

FRUIT  
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NEW YORK  
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DONALD CLARK  
properties for  
TO LET

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PITZGERALD  
No 30, 1852

ICE  
at cheaply  
be let on the first of  
H. H. HATCH.

LONDON  
STOUT  
WINE &c.  
R. 1852  
LONDON, via St.

RECEIVED  
Casks, Bales, London  
and Port, etc.  
Rivers in Glasgow,  
Port Wine,  
from the Clyde,  
Whisky  
J. W. STREET  
12, 1853.

ICE  
reference to sell of the  
of New York, the  
County of Charlotte,  
was, on the 25th day of  
duly granted by the  
of the said County, to  
of Administrator of all  
deceases, Charles and credits  
The purpose, for all pur-  
poses:

The real estate of which  
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in Detroit, and which was  
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by land granted to  
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land, (so called) and as  
conveyed to the said  
City Attorney General,  
is hereby given, that  
as Administrator  
been to sell the above  
date, under the authority  
by Public Auction, on  
day of December next,  
at the hour of ten o'clock,  
at the Court House, in  
New York, to the highest  
bidder, for cash.

Raw Point Oil  
soldness from Hull  
and Boiled and Raw Lig  
oil, just received  
J. W. STREET.

The Standard,  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. W. Smith.  
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.  
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Inserted according to written orders, or continued  
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First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.  
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.  
First insertion of above 12 lines 3d per line.  
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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 11] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1854. [Vol. 21

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS  
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

### AN INCIDENT OF NEW YORK IN OLDEN TIME.

In 1784, a man named Noah, who kept an extensive shoe store in Maiden Lane, forged a note, was tried for so doing, and sentenced to be hung. The gallows was erected in the Park, where now stands the Surrogate's office. There were present on that occasion some ten thousand persons. We stood for two long hours watching the vibrations of the fatal rope, as its iron hook swung round with the breeze, when at length the sheriff mounted the scaffold and announced a reprieve. I must confess I was sorely disappointed, having never seen an execution, and I had come to see how matters were arranged. I had lost a quarter of a day; went home, vexed with the Governor for interfering with the sheriff and hangman for not carrying out the sentence, and with myself for being so foolish and wicked, as you will see in the sequel. At that time the first State Prison was built near what is now the foot of Canal street. The Society of Friends were the first promoters of this humane system, and it was through their influence with the Governor that Noah was rescued from the gallows, and his sentence altered to State Prison for life. Thus Noah was probably the first State prisoner in the world.

Having learned the art of shoe making, they gave him a stool, last, and awls; the next sentence day an acquisition was made to his live stock, and to complete, for the same trade, "thus completed the mammoth manufacture of boots and shoes in the State Prison."

About three years after I was permitted to view the interior. There stood Noah, came in-hand, reproving some instructing others, and laying the rod on the shoulders of the saggard. After having faithfully served seven years in prison, the Friends finally obtained from the Governor an unconditional pardon; and he was discharged (as his friends said) a reformed man. Under that impression, the men who had saved his life advanced him money, and he opened a shoe store in Pearl Street. They endorsed his notes, and scores of them became his cash customers. He was soon in a thriving way—earning money as the saying is—and joined the Society of Friends, from gratitude, I suppose. He donned the drab-colored coat, and said *thee* and *thou* on all proper occasions. Most of his work was done by men who worked in their own dwellings. One day he gave a journeyman a pair of boots all cut out, to make.

"Now friend, said he, 'thou wilt finish those boots, and return them to me on fourth day evening; I have promised them to a customer on that day.' The man replied: 'You shall have them.' The boots were not brought to him until fifth day evening. Noah was very angry, and commenced a long oration on the high crime and misdemeanor of disappointment. Noah, at last, drew up to recover his breath, when the workman replied: 'Sir, I am a poor man, with a wife and three children one of them but two days old; I had to act the part of nurse to my wife, and cook for the children; therefore, as you will perceive it was impossible to finish them sooner.' Noah refused to accept any excuse, and continued to point out the evil consequences of disappointment.

