boat R. R. Porter, and the steamer Gen. Lincoln, left this city in the evening to render assistance, and express sent to Hingham for the purpose of obtaining the steamer Mayflower to go down and take off her mails and passengers, and bring them to this city.

It is confidently stated, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that letters were received by the Great Western from high sources, stating that the Oregon controversy is virtually settled as follows:—Lat. 49 to the Straits of Fuca, and thence through said Straits to the Pacific, leaving the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain, the navigation of the Columbia for a term of years, &c.

Rumored Settlement of the Oregon Controversy.—In allusion to the above statement, and to a paragraph confirmatory of that statement, quoted from the Liverpool Mercury of April 10th, the Washington Union of Thursday evening says:—"We can hear nothing of this settlement in England, or of these Despatches by the Caledonia. In fact we have no reason to believe either of them. It is further our impression, that Great Britain will make no offer until she hears of the disposition of the question of notice by Congress. The procrastination which has marked our counsels, has probably had its effect upon the British policy. If Congress had passed the naked notice in December last, we might by this time have witnessed a much more decided and cheering state of our relations with England. There is no knowing how far she expected the resolution of notice to be defeated, or how much she calculated on our divisions. As at present advised, we hear of nothing to justify the above statements in the 'Liverpool Mercury,' or in the 'New York Journal of Commerce.'"

Fire.—The splendid hotel, called the New Jersey Hotel, erected by William Gibbons Esq. at Morristown, New Jersey, was utterly destroyed by fire at an early hour on Monday morning. The loss is estimated at from \$80 to \$100,000, on which there was no insurance. Mr. L. F. Bailey, druggist, is supposed to have perished in the flames. He was a boarder in the hotel, and had been very active in trying to rescue valuable articles of furniture. Since the fire, nothing has been heard of him, and there is every reason to believe that he perished. The hotel was a splendid edifice and is said to have cost over \$120,000.

Young Voyages.—Among the passengers in the Cambria, were Masters T. Cambria & E. Cambria Benson, twins, who were born on board the steamer on her last outward passage, and returned in her, upon this trip, with their parents.—*Courier.*

McCook, for an attempt to bribe a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$600 and the costs of the prosecution.

News from the Army.—The U. States steamer Col. Harney, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, bringing news from the Brazos Santiago to the 12th. Gen. Taylor's forces are opposite Matamoros. His advanced guard were warned to retire but he continued his march, took position within reach of the Mexican batteries, on the 28th ult., and planted four 15 pounders which command the city. On the 11th Ampudia arrived at Matamoros, and sent a written notice to retire beyond the Neccas. The General replied that his orders were to occupy his present position, and he should repel any attempt to cross the river, assuring General Ampudia that he had no hostile intentions, but his sole purpose was to prevent any encroachment upon our territory. Gen. Taylor however fell back with his forces, but still commands the town with his 18 pounders. Nothing was further done, and Gen. Ampudia sent to the city of Mexico for orders. Ampudia set out from San Luis with 2000 men, but his ranks were reduced by desertion and mutiny to 1000 when he arrived at Matamoros and with all the commands at present, they cannot muster 5000 very poor soldiers. We cannot perceive how a fight is to grow out of the present position of the forces. If Parades sends positive orders to cross the river and attack the Americans, Gen. Taylor will fall back until they are all over, and will retreat so as to advance; and if they are caught in that trap, the whole Mexican force will be captured. We apprehend, however, that they have more prudence than to venture across the river.—*New York Sun.*

A Fortunate Soldier.—Private McFadden of the 75th Regiment, has just had bequeathed to him by an uncle, deceased in India, the sum of \$10,000.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Melancholy Accident.—We understand that during the easterly gale of yesterday, two boats filled with people from some parish below, and laden with produce for market, were capsized off the point of the Island of Orleans, and sad to relate all on board perished. A schooner passing at the time, scudding under bare poles, saw the catastrophe, but was unable to render any assistance.—*Id.*

Prospectus—Merit rewarded.—We learn with much pleasure that Sergeant Major Cochran of the 33rd now quartered in this Garrison, has received an Ensigncy in his own Regiment. This just tribute to the well known merits of Sergeant Major Cochran, will, we are sure, be a source of much gratification to his friends, both civil and military. May he long live to defend his Queen and Country, and to add many honors to his name.—*Legalist.*

