

ATEST SALE
OF
ES IN THE GLOBE

AYS' PILLS
CURE OF A DISOR-
R AND STOMACH
on Mr. Charles Wilson
from, dated February, 1848

Mr. Wilson,
your Pills, under which I
having followed your
regimen, I had previously
suffered from indigestion,
but instead of curing my
I am a most ardent
Pills have saved my life
and I am using them, and
undoubtedly, no doctor from
that medicine, in com-
plaints produced by indigestion
but what a pity it is that the
Pills should be the means of
suffering persons, under the
use of your Pills, I was
afflicted, and to my great
astonishment, there was a
the better, and I continue
to use them, I have been
to the surprise of all who
to the effect of the Pills, and
that every poor sufferer
the same astonishing re-

CHARLES WILSON
has been a school-teacher
highly respectable person

WING STATE, CURED
THE GOUT.

Mr. Robert Calvert, Chemist
January 20th, 1847

Mr. Wilson,
National School-teacher
to send you the pills
who had been afflicted
half, and who has
blackhead, the use of your
Pills, and I am now
eight years of age, of
stricture. He seems to have
told in a large collection
of pills, which formed a
part of the Pills, which
Pills, which continued to
of pus up to May, when
the medicine at this time
living condition, and in
the same or continuing. The
the urine depositing large
concrete depositing cough
and throat, and the
of the throat and morning,
decreased to ten, which
of completely curing the
of your Pills, which
His strength and health
Robert Calvert, Chemist
ONACH CURATIVE
the Earl of Alderbury
from, 21st February 1845

HOLLOWAY
stances prevented the pos-
sibility of this time for
ing me your Pills, which
opportunity of sending you
and, at the same time
have effected a cure of a
of the throat, which all the
acuity at home, and all
not been able to effect
of Calvert and Mr.
of any of my family about

and obedient servant
ALBENBOROUGH

the cap be recommended
for any of the follow-

prize Rheumatism
regulation Retention
of all kinds the urine
Sore throat
Sore legs
Kings evil
Stomach and Gravel
Jaundice
The following
complaints Ulcers
Worms of all
kinds
Cholera from whatever cause
Medicine can be obtained
AS SIME, St. Andrews
of Charlotte, and Justice
in the Police Office at
each. There is a consider-
able size, the
guidance of Patients
direct to each box

ANDARD.
DAY WEDNESDAY, BY
P. Smith.

inf Andrews, N B
M D

-if paid in advance.
the end of the year.
ed until arrears are paid

SEMENTS
written orders, or contin-
written directions, or
us, and under, 3s

over 12 lines 3d per line
12 lines 1d per line
as may be required on
dividends who have no
to be paid for in ad-
bills, &c. struck upon
be paid for on deliv-

NT D
Mr. John Collier
W. Campbell Esq
James Albee Esq
Trist Moore Esq
Jas Brown Esq
Mr. J. Geddes

Vol. 15

The Standard.

No 12

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12 6d in Advance

ST. ANDREWS, N B, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1848.

15 at the end of the Year.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The following letter from a gentleman formerly a resident of this County, now a settler in Wisconsin, to a friend in Saint Andrews, we have been kindly permitted to publish. It gives a sketch of the climate, products, prices of provisions and natural resources of the fertile region of the West in graphic terms; and may not be uninteresting to many of our readers.—[Ed. STANDARD.]

The Pea Vine Prairie, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin Territory, U. S.
Feb. 6, 1848.

Dear Sir,—You wish to have some information respecting Wisconsin. I am compiling a pamphlet on the subject of which I will send you a copy, in the interim, the following hints may be of service to any of your friends.

The Northern part of Wisconsin you will see by the Map is intersected by Green Bay, into which various streams, taking their rise from the West, empty themselves; this part of the country very much resembles the Aroostook country in New Brunswick. The growth of timber is very similar with the addition of the oak and bass-wood, but the Pineries very far exceed those of the Province, there are vast groves of large Pine close to the water edge, a most inviting field for lumbermen—there are mills now erected on these streams, but the business is only in its infancy—there are many fine tracts of farming land in this district, but no prairie—there are some few settlements, the largest is in the neighborhood of Green Bay Town. The settlers are mostly civilized Indians and French, they raise winter wheat, but the climate is too severe for tender crops, such as Buckwheat Indian Corn &c. This northern section is well watered, and the Bay abounds with fish particularly sturgeon; it is at present a neglected portion of this Territory, in many places a wagon can be driven through the woods without any obstruction. I have travelled in this way for a whole day without any guide but a compass, and found no difficulty but in finding brooks. Between the head of Green Bay and Taychuda, keeping on the east side of Fox river, the country continues heavily wooded and is more thickly settled. The Houghtown settlement is composed of civilized Indians, they have fine farms and abundance of stock, there are several Dutch settlements in this district, which is thriving very rapidly, although the land is hard to clear the soil is of a superior quality; proceeding southward from Taychuda the traveller passes through a country for about 20 or 30 miles which cannot be too highly praised, it is prairie and oak open land, it is extremely picturesque in the eye, bearing the appearance of English Park scenery, the soil is a rich black loam with a fluviatile subsoil, it requires no other cultivation; it will bear heavy crops of wheat, corn &c. When ploughed up the soil resembles gunpowder, it is so light and friable. These prairies in their natural state, are covered with a luxuriant crop of grass, which when made into hay will average about 3 tons to the acre, the bottom is as level and as easily mowed, as if it had been well cultivated and mowed; the hay is coarser than timothy, but stock seem to do well on it. I have seen flocks of sheep wintered exclusively on this hay and in good order. There is not so much trouble in saving it, as in the artificial grasses, and it is not so liable to injury from the weather. The common price paid by the farmer to the haymaker is one dollar per ton. They measure it after the stack has settled, and allow 3 cords for a ton.