The man became angry, the Scotch blood boiled in his veins, and forbearance ceased to be a virtue. The journeyman replied: 'I know sir, it is a sore feeling to be disappointed; I remember, about ten years ago going up to the Park to see you hang, and I never was so disappointed in my life when the sheriff announced a reprieve.' Noah was dumb, he opened not his mouth; he paid the man for making his boots, and gave him another to make; but from that day forward the word *disappointment* was never heard to proceed from his lips. Noah went on prospering and to prosper he was held up as a gazing stock to France, England and Spain, as a fine specimen of reformation.

One day he obtained a few extra endorsements, and his notes were sharded in Wall street; borrowed some thousands more, which he packed, with other movables, in his trunk, and suddenly left for parts unknown, in company with one of the dear sisters to cheer him on the way, thus leaving his friends to solve the problem whether hanging or shoe-making was the best mode of reform in all criminal cases. As far as I could learn, he was never heard from.—*Louise Todd in the Home Journal.*

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The beautiful extract below is from the pen of Hon George S. Hillard:  
I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven has been said to be a

place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," but there forms of greatness or at least of excellence, which die and make no sign; there are martyrs that miss the palm, but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

### THE FOX OUTWITTED BY A HARE.

A fox and a hare were traveling together in the winter time, when a herbs were to be found in the fields, nor anything visible that the poor creatures could eat. "This is hungry weather," said the fox to the hare; "we must go a-begging."

"Yes, indeed it is," replied the hare, "it is hungry everywhere; and in fact, I could eat my own ears, if I had any means of getting them between my jaws!" But, while they were thus grumbling and trading along, they espied at a distance a country maiden walking along with a basket in her hand, and from this basket the wind brought to the noses of the fox and the hare a pleasant smell of new bread.

"Here's a chance for us!" explained the fox; "do you, Master Hare, lie down, and make believe to be dead; the girl will set down her basket, and come and pick you up for the sake of your skin, meanwhile, I will snatch up the basket, and make off with it for my own eating." The hare followed his advice, while the fox hid himself behind a snow drift. Presently up came the girl, and seeing the hare stretched out all fours, she set her basket down, and stooped to take up the dead animal. At the same moment she bolted the fox, and catching up the basket ran off, closely followed by the hare, who suddenly came to life again. But the latter perceived that the fox had no intention of sharing the contents of the basket; but he made no remark until they came to a small fish pond.

"Then he said to the fox:—'Would it not be a nice thing to get some fish to eat with our bread then we should feast like great folks? Do you hang your tail down a little below the water and then the fish will lay hold of it, for they have not much to eat at this season; but make haste or else the pond will freeze over!'"

The fox, without suspecting any trick, dipped his tail in the water which was upon the point of freezing, and kept it there till he actually had formed; and so his tail was set fast. Then the hare opened the basket, and composedly ate before the eyes of the fox the loaves which were in it. "And as he finished each successive roll, he said to the fox, in a mocking tone, 'Wait a bit, and it will thaw; wait till spring time, and it will thaw!' And when he had eaten all he bread he ran away, leaving the poor fox in a raging passion, like a dog chained to a post.—*The Old Story teller.*

### A BEGGAR'S WAKE.

An old beggar man died in a street leading out of Scotland road, Liverpool a short time since. The closing moments of his life had apparently been embittered by want, and he was indebted to a poor woman in the neighborhood for the scanty supply of food which he received during his last illness. Death at last put an end to his sufferings; his benefactor made application to the parish for a coffin and made arrangements for the interment of the body at the burial ground attached to St. Anthony's Catholic Chapel. The poor woman was determined that a wake should take place over the dead body; but as such circumstances makes a wake a really deplorable affair, it was resolved to tear up the inexpressible garments of the deceased and sell the fragments for old rags, in the hope of obtaining a supply however small, of genuine "potteen." On proceeding to tear up the trowsers, 29 real gold sovereigns were found neatly quitted in the seat, and with this windfall the mourners were able to "wake" the beggarman in first rate style.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A conspiracy of a most atrocious character has come to light in Massillon, Ohio. A number of young men were banded together for the purposes of robbery and arson, and one of the rates of the organization employed every member to take life when it stood in the way of their enterprises, or to shield them from danger. Some of the conspirators have been arrested. Secret societies are not compatible with republican institutions.

What is the best government? That which teaches us to govern ourselves.

### IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE TO THE CZAR.

[From the Paris Monitor, Feb 14] PALACE OF THE TULLERIES, January 29 1854.