THE STANDARD.
ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY MAY 6, 1846
Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week.—Hon. T. W. Fyler.
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.
Salutary and Mortal House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dumock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.
St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.
Director this week.—B. R. Fitzgerald.
J. Weinore, Agent.
Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. King Esq., President.
Director next week.—Geo. M. Porter.
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.—Apr 19 Montreal.—May 2
London.—Apr 18 Quebec.—May 1
Edinburgh.—Apr 13 Halifax.—May 10
Paris.—Apr 13 New York.—May 10
Toronto.—Apr 23 Boston.—May 11

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—From late N. Orleans papers, we learn, that Col. Cross of the U. S. Army was murdered by the Mexicans, who had crossed the Rio Grande—and that their commander had made a formal declaration to Gen. Taylor that unless he moved his army from the position he then occupied, within 36 hours, the Mexican batteries would be opened upon them.

Large reinforcements to the American Army, were arriving.

Blockade of the Rio Grande.—We learned last evening that formal protests had been made before the British Consul by the English houses which had shipped cargoes on board the schrs. Equity and Floridian, for Matamoros, which were turned back by the United States brig Lawrence off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Still Later—War with Mexico—a Battle with the Mexican Troops.

The Boston Times Extra, of the 11th inst.

stant, says,—that a steamer arrived at New Orleans, bringing intelligence that a captain with two companies of cavalry fell into an ambush of the Mexicans, in which a lieutenant and 13 men were killed, and 2 captains and 46 men were prisoners. Gen. Taylor had requested the Governors of Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, for troops. General Taylor's situation was most critical, having only ten days provisions and cut off from all supplies. Great excitement in New Orleans.

OREGON NOTICE.—We take the following extract from the New York Herald, by which it appears that the Notice for the abrogation of the treaty for the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, has been sent by the last steamer to the American Minister in London, to hand to Lord Aberdeen. How it will be received by the British Government remains to be seen.—we know that Sir Robert Peel has stated in Parliament that—"we have rights in the Oregon territory which we are resolved and prepared to maintain."—There is no doubt that the Premier meant to adhere to this expression, and that it was well considered, and that the "notice" will not in the slightest degree, diminish his resolution to stick to it, and to all that it was understood to imply. From all that has yet transpired, and even the very last proceeding on the part of the U. S. Government, we do not imagine that a War will grow out of the question.

The Notice Given.—We received intelligence last evening from Washington, on the very best authority, that Mr. Buchanan, by direction of the President, sent despatches by the steamer which sailed from Boston on the 1st instant, addressed to Mr. McLane, in London, directing him to give Lord Aberdeen the year's notice providing for the termination of the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory. Mr. Buchanan has also given official information of the fact to Mr. Pakenham.—*New York Herald.*

RAILWAY SURVEY.

We notice with much satisfaction, by the following extract from the Courier of Saturday last, that the British Government has ordered a survey to be made from an Atlantic Port in these Provinces to Quebec, in contemplation of a Railway being made. It is also stated that the Engineer Department in this Province, have received these orders.—This is encouraging, and is the first step to be taken in this important undertaking.

"We have much pleasure in stating, upon good authority, that the Home Government has ordered a Survey, in contemplation of the establishment of a Railway from an Atlantic Port in Her Majesty's Colonial Dominions to Quebec, and that the Royal Engineer Department in these Provinces is in possession of instructions to that effect."—*Courier.*

The Weather for the last ten days has been cold, with frequent heavy showers of rain, being more like that of April than May. Vegetation is more forward however, than at a corresponding period last year. Several of our agriculturists have commenced sowing and planting.

The Court rose on Tuesday afternoon—his Honor Judge Street having cleared the docket. The long standing and much talked of cause "the Queen v. 91 Clocks," closing the business—verdict for the Defendant. We have seldom seen his Honor Judge Street, looking in better health, and may add that no Judge has ever given more satisfaction.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 9th inst. by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. John Brown of St. Stephens, to Miss Rebecca Thompson, of St. Andrews.

At St. John, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, Stephen, second son of Mr. Stephen W. Storey, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary Walker of this City.

DIED.

At St. George, on Sunday morning 10th inst. Edward, infant son of Mr. John Mowat, aged 12 months and 18 days.