The Town of Fond du Lac is situated at the head of Winnebago Lake, it is in the centre of this beautiful prairie country, its population is now about 600, but they contemplate having about 100 houses built this summer. Two years ago there was not one house there, it is at present a fair market for all that we can raise. * * * There are several large stores; Dry Goods and Groceries are received from Lake Superior, and thence transported to Fond du Lac; but we contemplate a direct water communication with the Lake. The only obstacle is some rapids at the mouth of Fox River, a large tract of valuable land is reserved to pay the expenses of Locks, Dams, &c. to render this river navigable, when that is done there will be nothing to hinder a direct shipment of Grain, from Fond du Lac, or any part of Fox river, which is several hundred miles in length to Europe. The country from Shebogan, to Fond du Lac is all heavy timber, but of very superior quality, the best of it along the river like the prairie and openings is all taken up. There are two roads from Fond du Lac, to Milwaukee the eastern road is all timbered, it is about 60 miles in length, it is settled throughout, and there are various settlements in the rear of the road; the Western road is in the rear of the road; the Western road is partly timber, partly prairie and openings, I do not believe the land is richer than on the Eastern road, but it is a far handsomer country and settled throughout. The country on the West side of the Winnebago lake where I am located, consists of prairie and timbered land with back openings, it is well watered like most of Wisconsin—and parts of it easi-

ly cleared, not one thousandth part of the grass is saved into Hay, the rest is left for the fire to destroy, which it does annually; and meadows are never fenced here as the cattle prefer the Pasture of the woods, this is also a good section of the country for raising Wheat. The growth of wood, white red and black oak, burr oak, Bass Wood, Hickory, Teem Wood, Butternut, Ash and Elm, to the South of Milwaukee, the country again is mostly prairie and openings, speaking of Wisconsin as a whole, I have seen in my travels through it no poor barren lands; some spots are too wet for culture, but the soil throughout is so impregnated with lime, and in many places, judging from the taste of the water with sulphur, that it would be difficult to find dry land unsuitable to the growth of Wheat.

Climate.—The seasons here I am told vary, we are as it were on the verge between North and South, sometimes we have close severe winters, at other times open ones, the present winter, so far as it has passed has been remarkably mild, compared to New Brunswick, our milk cows and calves have run out nearly the whole of January without foddering, we have had no shedding to speak of. These open winters are reckoned injurious to the winter Wheat, on the prairie, not so much so in the timber land, where the soil is mostly heavier, corn crops as a general thing are inferior to the corn crops in Illinois, but this land is preferable for wheat—still corn has been successfully raised here, last year it was injured by the frosts in September, as was also the Buck wheat; the oldest settlers in the Territory all concur in stating this to be unprecedented in the middle and south of Wisconsin; wheat is the surest crop from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre is only a common thing. The country is far more healthy than Illinois, many on that account come from there, here the climate agrees well with European and eastern men, which is far from being the case in the South western States, we generally experience an increase of appetite, but the water is not soft enough, it is all impregnated with lime.

Population is about half American, half Foreigners, two-thirds of the latter are Dutch who came pouring in here by thousands all last summer—if emigration continues, this country will be as thickly settled as any State in the Union. It is now a difficult thing to get Government land in a desirable situation, I expect the whole of it will be taken up next summer; when I settled here last September, there were but very few inhabitants between here and Oskosh, about 17 miles to the North, there are some upwards of 300 souls in the next township to this place. If any friends of yours think of coming out, let them come by the earliest boats next spring. Government land sells for one dollar and a quarter per acre, which must be paid down on applying for it, but by making a declaration of allegiance, a party can preempt or have one year for paying for 100 acres.

Game of all sorts is very abundant especially Deer; we are free from rattlesnakes and other poisonous reptiles. The milk sickness a frequent and mortal disorder that attacks cattle further southward, is unknown here.—The prices of provisions are of course affected by the ingress of so many emigrants, but what we are an exporting country of flour which sells here for 4 dollars per barrel—Bee is worth from 3 to 4 cents per lb. Pork 43 cents, Salt at Fond du Lac 41 dollars per barrel, on account of the hauling. Blue hogs from 12 to 14 dollars per 1000 lb. More wages in the winter months on farms from 9 to 12 dollars per month, in the Pineries 15 dollars and upwards. We have a steam saw mill at Fond du Lac, but they are insufficiently supplied with lumber to meet the demand. Horned cattle from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than in the Province. Groceries and Dry Goods are moderately priced. There are numerous uncivilized Indians in the Territory but they are a harmless inoffensive race.—They keep flocks of Ponies to ride on, the ponies live out the winter through, the Indians subsist mostly by fishing and shooting deer.