Sire.—The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, has assumed such a grave aspect, that I trust I might myself to explain directly to your Majesty the part which France has taken in this question, and the means which suggest themselves to me in order to avoid the dangers which menace the tranquility of Europe.

The note which your Majesty has just sent to my Government and to that of Queen Victoria, endeavors to prove that it was the system of pressure adopted from the commencement by the two maritime Powers which alone involved the question in bitterness. On the contrary, according to my view the matter would have continued a Cabinet question, if the occupation of the two Principalities had not suddenly transferred it from the region of discussion to that of fact. Nevertheless, although your Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, we advised the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, nor providing our extreme desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, designed to give satisfaction to all. Your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly however, been informed of this good news when your Majesty, by explanatory commentaries destroyed all the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from imposing it on Constantinople upon this pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, suggested some modifications in the project which the representatives of the four Powers at Vienna were not disposed to agree to. They were not, however, agreed to by your Majesty. I was then that the Porte, wounded in its dignity, its independence, its honor, and being compelled to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than to remain in a state of uncertainty and humility. The Porte had claimed our support; the cause of the Porte appeared to us to be a just one, and the English and French squadrons therefore ordered to the Bosphorus.

Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protector, but it was passive. We successively addressed to the ears of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to an agreement, and the four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your part, exhibiting the calmness which arises from the consciousness of strength contented yourself with repulsing from the left bank of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the Turks; and, with the moderation worthy of the chief of a great empire, your Majesty declared that he would act on the defensive. Up to that period, then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators of the dispute, when the affair of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flag, therefore was not engaged in the conflicts which took place upon land. But at sea it was very different.

There were at the entrance to the Bosphorus 3,000 guns, the existence to which proclaimed loudly to Turkey that the two leading Maritime powers would not allow her to be attacked at sea. The affair at Sinope was for us painful as it was unexpected for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey munitions of war to the Russian Territory. In fact, Russian ships attacked Turkish vessels in the waters of Turkey, while those vessels were riding quietly at anchor in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed, in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadrons. It was no longer our policy which required a check, it was our military honor. The sound part of the cannon shot at Sinope re-echoed painfully in the ears of all those who in England and in France respect national dignity.—There was a general participation in the sentiment that wherever our arms reach our allies ought to be respected. Out of this feeling arose the order given to the squadrons to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the re-entrance of a similar event. Hence arose the collective resolution sent to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coast of Russia, we would also protect the Turks upon their own territory. As in the Russian Republic prohibiting its navigation of the Black Sea, we placed upon a different condition because it was impossible during the war to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the Turkish territory, and thus to prevent the conclusion of peace, by leaving the power of making a desirable exchange.

Such, Sire, is the result and a statement of the facts. It is clear that having arrived at

this point, they must either bring about a definitive understanding or a decided rupture. "Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the tranquility of Europe and by your beneficent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of disorder, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be desirous, in myself of a pacific conclusion what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the places to which motives of war led them.

"Thus the Russian troops would abandon the Principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an Ambassador, who could negotiate with a Plenipotentiary of the Sultan, a convention which might be submitted to a conference of the four Powers, let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquility will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy your Majesty—noting which can wound your honor; but it, from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England, will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war that which might now be decided by reason and justice.

"Let not your Majesty think the least animosity can enter my heart. I feel no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty yourself in your letter of the 17th January, 1853, in which you wrote: 'Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable—the respect for them is upon the same measure—the respect for the sense of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling.' This programme is worthy of the sovereign who traces it, and I do not hesitate to declare that I remain faithful to it. "I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it is with these sentiments that I am, Sire, your Majesty's good friend, "NAPOLEON."

### NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 11  
The Houses were occupied during nearly the whole day in discussing the Report of the Law Commission. The Chapter relating to the solemnizing of Marriages, gave rise to another debate, which was war and interesting. The difficulty appeared to be that by the present law Ministers of the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome, have the right to marry people by license, or by proclamation of banns, without they themselves being obliged to procure a license for that purpose, from the Provincial Secretary's office—which license is required from Ministers of all other denominations.