At Fredericton, on the 30th ult. at the residence of her sister, Mr. Hiles, Lydia, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D. first Rector of the Parish of Fredericton, in the 76th year of her age.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

- May 4, Bgt. Hebe, Porter Yarmouth, Ballast F. A. Babcock.
- 5, Sloop Hornet, DeWolf Eastport, Provisions.
- 7, Sclsr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport Provisions.
- Nelson, Meloney, Boston, assorted cargo.
- 8, Ship John, Leighton, Charleston, Ballast, John Wilson.
- 9, Sloop Hornet, DeWolf Eastport, Sundries.
- 13, Ship Sea King, Smith New York, mdze. E & J Wilson.

a steamer arrived at New
intelligence that a captain
of cavalry fell into an
excursion, in which a lieutenant
killed, and 2 captains
prisoners. Gen. Taylor
Governors of Texas, Loui
suppi, for troops. General
was most critical, having
visions and cut off from all
excitement in New Orleans.

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New York Herald, by which
Notice for the abrogation of
for the joint occupancy of
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stated in Parliament that
the Oregon territory which
ad prepared to maintain.—
is that the Premier meant
expression, and that it was
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in degree, diminish his re-
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ply. From all that has yet
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ton, on the 30th ult, at the resi-
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UPPING JOURNAL
OF ST. ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED—
lebe, Porter Yarmouth, Ballast
A. Babcock.
Hornet, DeWolf Eastport,
visions.
Mary Jane, McMaster, East-
at Provisions.
Nelson, Meloney, Boston, as-
orted cargo.
John, Leighton, Charleston,
allist, John Wilson.
p Hornet, DeWolf Eastport,
undries.
Sea King, Smith New York,
dize E & J Wilson.

—CLEARED—
May 5, Schr. Splendid, Buzay, Barbados,
Shingles & Co by Master, &c.
Bge. Wm. Herdman, Marshall,
Hull, Deals by H. Frye
9, Bge Hebe, Porter, Sunderland, Deals
by R M Andrews.
11, Schr Mary Jane, McMaster East-
port, Ballast.
12, Bge Brunswick, Morrison Dublin,
Deals &c. by St. Andrews Steam
Mills and Manufacturing Company.

Encampment.
An Emergent Meeting of the Encampment,
will take place on Thursday evening at 6 o'-
clock, for despatch of business.
By order of B. B.
May 12, 1846.

13th MAY, 1846.
WM. WHITLOCK,
Has Just Received and offers for Sale at his
Store, on the South side of the
MARKET-WHAIR,

BELLS and half Bells, Sap, Wheat Flour,
Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Crackers,
Pilot & Navy Bread, PORK, BEEF,
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, Molasses,
BEANS, Rice, Cheese, Hams, Vinegar,
OIL, Northern Grass & Clover Seed,
NAILS, Wind-mill Glass, BOOTS, Shoes
HATS, Pepper, Mustard, Sarsaparilla,
TOBACCO, Cigars, SOAP, Candles
FLOUGHS, Hoes, Manure & Hay Forks
AXES, Shovels and other Hatchets,
French and American Paper Hangings,
Sewers, Water Pails and other Wooden
Ware, Dried Apples, Salaries, with a
Variety of other Articles, which will be
sold at very moderate prices.
St. Andrews, May 12, 1846.
W. W. offers his services to the Public
as an Auctioneer.

Contract for Oil.
THE undersigned Commissioners, will receive
TENDERS until Saturday the 20th JUNE
next, to be left at the Office of THOMAS
WYER Esquire, for the supplying of
1150 Gallons of pale SEAL OIL, and
250 Gallons PORPOISE OIL.
To be delivered at St. Andrews, on or before the
1st day of AUGUST next, in Casks not ex-
ceeding Fifty Gallons each; the Oil to be free
from dregs or sediment, and of this year's catch.
To be approved of by the Commissioners. Par-
ticulars will be made on the completion of the Con-
tract.
THOMAS WYER, Commissioners
JOHN WILSON, Light Houses
St. Andrews, May 12, 1846.

Schoolmaster Wanted.
FOR the School in the Village of Cham-
cook a Licensed Teacher. A Man
who has a Family, would be preferred, and
every possible encouragement will be given
to a competent applicant for the situation.
Apply to either of the Subscribers.
Thomas Sime, School Trust-
ees.
S. H. Whitlock,
John McKean
St. Andrews, May 13, 1846.