The above is but a hasty sketch of Wisconsin, any particular queries, I shall feel pleasure in answering, as well as I can, and I shall be delighted to see some New Brunswick settlers here in the spring; they may depend upon all the assistance and information it will be in my power to give them. They had better land at Shebogan than Milwaukee if they are in search of land, and if they see inferior sandy land on the lake shore, they must not be discouraged, but push off to the rich interior.

I am dear sir, yours

Mr. John B. Gough.—This eloquent advocate of temperance has recently addressed immense audiences in this city. His popularity as a public speaker remains undiminished.

Mr. Gough in his efforts to advance the cause of temperance, places his hope and expectation of success on the only foundation which is substantial and enduring—that of Christian principle. He talks boldly, and

manfully sustains his position as a Christian philosopher—that no reformation from any individual sin is at all to be depended upon, that is not founded upon the acknowledged principles of the Christian religion—that although a man may abstain from any particular vicious practice, or abandon any pernicious habit, yet his only thorough reformation, his only safety lies in an entire change of purpose and principle—a change of heart. If there is any evil propensity that requires Divine grace to eradicate it, it is that incessant, burning, torturing, relentless appetite produced by a long continued and habitual use of intoxicating drinks.—[Boston Rec.]

POETRY.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE

(From "Twin Igloos," by Charles Morley.)

What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite,
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another!

Oppression's heart might be subdued,
With kindling drops of loving-kindness,
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All Slavery, warfare, lies, and wrongs,
All vice and crime might die together;
And wine and corn,
To each man bring,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect,
In self-respect,
And share the blessing word to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
Ever said or sang,
If men were wise and loved each other.

GENDER AND CASE OF AN EGG.—The following occurred in a school not 100 miles from London.—Teacher: 'What part of speech is the word egg?' Boy: 'Noun, sir.' Teacher: 'What is its gender?' Boy: 'Can't tell, sir.' Teacher: 'Is it masculine, feminine, or neuter?' Boy: 'Can't say, sir, till its hatched.' Teacher: 'Well, then my boy, can you tell me the case?' Boy: 'Oh, yes, the shell, sir.'

LIVING CURRENCY IN TEXAS.—A gentleman in conversation with a citizen of this infant republic some time since, asked him how they supplied themselves with no currency. 'Oh,' he replied, 'we have money enough.' 'Ah!' replied the inquirer, 'what kind of currency have you?' 'Specie of course, living so near the mines of Mexico!—Not at all,' said the other. 'We pay in cows for large sums, and throw in the calves for change!'

A SHORT LOVE STORY.

A young attorney, who was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony, and had turned his attention to the "gilded" beauties of the day, selected at length, for particular address a young lady who has reported rich, as well in the manner of "laure," as in mental accomplishments. He felt the charms of his fair one standing over his senses like a "witching spell" upon his faculties. But he wanted to make assurance doubly sure, and to have no "loop" whereon to hang a doubt, touching the worldly possessions of his beloved. Fame, it is true, had spoken her wealth; but fame has a cruel fashion of exaggeration in these matters. In a word, if the truth must be told, our lover was not so greatly in love but he was able to preserve some method in it. And before the glorious passion had reached its crisis, he had the singular prudence to examine the records, and to obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of his charmer! How happy was he to find that her estate was clear, and for once even more valuable than rumour had proclaimed it. Flying then on the wings of love, to the dwelling of his fair one, in good phrase he declared his affection for her—made a tender of his heart and hand—and besought her to smile upon his passions, and make him happy. But the "flattering tale" of hope was not to be realized. The star of our lover's happy fortune had, alas, not yet cast its silvery light above the horizon! By some means it happened that the young lady had been apprised of the extent of her lover's curiosity; and in the midst of his descent upon flames and darts and Cupid, she very comely drew from her reticule a small piece of money, and approaching him, made this reply: 'Although I may not profit by your favourable sentiments towards me, still I cannot think of your being a loser on my account. As you have been at the expense of a search, I must insist on being allowed to replace the amount so expended. So saying, she put a shilling in her lover's hand, and went away.

THE FREE TRADE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

(From the Morning Post.)