The House continued in debate on the 1st section of the Act, from about 1 o'clock. Progress was then reported, without having passed more than the 1st section of the chapter by which Prochers and Teachers of all denominations of Christians are permitted to marry. March, 13th  
The House until 2 1/2 o'clock was in Committee on a Bill to increase the representation of King's County. Mr. English moved to include Kent, Gloucester, Carleton, Queen's and Fredericton, which was lost, 23 to 15. Mr. Johnson then moved the postponement of the Bill to the next session, which was carried 20 to 18. The House afterwards took up the Codified Laws, on the Marriage Chapter. A very angry discussion took place on the last section. Progress was reported, and nothing done. Mr. Gilbert moved that the Orange Bill be printed, which was negatived, 14 to 12.

### BROTHERLY LOVE.

On a little bed, in a half-darkened room lay the body of a little boy. His eyes were closed, his tongue was dead, his hands were stiff and rigid—his was dead. Beside him stood his tender mother and his loving sister. Their eyes were wet with their tears, and their hearts were full of sorrow, for they had lost one whom they dearly loved, and very soon his remains were to be taken from them and laid in the silent grave. Of him they had come to take a last fond look, and their souls and tears told how deep was their grief. Long had they lingered in the chamber of death, when the little girl looking through her tears into the pale face of her brother, and then into that of her mother, said: "Mother, may I take hold of his hand?" The mother, moved to see a notice of her little daughter's request, answered: "Yes, my child, may I take hold of his hand?" The mother at length consented, and taking the cold hand of her

brother in hers, as the tears rolled down her cheeks, she said: "This hand never struck me mother." What a touching scene was this, and what a beautiful picture does it present of pure brotherly love. Yes, these children loved each other and it was this which in times past had made their home happy and their hearts glad. A world of meaning is wrapped up in these few words, "his hand has never struck me?" We see the loving children, rejoicing in each other's joy, and saddening at each other's sorrow. When one is happy, the merry laugh of both ring through the cottage in which they dwell; and when one is sad or sick, the other stands by, like an angel of mercy, to comfort and bless. Often, too, they read together the kind words of Jesus, and pray that he will love them, and make them gentle and holy, like himself. But now the day of parting had come—one of the lamb's had been gathered into the Saviour's arms, and the weeping sister came to press for the last time, the hand that had never struck her. At such a sight who can help exclaiming, "Oh how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

Are you, my young friends, like the little boy about whom I have been telling you, gentle and loving and good? Can your brother or sister say of you, "His hand or her hand, has never struck me?" Is the love of Jesus dwelling in your hearts, and are you seeking to follow his holy example? If we had more of his love, and sought more to be like him, how different would be both our hearts and our homes.

### THE ELECTION OF MAYOR FOR THE CITY OF FREDERICTON.

The election of a City Magistrate for this City took place on Monday last, and the unanimous choice of the people fell upon John C. Allen, Esq., the former Mayor. The friends of W. D. Hart, Esq., the only other candidate for the office, did all they could to secure his election, and we believe, that Monday last has demonstrated the fact that the people will and can in this county be intrusted with the Elective Franchise with perfect safety to themselves and to the county to which we all belong.

The result of the election shows a majority of 91, in favour of Mr. Allen, but the interest taken in the election by the citizens generally, must have impressed the lookers on, who have power with the impression, that municipal corporations are not dangerous to the community. The highest dignitaries in the county, with the exception of the Lieut. Governor, did not think it beneath their dignity to give a vote, and the lowest did their duty in a similar manner. Mr. Gowan presided at the election, and was assisted in the discharge of his duty by the City Clerk, Mr. Geo. Sage.—*Head Quarters.*

The eighth public lecture on the course was delivered last evening by Messrs H. Perley, Esq., on "Canada," and the Valley of the St. Lawrence," in the Temperance Hall, in this City. The house was filled to overflowing, and Mr. Perley's lecture was all that we expected from his undoubted ability and great practical knowledge of the subject which he illustrated. Such lectures may by possibility make colonies proud of their position, and we cannot help thinking that they have some reason to be proud not only of their country, but of such men as the learned lecturer.—*Idid.*

### Bold Robbery.

Recently, (as we learn from the Boston Traveller,) as Mr. John Shaw, (formerly of this place,) Messenger for Carpenter and Co.'s Eastern Express, was passing through North street, to deliver his money packages, which he held in his hand, they were suddenly grabbed by a man, who went off at full speed. As Mr. Shaw started to pursue him, he was tripped up, as is supposed, by an accomplice. The thief, however, was seen to enter a boarding house at the corner of North and Ferry streets, and was there found by the police on a bed, apparently fast asleep. He was seized, and upon reaching the street threw down the money, of which about \$325 was recovered, about \$300 being still missing. The thief proved to be one John Jennings, a notorious young thief, just out of the House of Correction. His accomplice escaped.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