P. NELLIGAN,
TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY inform his Friends
and the Public that he has removed
his Tailoring Establishment to the house
owned by Mr. P. Shingess in King street,
where he will be prepared to attend to all
orders in his line—and trusts by strict at-
tention and endeavors please to merit a
share of patronage.
St. Andrews May 13, 1846.

Notice.
I hereby given that I have picked up at
Sea near Mount Desert, on the 25th
April last, a Ship's long Boat built of white
Oak and Copper fastened, and is Ship
rigged.
Any person proving property and paying
the charges can receive the Boat where she
now lies at Nicholas Seal Island.
—Sargt. MELONEY,
Pilot boat "Cherub"
St Andrews N. B. May 7, 1846.

WM. PATTERSON,
Clock & Watch Maker.
HAS removed to the Shop next Col Wy-
er's Store. Clocks, Watches, repair-
ed at the shortest notice—Also Quadrants
and Compasses adjusted.
W. P. from his long experience trusts he
will continue to receive a share of patro-
nage.
St Andrews May 13, 1846.

Public Notice.
THE St. John & St. Andrew's mail
Stage Books are removed to Ross's
Hotel, next the Store of M. S. Hannab.
W. H. WILLIAMS.

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

BILLS OF LADING,
And other Blanks for sale at this
Office.

Legal Notices.

**NEW BRUNSWICK, } SS.
CHARLOTTE.**
To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte,
or any Constable within the said County.
Greeting:
WHEREAS CHARLOTTE THOMSON of Saint
George in the County of Charlotte, Admin-
istratrix of John McMaster, late of Saint Andrews
in the said County of Charlotte Merchant, deceas-
ed, hath rendered and filed her account as such
Administratrix, and hath prayed that the Creditors
and next of kin of the said deceased, and all Per-
sons interested in his Estate may appear and at-
tend the passing and allowance of the said Account.
You are therefore required to cite the Creditors and
next of kin and all others interested, to appear
before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the
Register's Office in Saint Andrews within and for
said County, on the first Tuesday in June next at
noon, to attend the passing and allowance of
the said Administratrix's account.
Given under my hand and the Seal of the
(L.S.) said Court, this twenty fifth day of April
1846.
(Signed) H. HATCH,
Sur Judge, &c.

**NEW BRUNSWICK, } SS.
CHARLOTTE.**
To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte,
or any Constable within the said County.
Greeting:
WHEREAS MARY L. COLDWELL of Saint
Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte,
Administratrix of John P. Coldwell late
of Saint Andrews shoredred Merchant, deceas-
ed, hath rendered and filed her account as such
Administratrix, and hath prayed that the Credit-
ors and next of kin of the said deceased, may
appear and attend the passing and allowance
of the said Account. You are therefore requir-
ed to cite the said Creditors and next of kin and
all others interested, to appear before me at a
Court of Probate, to be held at the Regis-
trary Office, in Saint Andrews, within and for
said County, on the first Tuesday in June
next, at noon, to attend the passing and allow-
ance of the said Administratrix's account.
Given under my hand and the Seal of
(L.S.) the said Court, this twenty fifth day of
April 1846.
H. HATCH,
Surrogate Judge.

WANTED TO CHARTER.
A VESSEL to carry a cargo of Boards
to a Port in Jamaica
B. R. FITZGERALD.
St. Andrews, }
May 4, 1846.

PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN.
Assessors Notice.
THE assessors hereby give Notice that a
Warrant of assessment being received by
them for the Parish of Saint Stephen, to raise
the sum of Two hundred and Sixty Pounds
All persons liable to assessment who choose
to furnish the assessors with statements of the
value of their property and income as directed
by the act of Assembly will leave them with
either of the assessors forthwith.
DANIEL SULLIVAN, } Assessors.
JAMES MURPHY, }
STEPH. H. HITCHENS. }
St. Stephen, May 5, 1846.

Public Notice.
I hereby given that the Surrogate Court
in the County of Charlotte will in future
be held on the first Tuesday in every month
at the hour of noon, at the office of George D.
Street, Registrar of the said Court in St.
Andrews, at which time persons applying
for Letters Testamentary or Letters of Ad-
ministration, are requested to attend.
By order of the Surrogate,
GEORGE D. STREET,
Registrar.
St. Andrews April 29, 1846.