The great free trade meeting at Manchester seems to have been little better than an explosion of ignorant folly on the subject of the policy of national defences. In this herd of donkeys, the bray of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade appears to have been the loudest. The whole affair was utterly disgraceful to persons walking on two legs and pretending to the exercise of rational faculties. According to Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Richard Cobden, we ought to believe that the French nation does not and cannot foster hostile feelings against the English nation, and that, even if the power existed to make a successful attack upon us, the will does not! Now, we humbly submit that the utterance of such folly as this is excusable only in the lowest imaginable stages of ignorance! We may pardon the dull, dolish dreamer when he dreams of his own little interests or prejudices, but here is a matter which concerns the national security and honour; and the utterance of such stuff as we have adverted to, on such a subject, is merely disgusting. In such a matter our business is to learn the practical truth, and to act from knowledge, not from the cosmopolitan sentiment of the mere dealer and chapman. It is natural that the mere merchant should wish for universal and continual peace, that he may sell his wares with the more security; but it is exceedingly stupid that because he wishes for this he should assume that there is no probability of war. It is hardly necessary for us to say that every rational person who has travelled abroad, or has examined the ordinary sources of intelligence on the subject, must be aware that the hostile feeling of the French nation to the English nation is as strong as ever it was. Even the French, who are most intimate with the English abroad, and who respect them most, do not, therefore, abandon their hostility to the British nation. They think it would be unpatriotic to do so, and France has not become, nor is not likely to become, so extremely mercantile as to abandon her patriotic sentiment. It is, moreover, though a trite saying, extremely true, that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. Of course it would be absurd to make our preparations for a possible war on as large a scale as our proceedings in the case of actual warfare. No one seeks to rush to the extremes which the silly free trade lawbreakers talk about, now that their free trade policy has been discovered to be a "shadow and a sham," upon which it is inconvenient to dwell. But he is no better than an idiot who does not perceive that, even upon the mere pounds shifting and pence view of the question, we shall do much wiser to be prepared for resistance, and thus to deter those who might be disposed to attack us, than to suffer the terrific loss which even the smallest amount of success by an invading force would be sure to occasion.

In the *European Mail* of the first of January, we announced that it was in contemplation to change the day of sailing of the steamers of the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company from Saturday to Wednesday. The change was a few days since officially announced, and will commence on Boston on Wednesday the 5th April, instead of Saturday the 5th. No alteration has been arranged in the sailing day from Liverpool, which will continue to be Saturday. The weekly sailings will commence from Liverpool on the 5th April, and from America the 3d May.

The Court of Queen's Bench has pronounced its decision in the case of Dr. Hampden, and the decision is that there is no decision. A dozen lawyers have argued the question, and four judges have patiently listened to the case during an entire week; and yet the conclusion is that nothing has been concluded! The application to the Queen's Bench was for a *warrant*, a writ, the name of which, like other of our legal terms, is taken from the fast words of the document—"we command." The object of it was to command or compel the Ecclesiastical officials of the Archbishop of Canterbury to hear the objections urged against the fitness of Dr. Hampden, to be Bishop of Hereford. Two judges thought that the writ should issue, were it only to raise and settle the question, two thought that there was no legal ground for issuing the writ; and hence, as the judges were equally divided in opinion, the application fell to the ground, and no writ or *warrant* was issued.

Another Robbery.—The New Brunswickers say, that on Tuesday night, the house of Mr. Jacob Vanwart, in Union street, was entered during the absence of the inmates, and the furniture and other articles in the building carried off. We learn that the lower part of the house was robbed of every thing. The family had recently gone on a visit to the country.

Late from Western Africa.—The long looked for Liberia Packet, from Monrovia, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday evening, in forty days to the Cape of Virginia. The packet left Monrovia on the 9th of January, touching at Sierra Leone, whence she sailed on the 18th of the same month.

At Sierra Leone it was said within the week previous, two brigs under Brazilian colours, were made prizes to the English government; one having on board 800 slaves, and the other 750. Neither of these vessels was over 150 tons! The slaves were landed and preparations were made to cut the vessels up.

The schooner Henry Clay, formerly the pilot boat of the same name, of Baltimore, was closely pursued by English men-of-war, on two different occasions, and fired into, but she finally made her escape with a cargo of slaves. This is her second voyage to the coast.

The English and French cruisers are very active in chasing and capturing slavers.

On the 9th Dec., the brig Louisa, arrived at St. Helena, a prize to Her Majesty's steamer *Heroine* with 610 slaves on board, mostly children. Between seventy and eighty had died on the passage, and others continued to die at the rate of four per day. Seven other vessels had been taken prizes, within two months, for being engaged in the slave trade, and had arrived at St. Helena.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The accession to the several Divisions in this Town during the past week, has been highly gratifying to the friends of the Order; and the present week promises still more abundant harvest. In any place, where two or three are met together—at the corners of the streets—in drawing rooms—and in evening parties—the Sons of Temperance is the prominent topic of conversation. Even politics is thrown into the background. While the public are astonished at its success, and interested in its triumph, its foes manifest only a feeble opposition, which is every day growing small by degrees and beautifully less.

The batteries of the enemy, one by one, are being silenced; and every body feels that the rum-rendering business must be abandoned in Yarmouth. The community is unmistakably against it.

It has been stated by an individual in this Town, that we are raising up an order which aims at a moral object without the aid of religion. We tell him that he is mistaken. The more we promote the brotherhood of man, the more do we exhibit our regard for the fatherhood of God.—Yarmouth Herald.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts every body—he knows not whom; his money is scattered every where, and hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his living, &c. must be punctually paid for. You Mr. —, and Mr. —, and a hundred others I could name, have taken his paper, and you and your children, your neighbors, have been amused, and I hope, improved by it; if you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer; you would rather go without your best meal than to be deprived of your newspaper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you his paper? Have you paid him for his type, his press, his handwork, his headwork? If you have not, go and pay him off. [Dow, Jr.]