A bill has been reported in the Senate, granting to James Eddy and Hiram O. Alden two million acres of land, to build a telegraph line from the Mississippi river to San Francisco. The land warrants not to be issued till the line is completed; the government to have \$000 words a month free forever; and contractors not to be charged over \$10 for their words. OUtRAGE.—Washington, March 7.—The block of stone which the Pope of Rome sent as a contribution to the Washington monument was smashed to pieces, by some unknown persons last night.

European Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

HALIFAX, March 15. The Arcton arrived at Halifax, at 21 o'clock, P.M. Her paddle floats are much destroyed by ice.

LATEST BY MAIL AT LIVERPOOL. There is no late news from the Danube or Asia.

The Times' Vienna Correspondent says, under date of 2nd.—An Austrian manifesto is about to announce that the Austrians will occupy Bosnia and Servia. There was a war panic, in consequence, on the Vienna Bourse.

The St. Petersburg Journal, of the 21st publishes the following as the Czar's reply to Napoleon:—"If his Imperial Majesty will extend his hand to me, as I extend mine to him: I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be."

Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated in his letter; and may I perhaps, arrive at no understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, so that the Turks send a Plenipotentiary to negotiate, whom I will receive as befits his character.

The conditions already made known to the Conference, at Vienna, are the sole base on which I will consent to treat."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Friday.—Bourse heavy, funds declined, three closed at 66 7/8; 4 1/2 at 96 1/2.

Vienna, Feb. 27th.—Movements of troops towards the frontier continue. The Government has decided, in conjunction with the Western Powers to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and if necessary to employ force to compel it to do so.

The Independence Belge publishes a Hamburg letter of Feb 25th, which states that the Russian fleets are preparing to leave Cronstadt, probably to gain the sea before arrival of the combined fleets.

The negotiations between the Russian and Swedish Governments have not yet terminated; but it is feared, at Stockholm, that Russia, in order to give more weight to its demands, will make a demonstration and send its fleet to that capital.

The Russian Envoy had a private audience with the King of Sweden, on the 21st Feb. at Stockholm.

Actual operations exhibit no new features. Every Power in Europe continues to arm—France, England and Russia on an immense scale. Sir Charles Napier is appointed to command the Baltic allied fleet, and Admiral Seymour second in command. Over 20 ships are already assembled at Spithead.

The ice in the Baltic is breaking up. The port of Revel is open, and part of the Russian fleet liberated. The Russian fleet at Cronstadt is ready to sail.

A Report from private sources—yet unconfirmed—says that the Czar has laid an embargo on British shipping in Russian ports. On the Danube the deep snow has prevented the movements of either army. The weather is becoming milder, and they are making ostentatious preparations to cross the Danube.

Onar evidently aware of their plans is making dispositions to check them. Some military men think that notwithstanding the demonstrations the Russians do not intend to attack Kalafat, but wish to entrap the Turks to come out. Onar has sent supplies to Varas. The Turks no longer occupy any place but Kalafat, north of the Danube.

There has been considerable fighting of small parties wherever they could come in contact, but no decisive action.

From Asia there are no further advices. Another convoy of 16,000 preparing to leave Constantinople for Batoums.

The Greek insurrection is likely to be suppressed. The insurgents were defeated at Arta.

The Pacha has issued a proclamation calling on the Catholic Greeks to remain faithful.

Several British ships of war ordered from Malta to the Pireus.

The Turkish in concert with the British, French and Prussian Governments has addressed remonstrances to the Greek Court. The Greek Government apologized, and dismissed the Minister of Police, but is powerless. The insurrection does not extend beyond Albania.

Montenegro is quiet.

The current statement is that couriers are on their way to St. Petersburg with a joint note, demanding a categorical reply, within one week, to the question whether the Czar will or will not evacuate the Principalities, before April 30. A refusal or no answer to be considered as a declaration of war against the allies. By the 15th or 20th of March the reply will be before Europe.

The Carthaginians, through Austria, some other modification of the terms.