Notice.
ALL Persons are forbid purchasing a
Note of Hand given by John Segee
and the Subscriber, in favour of Henry
Simpson or order for the sum of Ten
Pounds noted Novr. 1844, and payable in
June or July 1847 as said date has been
paid.
DANIEL B. PEER.
April 29, 1846.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
In the matter of Justus Wetmore a Bank-
rupt.
TAKE NOTICE, that I appointed a
Public Meeting on Monday the 1st day
of June next at noon, to audit the account
of Harris H. Hatch, the provisional Assign-
ee, in the above matter, of which all per-
sons interested will take Notice.
Dated the 29th day of April, 1846.
H. HATCH.
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of
Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
In the matter of Samuel Watts a Bankrupt
TAKE NOTICE, that I appoint a Public
Meeting on Monday the 1st day
of June next at noon, to audit the account
of Harris H. Hatch, the provisional Assign-
ee in the above matter, of which all persons
interested will take Notice.
Dated the 29th day of April, 1846.
H. HATCH.
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bank-
rupts for the County of Charlotte.

REMOVAL.

T. ANDREWS HOTEL
WM. ROSS
Thankful for the patronage he has received,
would respectfully inform his friends and
the Public, that he has removed to the
House lately occupied by B. R. Fitzgerald,
which has undergone a thorough repair, and
is now fitted up for the reception of Travel-
lers and others. The situation is central
being in the immediate vicinity of the Mar-
ket Wharf. The manager pledges himself
that no effort on his part shall be wanting
to give satisfaction to all those who may
favor this Establishment with their patron-
age, hopes to merit a continuance of that
patronage so liberally bestowed upon him
since his commencement.
N. B.—Good Stabling, and an experi-
enced Hostler.
St. Andrews, May 6, 1846

Houses and Lands.

The following valuable properties
will be sold at Auction on Friday
the 5th June, if not previously
disposed of by private sale.
No 1—Water Lots Nos. 5 & 6 lester H
Bulkeley's division—with the House
on same, now occupied by C.
Ingram and others.
No 2—House on the North West corner of
the Church Block with the Land
belonging thereto, now occupied
by John Rogers, painter.
No 3—Lots No 5 and 6 lester H Bul-
keley's division, in rear of House occupied
by G. D. Street, Esquire.
No 4—Lot No 3 lester S Bulkeley's divi-
sion, fronting on Water street
No 5—300 Acres of excellent Wilder-
ness land fronting on the Digdegush River
being part of Lot No 4 in grant to John
Campbell, John Strang and Harris Hatch
Esquire.
For information apply to
J. RODGER,
at the C C Bank.
St. Andrews April 21, 1846.

HOUSE & FARM TO LET.

And immediate possession given,
To Let that eligible Stand at
Bocbec, known as Turner's
Hotel, at present occupied by the
Subscriber, and well adapted as a House of
Entertainment. On the premises are two
large Barns with wood shed &c. together
with a Garden and Orchard—The Farm
contains 100 acres—Six acres plowed and
ready for seed several acres are in pasture,
with top dressing. The farm is well fenced,
and has a large compost heap and barn ma-
nure sufficient for the season. There is also
enough wood for fuel, on the premises—
Any person desirous of keeping a Public
House (where the St. John Mail Stage stops
every day) would do well to call and ex-
amine for themselves. The Subscribers
reason for renting the premises, being a de-
sire to retire from public life.
For further particulars enquire at the
Standard Office, or of the proprietor
RACHAEL TURNER.
St. Patrick April 21, 1846.

Notice.
ALL Persons having any legal demands a-
gainst the Estate of John M. Campbell of
St. Stephen, deceased, are required to present
them within three calendar months, and all
persons indebted to said Estate are requested
to make immediate payment to
JEAN V. CAMPBELL,
Sole Executrix.
Or to her attorney at St. Stephen.
JAMES STEVEN, Esq
Attorney at Law.
St. Stephen, April 20, 1846.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands a-
gainst the estate of the late PATRICK
CLINCH, deceased, are required to present
them to prevent the same, duly attested,
within three months, and all those indebt-
ed are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to
ALICE CLINCH, Executrix.
PATRICK CLINCH, Executor.
St. George, April 20, 1846.