BACHELORS' PRIVILEGES.—These gentlemen accept all the pleasures of society, and support none of the expense.—They dine out, and are not bound to give dinners in return. Instead of taking a box by the year, they buy an admission for life; their carriage only holds two, and they are never obliged to set down a dowager. Weddings, christenings, feasts—nothing comes amiss to them. They are never called papa; they are not regularly assailed with milliners' staymakers', and jewellers' bills. We never see them running themselves in spits of conjugal rights—from them *La Belle Mere* is destitute of point, and they yawn at *La Femme Jalouse*. They are neither godfathers for reciprocity; they sleep in peace during the best part of the morning, leave balls when they like, and invest money in the funds.

Somewhere in the West, a sable knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a koozer with a very dull razor.

Stop, said the hoosier—that won't do.

What's de matter, hoosier?

That razor pulls.

Well, no matter dat, sah; if de handle of de razor don't break, de baird's bound to comb it.

A PORTENTOUS sight, a vessel very heavily laden, and severely above water's edge, exclaimed.—My word! if the river was but a bit higher, the ship would go to the bottom.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

European Intelligence.

From the European Times, Feb. 26.

REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

ABDICATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE—A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED—THE ROYAL FAMILY HAVE QUITTED PARIS—THE REVOLUTION IS SPREADING—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE—The communication with the interior cut off—The railroad stations in possession of the People.

In the capital of France there have been serious doings. Louis Philippe has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. The great national demonstration which was to have come off on Tuesday last, in vindication of the right of public meeting, was at the last moment, and after all the preparations had been made, was forbidden by Proclamation. From the conduct of the government in reference to the event, it would seem as though they courted a collision with the people. The opposition deputies disappointed them. They, in consequence of the ministerial prohibition, abandoned their intention of holding a banquet, and exhorted the people to submission.

Great excitement prevailed, and a large number of persons amounting to upwards of 30,000 collected in the streets during the day, and were dispersed only by the military charging on them.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, THURSDAY FEB. 24.

Louis Philippe has abdicated in favour of the Count de Paris.

The Duke of Nemours proposed as Regent, and rejected.

It was proposed by Odilon Barrot that a Regency should be formed, under the Duke of Orleans, until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but this has been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon.

The Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chamber at half-past one, accompanied by the Duke of Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess was in deep mourning.

The Duchess de Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours, have been rejected by the Chamber, and the people who penetrated into the Chamber.

The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself in permanence.

The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. There will be great efforts made to support the Duchess de Orleans. The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the deputies.

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority.

The King, at one o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuilleries, escorted by a party of the cavalry of the National Guards, and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriages went by the Quays to the barrier of Passy.

The troops were all withdrawn at noon to-day. Not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line have fraternized with the national guard, and the national guard with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the river are cut off, but the distant firing goes on every instant while I write.

Garnier Pages is mayor of Paris. A strong Government will be organized. A Republic, on the model of the United States, is proposed.

A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne-room of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph, and singing the Marseillaise.

There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the people. The number of killed is said to be upwards of 500, principally in the neighbourhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuilleries.

An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at eleven o'clock, which failed.

The tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris.

All Paris is in the hands of the National Guards and the people.

Count Mole was first named, and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamations appointing them Ministers, are torn down everywhere by the public.

General Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of the National Guard. The placard was signed by Thiers and Barrot.

It is said General Lamoriciere is killed, or at all events wounded.

The Palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people; after a great deal of carnage. An attack was made at one o'clock on the Palace of the Tuilleries.

The Palace of the Tuilleries is in the hands of the National Guard and the people. They are throwing the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries, and are distributing the wine.

The people are in possession of the railway stations and barriers—the rails removed to prevent the troops arriving from the country. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neuilly to Boulogne, as the railway is stopped. All communications are cut off with Paris. The mail and passengers are returned to Amiens.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 9 A.M.

A Republic has been proclaimed. The King and his family are gone to Eu.

The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed, by the will of the people, of the citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Recurt, Garibaldi, Albert, to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by Government, the will of the people has chosen for delegates in the department of the police the citizens of Cousinville and Sobrier. The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen Et. Arago to the Director-General of the Post-office.

As first execution of the orders given by the Provisional Government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason: it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminals as they are terrible.

Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed, and the streets are barricaded as before.

The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the Castle of Vincennes. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

Before leaving, Louis Philippe signed his abdication. This document is said by a gentleman who has seen it, to be brief, and to be couched in some such words as these:—The Crown which I received from the French nation I abdicate to the French nation in the name of my grandson.

The Parisians will not receive the young Count of Paris as their King, and have declared in favor of a Republic, and it is rumored the republican flag is now flying over Paris—my authority received it from the Postmaster at Paris. The mail from Paris is now due, being the third now due, and none arrived.

The excitement in London caused by the state of affairs in Paris, is very great. The fall in the value of Consols from the closing on the 25th to one o'clock next day was full 64 per cent.

It is rumored that Louis Philippe has landed in England.

The See of Canterbury.—The report that her Majesty had nominated the Right Rev. John Bird Sumner, D. D., Bishop of Chester, to the vacant See of Canterbury, is confirmed. Dr. Sumner has presided over the Diocese of Chester since the year 1828—the year in which the late Dr. Hawley became Lord Primate. His Lordship's brother, the Right Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, D. D., was appointed to Winchester in the year preceding.