Austria's adherence to the Allied Powers is officially announced by Napoleon to the French Legislature. It will not be called upon at present to take offensive measures against Russia, but merely to keep peace on the frontier.

BRITAIN. The war is quite popular, although not without a shade of anxiety. The additional estimates for the army and navy are considered moderate.

FRANCE. Napoleon opened the Legislative Session of '54 on Thursday the 2nd.

The harvest was deficient, yet famine is averted; but war is beginning. France has gone as far as honour permitted, but must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggression. The days of conquest are past, never to return. The consequence of this selfish policy is that England, her former rival, is now her ally, and their union daily being more intimate. Germany, formerly distrustful and deferential to the policy of St. Petersburg, has recovered independence of action. Austria will enter into an alliance and thus give her testimony to the justice of the war. Here stands the case.—Europe, reassured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander, in 1815, and of Nicholas to the present; now debates the danger which menaces it from the colossal power, which, by successive encroachments, embraces the North and centre of Europe, and which claims the exclusive navigation of two great seas, whence it is easy to launch forth its armies, and thence against civilization, its unbounded demands on the East have awakened Europe, and the invasion of the Prussians is enough to put arms in the hands of all with hate instance. France has an equal interest with England, to prevent Russia's aggression on extending itself indefinitely. For, to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean.

With the protection of God I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any one to disturb with impunity.

The English press is unanimous in praising the speech.

Report assign the command of the army of the East to Marshall S. Arnaud.

Abbe Lamennais is dead.

Russia demands that Prussia must close her ports nearest to Prussia against French and English ships.

The Prussians are not willing to accede to this.

Prussia has granted her officers in the Turkish service permission to remain.

SWEDEN. Russia demands of Sweden also that her ports shall be closed against English and French ships.

Reply not known.

DENMARK. England and France request Denmark to allow the allied fleet to lie at Kiel.

Reply not known.

SPAIN. An insurrection of a formidable character broke out at Saragossa. The insurgents for a considerable time held the castle and other strong positions. Brigadier Hore's regiment revolted. The Captain General attacked him with three columns of Infantry and some cannon. Hore was killed, but the insurgents retained the Castle that night.

Next day, losing courage, they retreated; the royal troops took possession of the city—Cavalry pursued the fugitives.

The city was placed under martial law. Madrid and the whole of the Province is placed in a state of siege.

The insurrection exploded prematurely. Concha is deeply implicated. Details are very obscure. Latest accounts say that the fugitives were joined by the garrison of Huessa and again made a stand.

merely distrustful and deferential to the policy of St. Petersburg, has recovered independence of action. Austria will enter into an alliance and thus give her testimony to the justice of the war. Here stands the case.—Europe, reassured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander, in 1815, and of Nicholas to the present; now debates the danger which menaces it from the colossal power, which, by successive encroachments, embraces the North and centre of Europe, and which claims the exclusive navigation of two great seas, whence it is easy to launch forth its armies, and thence against civilization, its unbounded demands on the East have awakened Europe, and the invasion of the Prussians is enough to put arms in the hands of all with hate instance. France has an equal interest with England, to prevent Russia's aggression on extending itself indefinitely. For, to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean.

With the protection of God I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any one to disturb with impunity.

The English press is unanimous in praising the speech.

Report assign the command of the army of the East to Marshall S. Arnaud.

Abbe Lamennais is dead.

Russia demands that Prussia must close her ports nearest to Prussia against French and English ships.

The Prussians are not willing to accede to this.

Prussia has granted her officers in the Turkish service permission to remain.

SWEDEN. Russia demands of Sweden also that her ports shall be closed against English and French ships.

Reply not known.

DENMARK. England and France request Denmark to allow the allied fleet to lie at Kiel.

Reply not known.

SPAIN. An insurrection of a formidable character broke out at Saragossa. The insurgents for a considerable time held the castle and other strong positions. Brigadier Hore's regiment revolted. The Captain General attacked him with three columns of Infantry and some cannon. Hore was killed, but the insurgents retained the Castle that night.

Next day, losing courage, they retreated; the royal troops took possession of the city—Cavalry pursued the fugitives.

The city was placed under martial law. Madrid and the whole of the Province is placed in a state of siege.

The insurrection exploded prematurely. Concha is deeply implicated. Details are very obscure. Latest accounts say that the fugitives were joined by the garrison of Huessa and again made a stand.