Falkirk Ale, Whiskey,
PAINT, OIL, &c.
Just Received,
20 Bbls Falkirk ALE.
1 Puncheon Superior Malt Whiskey;
To arrive in the HENNER from Hull hourly
expected
12 Hhds Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
12 Cwt Best White Paint.
April 21. J W STREET.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOL-
DERS of the Charlotte County Bank,
will be held at the Banking Office, on Mon-
day the 4th day of May next, at noon, to
elect Directors for the ensuing year, receive
Report and take into consideration sundry
matters, connected with the Institution.
By order of the Board,
H. HATCH,
President.
April 61, 846

TO LET.

And possession given immediately,
that well known stand call'd "Happy
Corn-r" as a situation for a country Inn,
or Grocery it stands unrivalled, there is a
spacious stable attached to the premises with
12 Stalls for Horses, and loft for contain-
ing Eight Tons of Hay, pure Water from
Aymers Aqueduct, can be had in the cellar
of the Dwelling House: The premises are
too well known to require a further descrip-
tion.
ALSO TO LET
The store now in occupation of the sub-
scriber, well fitted with counters and shelves
has an excellent frost proof cellar, and two
back buildings for storage &c. Possession
given on the first of May. For further par-
ticulars apply to
JAMES BOYD,
Agent for A. Keich.
St. Andrews April 17, 1846.

31st MARCH, 1846.

Store and for Sale by the undersigned,
30 Casks Best London Bottled Stout Pur-
ter and Pale Ale in Qts. and Pints
5 Hhds. best Cognac Brandy, Martell
and other Brands
2 " " Holland Gin,
" " Old Cambleton Whiskey,
8 " " Imitation Jamaica Rum,
4 Hhds. best Old London Par-
ticular London Market,
6 Qr. Casks Mederia, Port, Sherry, &c.
In Bottle
50 doz. best Old London Particu-
lar Madeira.
30 " " " Port,
E. India & Golden Sherry Claret &c.
Sir John Hopes Old Rum E. J.
Paie & Coloured Brandy Vintage 1842
50 Boxes London Glasgow & Liverpool
Soup.
Boxes London Sperm Candles,
12 Cwt. best white Paint,
Black, yellow, and Red Do
Dry Paints Assd. Colours
2 Casks Whiting—2 Casks Lamp Black,
2 Hhds Raw Linseed Oil,
1 Hhd. Loaf Sugar,
1 Do
3 Bbls Crushed Do.
15 Kegs Gun Powder,
Hail & Saus Best Canister Gun Pow-
der &c. &c.
JAMES W. STREET.

To Let.

The HOUSE and Dwelling on the
Market-Wharf, occupied at present by Capt.
James McMaster—Possession given on the
1st May.
F. A. BABCOCK.
April 8, 1846.
St. Andrews Hotel
The Subscriber respectfully informs the
Public, that he intends resuming his business
as Proprietor of the St. Andrews Hotel, on
the 15th of April next, the present occu-
pant's lease expiring at that time. The
House will undergo a thorough repair and
every exertion will be made to render the es-
tablishment worthy of a continuance of pa-
tronage.
Good Stabling, and a careful Groom will
be in attendance.
L. L. COPELAND.
St. Andrews, February 25, 1846.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

February 16, 1846.
The Subscribers have just received and are
now landing, ex Barque PLETES from
Liverpool:
An Assortment of Goods, among
—which are—
Lustres, Coburg Cloths, Orleans, Cashmeres,
Delaines, Calicoes Union and Damask cloths,
Towels and Towelling, Hucksbeck, Lawls;
Jaconnets Linen Ladies & Gentlemen's cotton
embroid and silk Hkls. Ladies Shawls Sales-
bury Flannels, &c. These with their former
Stock of Dry Goods, HARDWARE, JOINERS
Tools, SHIP CHANDLERY, IRON, STEEL and
CROCKERY WARE, comprises an extensive
stock, which they offer for sale, wholesale or
retail at low prices.
DIMOCK & WILSON.
St. Andrews, Feb. 1846.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE undermentioned Lots of Land will be sold
at Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 1st
MAY, 1846 if not sooner disposed of by private
bargain.
VIZ.
That Lot of Land granted to James Ash, sit-
uate in the Parish of Pennfield, partly bounding
on Mill Lake, and adjoining Lands granted to
Hugh McKay, Esquire and containing about 72
acres, and that Lot situate in the parish of St.
George, on the east side of Lake Utopia and in
the rear of certain Lots formerly owned by James
Ash containing 150 acres with all the improve-
ments thereon ALSO That Lot of Land in
the Island of Grand Manan, being Lot No 13
granted to Stephen Frye and containing 300 acres
more or less.
ALSO—The One half of Lot No 15 granted to
Wm. Benson and containing 100 acres more or
less.
ALSO—Lot No 11 on the Northern head of
Grand Manan, and ALSO 103 acres more or less
on Eel Brook being part of Lot No 50 granted to
Levi Richardson situated on the Northern head,
with Mills and other improvements and right of
way of 16 Roads on North side of Eel Brook.
For particulars apply to either of the Subscribers
W. S. KEL,
THOS. TURNER, Trustees for the Cre-
ditors of the late
JOHN MCKEAN; James Hall.
St Andrews 12th Feb. 1846