The annual revenues of Chester and Winchester are, the former £39,500, and the latter more than three times as much, namely £110,500. The reports most generally regarded the See of Chester, now about to be vacated, point to Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge; and to Dr. Waddington, Dean of Durham.—*Church and State Gazette.*

On the 6th inst. Lord Minto presented to the King of the Two Sicilies his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of England.

A letter from Turin, under date of the 12th, mentions a collision as having taken place at Padua between the people and the Austrian troops, in which fifty persons were killed or wounded.

Great rejoicing had taken place at Milan on the granting of the constitution by King Charles Albert. At Ferrara, also, liberal demonstrations had followed the announcement of the Neapolitan constitution.

Special Commission.—Murder of Patrick Cleary.—The point reserved in this case for the prisoners Butler and Hourigan, convicted of the murder of Patrick Cleary, at the Special Commission at Clare, was discussed before the Judges yesterday. Eleven of their Lordships being present—Chief Justice Doherly was absent. The point raised by Mr. O'Hara at the trial was as to the admissibility of the dying declaration of Cleary. Counsel objected to it on the ground that it was not sufficiently evident that all hope of recovery was extinguished in the mind of Cleary at the time he made the declaration. Mr. O'Hara was heard for the prisoners, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Bennett in support of the conviction. The Judges were in deliberation for a considerable time. The final decision of the Majority was to uphold the conviction—seven being in favour of, and four against it. It was stated that the Judges against the conviction were—the Chief Baron, Judge Perrin, Baron Richards, and Judge Ball. The prisoners were left to be executed on the 17th inst.

Conspiracy to Murder.—We have just received information of a most foul conspiracy against the life of Frederick Mason, Esq. of Kilmore, in the barony of Clannamara; but owing to the exertions of George D. Stokes, Esq., J.P., several of the parties charged are

already in custody. The matter is now undergoing investigation.—*Teale Chronicle.*

(From the Morning Chronicle.)
The expectation we had formed of the Financial Statement has been fully verified. An addition to the Income-tax, of 5 per cent. on every class of income, is the mode by which Lord John Russell proposes to recruit his exchequer. This addition is to last for two years, the Income-tax itself after that time being continued for five. For the years, therefore, 1848-9 and 1849-50, we shall have to pay 15 in the pound on income for two years—1850-1, 1851-2, 1852-3, we shall revert to 14, with which the expenditure of the last six years has made us so familiar.

The small remittance, too, which we encouraged the smuggling interest to accept, has been conceded by the Minister; and at last the copper duties will follow the duties upon other raw materials of our domestic manufactures.

Lord John Russell estimates the produce of the different sources of revenue for the financial year as follows:—

Customs	£19,250,000
Excise	13,000,000
Stage Coaches	500,000
Stamps	7,300,000
Taxes	4,310,000
Property Tax	5,200,000
Post Office	900,000
Crown Lands	300,000
Miscellaneous	300,000
Total	£51,250,000
Add additional Property Tax	3,500,000
Total	£54,750,000

Showing, with the additional Income Tax, a net receipt into the Exchequer, of £51,750,000.

The expenditure is taken as follows:—
Funded Debt £27,775,000
Exchequer Bills 752,000

Charges on Consolidated Fund	£28,527,000
Calve War	1,100,000
Naval Expenses	245,000
Navy	47,736,610
Army	7,102,096
Ordnance	2,924,835
Miscellaneous	4,006,000
Total	£54,446,541
Add Militia	150,000
Total	£54,596,541

Surplus £113,000
Giving a total expenditure of £54,483,000, leaving, therefore, on 5th April 1849, the small surplus of £113,000.

The addition made to the Service Estimates is as follows:—
Navy £164,000
Army 43,000
Ordnance 245,000

Militia £150,000
Total £602,000

But besides this increase on the services, not less than 5000 men, whom the successful policy of Lord Hardinge has set at liberty in India, will arrive within the next twelve months, and form in substance an actual addition to the army at home, raising the total force of that army at home to 60,000 men.

We may observe in passing that we presume these men will entail an additional charge upon us, relieving the East India Company to the same extent. But on this point Lord John Russell's statement did not afford us any particular information; and we must reserve it for consideration when we come to analyse the Army Estimates. We cordially join, however, in the sentiment expressed by Mr. Haume, respecting the national defence, and cannot but deeply regret that Lord John Russell should have so particularly referred to France at any stage of his statement. No doubt it is right we should consider maturely our relations to that powerful and martial people; but to make the defence of France the subject of Ministerial observation in the British House of Commons—to contrast them with our own, and to make them the avowed ground of a corresponding preparation on our part, seems to us a very indifferent mode of securing their good will. We much fear that our generous but sensitive and excitable friends will regard the budget of 1849 as having been framed by the Minister with too direct a regard to the possible hostility of France.

The Income-tax does not extend to Ireland. This exemption is rested by Lord John Russell upon grounds, not of justice, but of merciful consideration and of general expediency. It must be a point upon which the Minister has no doubt bestowed the most careful consideration, and we shall wait to hear, when the proper time arrives, what is the case made out in favour of his decision. In the meanwhile, considering that the Income-tax is to be renewed for a longer term than heretofore, and for a time at least upon a larger scale, Lord John Russell must prepare to have this part of his case sifted to the utmost by the representatives of the English and Scottish people.