Reports say that Narvaez and Espartero are united and are the real masters of the crisis. A general insurrection is said to be probable.

Catalonia was quiet.

MARSHES. Liverpool.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs—Markets dull and declining throughout the week. Sellers willing to reduce 3/4 to 4/4 on wheat; 1s. 6/4 to 2s. on flour; 1s. to 2s. on Indian Corn.

Provisions—Pork brisk demand at full price. Tallow—Little doing at 64s. to 65s. Tea—Congo, taken to some extent, at 1s to 1s. 0 1/2.

Money—Baring reports money easy.—Consols move off at 91 1/4 to 91 3/4. Bell quotes a rise of one per cent. in United States six per cent. bonds.

Freights firm during the week, particularly to New York.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS!

By the arrival of the California Steamers at New York, we have dates from San Francisco to the 16th of February.

Twenty-four persons were lost by the upsetting of a boat in Virgin Bay. They were all from California, on their return home, many of them having large sums of money about them.

The commercial news is not more favourable than that received by the previous arrival. The reports from the mines were more favourable.

The Theatre and several other buildings at Placerville were burnt on the 30th January. Total loss about \$15,000.

Abner T. Pierce, accused of having committed forgeries to the amount of \$99,000 while engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars in Norwich, Connecticut, was arrested about the first of this month, but was subsequently discharged on habeas corpus, there being no requisition from the Governor of Connecticut to detain him.

During the fortnight there had been 110 arrivals of vessels at that port. Of these 14 were from American ports on the Atlantic, 8 of which were clippers; 25 were from foreign ports, of which 6 were from Europe and 3 from China; 10 were steamers, and 41 coasters.

The Chinese emigration had again commenced. In the three vessels from Hong Kong, 809 Celestials have arrived.

From OREGON.—The intelligence from Oregon is to the 31 of February. The cold had been very severe. The Columbia was obstructed by ice for more than a week, and during that time there was no communication with the country above Astoria. The Indians say that the weather in Oregon never was so cold before, and that the Americans were to blame for it.

A law has been passed prohibiting labor and public amusements on Sundays.

Further difficulties had occurred with the Indians of Coquille River. Some alleged

outrages by the redmen were avenged by a party of fifty miners, who attacked an Indian village, and killed sixteen of the aborigines. There has been but little communication with Oregon by reason of the cold.

The Governor appeared determined to enforce the strict observance of the United States laws relative to the intercourse with Indians.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22 1854.

By reference to our columns, it will be seen, that the Sheriff has appointed Friday the 30th of June next, for the purpose of holding a public meeting, to take into consideration the propriety of Incorporating this County.

THE REVENUE BILL.—From the published Debates in the House of Assembly, we learn that there was some sharp shooting, upon a motion of the Hon. Mr. Partelow, to strike out the one per cent loan duty off Breadstuffs. He stated that the funded debt of the Province, had been paid, and that this impost realized £11,000 annually, which together with the other reductions, he proposed, would amount to about £16,000—leaving them something about £170,000 per annum Revenue, a sum amply sufficient for the Public Service. We are happy to state that the Charlotte Members supported his motion. Capt. Robinson, declaring himself an out and out Free Trader. Several members opposed the measure, and upon a division there appeared yeas 19—nays 20; one member absent at the division, who it is well known would have voted for the motion. The matter is not decided yet, as a separate Bill is to be introduced embracing these and some other reductions in the Tariff.

MR. NEEDHAM has introduced in the House of Assembly a Bill to endow the Parish Schools with £10,000 annually in perpetuity, and one million acres of land, to be appropriated to each county in proportion to its relative number of schools.

WE have much pleasure in noticing that Capt. Robinson, one of the Representatives from this County, had manfully advocated the amendments proposed by the Law Commissioners, to the Municipal Act, and also that Flour—the food of the people, and other necessaries, now taxed, should be free from import duties. We have been carefully watching how the Members from Charlotte voted on all the popular questions, and in every case, we find the names of Robinson and Boyd, voting for popular rights. The electors will remember this, at the polls. Go on gentlemen, stick to your text, and the people will stick to you at the hustings.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the March number of this excellent Colonial Magazine. It contains a plate of Fashions for March, and a lithographic view of Fredericton, and at page 242 a letter press description of that city, with sketches of some of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The history of the War of 1812, and the Review of Abbott's Napoleon, are also continued, with a selection of entertaining and well written tales. The Editor's "Shanty," is as rich and amusing as usual.—Published by MacLear & Co., Toronto. \$3 per annum.