On Consignment.

250 Barrels superfine flour,
9 Barrels Rye flour,
30 Barrels Pilot Bread,
30 do. Navy Bread,
200 Bds Indian Meal,
100 Bags Bran,
Which will be sold at very low rates
for cash only by
DIMOCK & WILSON.
St. Andrews, 1st January, 1846.



B. A. FINESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.
JUST received a large supply of B. A.
Finestock'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 ge-
nuine.
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

Hartford Fire INSURANCE COMPANY.

Connecticut, United States.
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of
\$150,000.
THIS long established Institution has for
more than thirty five years transacted its
extensive business on the most just and liberal
principles—paying its losses with honorable
promptness.
The Subscriber having been appointed
Agent for St. Andrews for the above named in-
surance Company, is now prepared to take risks on
every description of Property against loss or
damage by Fire.
St. Andrews, March 26. THOMAS SIME

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A Compound Balsamic Prepara-
tion from Wild Cherry
Bark and Tar.
The best remedy known to the world for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bleeding of the
Lungs, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, In-
fluenza, Shortness of Breath, Pain
and Weakness in the Breast or
Side, Liver Complaint, and
the first stages of
CONSUMPTION.
A THOUSAND CURES in cases deemed
utterly hopeless have firmly established its
vast superiority over every former medical
discovery. It has always been styled "Na-
ture's own Prescription," being formed chief-
ly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry
Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly
scattered wherever disease of the lungs pre-
vail. We give a few instances of its extraor-
dinary power, from a catalogue almost with-
out end.
A lady (address will be given at the New-
York Agency) who was given up by all of her
physicians to die of consumption, had a hard
tumour for months on the side—raised among
large quantities of matter a sort of bony sub-
stance—had taken no medicine for two months
being past all hope—entirely cured by a few
bottles of this Balsam in September and Oc-
tober, 1844.
A Williams, Esq., Attorney, &c., New-
York, cured of spasmodic asthma of 25 years'
standing, certified by Recorder Falmadge
and J. Fowler, D. D.
A Canadian, New York city, who had not
slept, lying down, for 7 years, (being obliged
to sleep in a sitting posture) so far cured as to
attend to his business in the most stormy wea-
ther.
Thomas Bradley, Esq., J. P., Jamaica, L.
I., cured of asthma of 40 years' standing.
Mrs. Anna D. Hopkins, of Knowlesville,
N. Y. entirely cured of liver complaint and
general debility of eighteen months' standing.
Jacob Hoffman, M. D. Nanjingdon, cured
a child of P. Schreible, of obstinate disease
of the lungs after he had tried all the usual
remedies in vain.
"There is no such thing as fail" in the
history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evi-
dence the most convincing—evidence that
no one can doubt—fully establishes this
fact.
NO QUACKERY!! NO DECEPTION!!
All published statements of cures
performed by this medicine, are, in every
respect TRUE. Be careful and get the
genuine "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD
CHERRY," as spurious imitations are a
broad.
Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE,
Boston.
For sale in St. Andrews, by, THOS. SIME,
St. Stephen—JOHN M. CAMPBELL.

Schooner for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the Schoo-
ner FOREST of 18 Tons Burthen—as she
now lies at Birch Cove—she is well found
having new Sails, Rigging, Cables, An-
chor &c.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN McMASTER.
St. Andrews, Jan. 20, 1846.