We are authorised to state that Lord Granby has declined the honour of succeeding to the post of Leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, because vacant by the retirement of Lord George Bentinck. His Lordship, from a sense of modesty which it is impossible not to appreciate and respect, however mistaken it may be, has signified his readiness to co-operate for the general welfare, but not to assume the foremost place. It is believed that Lord Granby, and other members of Parliament of his Lordship's position in the ranks of the country party, will under the guidance of the acknowledged head, attend to the party's interests in the

House of Commons on all momentous questions, and thus temporarily supply the deficiency created by the resignation of Lord George, an arrangement which the condition of parties renders necessary for the moment, and from which the interests of the country will suffer no injury.—*Herald.*

(From the Edinburgh Evening Courant.)
The proceedings in the House of Lords, which relate to the opening of a diplomatic correspondence with the Roman Pontiff, have been made highly penal. A bill for this purpose was introduced into the House by the Marquess of Lansdowne, who on Thursday evening moved for second reading, which, after a debate of some length, was agreed to without a division. The bill was opposed by the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Exeter, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Redesdale, his supporters were the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Bishop of St. David's, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, Earl Grey, and the Earl of St. Germans.

The House went into Committee on Friday on the Bill. The Bishop of Winchester objected to the words "Sovereign Pontiff," and on the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, the words "Sovereign of the Roman States" were substituted. The Earl of Eglinton then proposed an amendment, to the effect that no Ambassador should be received in this country from Rome who was in holy orders; or a Jesuit, or a minister of any other religious order or community bound by monastic or religious vows in connection with the Church of Rome. The amendment was opposed by the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Brunsford, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Marquess of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell, and supported by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley and the Duke of Richmond. On a division the amendment was carried by a majority of three, the numbers being—

For the amendment 67
Against it 64

The Duke of Wellington then proposed a clause to the effect that nothing in the bill should interfere with the power of the Crown in reference to civil and ecclesiastical matters within this realm. Lord Redesdale moved a clause to the effect that no Ambassador should be received here from Rome until the Court of Rome declared that it did not claim any temporal or civil jurisdiction within this realm. After a short discussion the clause was withdrawn, and the bill passed through committee. The report was ordered to be brought up to-day.

ITALY.
The work of amelioration in Italy goes bravely on. The Sicilians have wrung from Ferdinand the constitution of 1812, the Parliament to assemble at Palermo. The King has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, save those engaged in the affairs of 1821. The constitution was proclaimed at Naples on the 12th inst.

The revenue derived from tea, in the last year, amounted to £5,110,807.

A new Hungarian dance, called the Csorner, is the rage in Germany, and likely to supersede the Polka.

TIMBER TRADE.
Much steadiness prevails in the Timber trade. Among the scales of the past fortnight are twelve cargoes of Quebec, which were sold to meet acceptances for freight, &c., due in the beginning of March, at 12½ to 16½, per foot for yellow pine, and 19½ to 21½, per foot for red pine. We also note sales of a large quantity of nine-inch staves at prices varying from £14 to £15 per thousand.

The Council of Cork and the Duke of Sutherland.—The Town Council of Cork, by a majority, recently agreed to the following resolution:—"That the acts of the English Parliament during the late short session are sufficient proofs of the utter hopelessness of looking to it for either justice or good government; and there is no prospect of happiness or prosperity for this country until it is free of the baneful influence of foreign, hostile, and oppressive legislation." Copies of this resolution were sent to all the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, only four of whom sent replies. Among the number was the Duke of Sutherland, whose spirited reply was as follows:—"The Duke of Sutherland acknowledges the receipt of the letter of the Town-Clerk, with a copy of a resolution of the Council of the borough of Cork, dated January 3. He hopes that the wisdom of the Council will, on consideration, induce the body to rescind the said resolution, and to resolve exactly the contrary—the sooner the better for the happiness and prosperity of the country, in so far as concerns the Council."

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lady Colebrooke, and family, arrived in this City, on Tuesday evening from Fredericton. Her Ladyship's states of health renders travelling very fatiguing, and her Ladyship consequently suffered much from the journey. We regret to add, that his Excellency had a sudden and violent inflammatory attack on Wednesday evening, which rendered bleeding and blistering necessary; and at one time his Excellency was considered in some danger. On Thursday evening the inflammation had abated—and in a few days his Excellency will, probably, be able to return to Fredericton. Lady Colebrooke and family will remain here until the arrival of Sir Edmund Head, when they will proceed with Sir William and Mr. Read to Boston, and thence embark for England.—*News.*

His Excellency, we understand still continues to improve, but we fear that it will be some days yet before he will be sufficiently recovered to undertake the journey to Head Quarters.—*Courier.*

Emigration to North America.—A bill has been introduced into Parliament by Ministers making very stringent regulations relative to the carriage of passengers to North America. We learn from M. H. Perley, Esq., Her Majesty's Emigration Officer, that the stringency of this bill, with the additional head money imposed in the Province, have completely paralysed the intended emigration to New Brunswick, and that passage brokers in the land had declined entering into arrangements for passages. It is quite probable therefore, that we shall be spared the infliction of more diseased paupers this season.—*Ibid.*

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

THE STANDARD.
ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1848.

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

Bill and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alma and Elck House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.
Director this week—S. T. Goss.
J. W. Moore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. King, Esq., President.
Director next week—Wm. 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, Feb. 26. Montreal, Mar. 2.
London, Feb. 26. Quebec, Mar. 7.
Edinburgh, Feb. 21. Halifax, Mar. 9.
Paris, Feb. 24. New York, Mar. 15.
Toronto, Mar. 5. Boston, Mar. 17.

English Mail.—The next mail for England will close on Friday 24th inst. at 5 A. M. In our next paper we will publish a table, showing the days on which the mails from England will be due at the Post Office in this town, and the days on which they will close for the current year.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.
The English Mail was received here on Saturday night last. It arrived in St. John, about one o'clock the same morning.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, at 3 o'clock, in 18 days from Liverpool.

The intelligence is both important and interesting.

Lord John Russell on the 18th Feb. laid before Parliament—the Budget—not a member in the House spoke in qualified approbation of the measure. The Income-tax is to be increased from 2 to 5 per cent., to be continued for 5 years longer—2 years at 5, and for 3 years at 3 per cent.

The national defence are to be improved, for which £150,000 to embody a Militia force; £245,000, for the Ordnance Department; £700,000 for the Navy, and £43,000 for the Army; amounting to nearly half a million sterling, is asked by the First Lord of the Treasury. This portion of the expose has been violently assailed, because it requires, with additional serenity the chances of a collision with France.

The measure of the Government, introduced into the House of Lords, for legalising Diplomatic relations with Rome, has sustained a check, amounting virtually to a defeat.

The European Times says—the present Ministry are doomed, and betray all the vacillation of lost men. They have been defeated both in the Lords and Commons.

The news from Ireland is unimportant. A great fire took place at Killarney, by which 6 persons lost their lives. We regret to state that much distress prevailed in Galway, no fewer than 100 deaths had taken place in a week.

COMMERCIAL.—Although there has been only a slender improvement in the general aspect of commercial affairs during the past two weeks, there is, nevertheless, a gradual return of confidence, arising mainly from the abundance of money and the easy terms on which it can be obtained.—The belief is general that no further fall in the value of nearly all descriptions of produce have touched the lowest point. The produce markets are depressed but holders generally manifest firmness, and refrain from pressing large parcels upon the attention of buyers.

On the 26th, the value of the best Western Canadian Flour was about 27s. 6d.

Boston, March 18.—Intelligence from the city on Saturday, with Mexico was States Senate at a late day, by a vote of 38 to 1.

The Union of Saint President will approach it forthwith by a of the Mexican government of secrecy will no action of Mexico has been of boundary, it is changed, but retained in which it was subject.

Legislative Summary.
Mr. Boyd from the Colorado in a report, which of bounties, and other branch of provincial tribute took place on a m to the Magistrates of Cl them for expenses incurred On the 13th the St. At ty Bill was read a second granted to complete th in St. Andrews. On th in by Mr. Brown to redrew forth a short del with an amendment, w claims to Commission the Government.

Robbery.—On the the Slaughter-House of forcibly entered and 6 Beef abstracted therefor an advertising column Mr. Healy has offered the detection of the th

COLD WATER.
Water Army held its set Town Hall on Saturday election of officers for th place, and the following Clements Hatheway—Benjamin Stevenson James Wren Daniel Whitmore—Th James Thompson—S COMMITTEE—R. M. McLaughlin, W. Cold Wren, Melville Jack, F. les, J. Sheridan, H. St. MALE SUPERSTENDENT Stevenson, J. Commi FEMALE SUPERSTENDENT Sampson, Miss Campbe

BEWARE OF COIT.
The unparalleled and Wistar's Balsam of Wile for which it is recomme after the skill of the best has effected a large and This fact has caused sev fraters and imitators to rures, of similar name an une Balsam. Some call it "Balsam of Spiker frey," &c. Another "Cherry," misspelling i tificates to resemble th "Dr. Wistar's Balsam ly genuine. The rest of the original, while vious.

LOOK WELL TO GEN.
The genuine Wistar the words "Dr. Wistar Philad," blown in the glass label on the front with t

This will be envelope wrapper; copyright sec always appear the writt SOLD BY THOMAS ST

MARK.
At St. David's, o Rev. A. McNutt, J. Sarah, daughter of M At St. Stephen, Rev. Dr. Thomson, gate, to Miss Nanc Alexander Grant, Es

ARRIVALS.
Hull Feb. 13. Albion Deal Feb. 23. Sally Mobile, March 9, dirc.

MEETING.
THE Courts of G Peace and Comm of Charlotte will sit at Andrews, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

And the Courts of General Jail Delivery said County will be in St. Andrews, on T April next at 12 o'clock. At which time and Coroners, and Const all persons required to hereby Publicly Notifi dance.

By Order of H Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, Mar. 25

BILLS OF And other Bl O.