WE are indebted to Capt. Robinson, M.P., for copies of several published Reports. The Report of the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, for the past year, to which is appended that of Dr. Waddle, the Medical Superintendent. We are satisfied after reading the Doctor's report, that the Institution over which he presides, is well governed.

A FIRE took place in Fredericton, on Sunday last, which destroyed Thurgar's brick building (formerly Drake's). Also a barn, sheds, &c. owned by Mr. Treaswell Smith.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 14th. House in Committee on Mr. Earle's bill to prevent any person from voting at an election for members of the Assembly on Church property, Cemeteries, or property set apart for educational purposes. There was no objection to the bill, but some little discussion about the details. Bill passed.

The House then went in Committee on Ways and Means of raising a Revenue. Mr. Partelow opened the discussion by moving a resolution to appoint a select Committee to frame a Revenue Bill; he proposed to abolish the duties on flour, meal, molasses, and coals; and also repeal the Loan tax of one per cent. To this Mr. Bosford moved an amendment to re-negotiate the old Revenue Law for one year. A long and interesting discussion took place, which was not terminated at a late hour, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

March 15th. The House was occupied this morning in hearing Mr. Gilbert at the Bar against giving power to any Corporation to take away private property. The young Lawyer with an attention to by the House and Gallery with an attention which proves to be a demonstration that everything having a bearing on public affairs is receiving the best attention of the representatives of the people.

Mr. Partelow's resolution to remove all duties from Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Molasses and Coals, was lost, 20 to 19. The revenue is to be continued for another year.—[New Brunswick.]

March 16. House again engaged with Law Report—fourteen chapters passed without much debate.

Supply the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Bill passed to increase the capital stock of the South Bay Boom Company.

Committee consisting of Scoullar, Attorney General, Harding, Smith and Barberie, met tomorrow to take into consideration European and North American Railway Bill amendments, and Gilbert's Petition.

March 17. Temperance petitions were presented to-day, said to contain about 20,000 names. It being St. Patrick's day, members were not desirous of performing much work, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Our respected Fredericton Correspondent's letter did not reach us, until our paper was ready for the Press. It will be attended to in our next.

To-day, the Temperance petitions were presented in the House of Assembly. One by Mrs. English from F. W. Winslow and others in the County of Carleton, containing 975, and another by Mr. Scoullar, from Stephen Wiggins and others, with twenty thousand and fifty signatures.—Fredericton Reporter.

WE are sorry to learn, by private telegram, that no Legislative aid will be given towards establishing a line of Screw Steamers from this port to Liverpool.—[St. John Freeman.]

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.—We observe in the New York Railway Journal, an advertisement from Mr. Ross of St. John, calling for tenders to build the Branch line between Shediac and the Bend—to be handed in early next month. Since it has come to this, the only practical way of building Railroads, are much surprised that tenders are not also invited for other portions of the road as well. Indeed, we cannot understand why the whole line from St. John to the Bend should not be put under immediate contract. It is true a number of men have been employed upon the road—about five miles out—this winter; but that is not exactly the thing. We shall expect to see several hundred men so engaged, on the opening of clear weather.—Morning News.

MR. PERLEY'S Lecture on Tuesday evening was in good keeping with his general character as an extempore speaker,—that is, it was a beautiful, chaste, faultless specimen of composition. Mr. Perley's education, manners, and knowledge of the world are much in his favour; but he is also possessed of an easy and natural style of address, which few persons within our knowledge have had the good fortune to acquire. Beyond its style, there was much valuable information in this Lecture. He gave graphic descriptions of the Lakes, Rivers, and Railroads of Canada; and if time had allowed we have no doubt that the resources of the learned lecturer could have supplied his audience with much more valuable information.

Having said so much we cannot let the subject pass without remarking upon the real, Saint Johnic manner in which Mr. Perley treated the subject of Railroads in New Brunswick. Although lecturing in Fredericton, he never once alluded to the projected Railroad to this city; nor did he name the St. Andrews Line, although several miles of it are in actual operation—pointing too in the direction of that great country which formed the subject of his lecture.

Mr. Perley's plan ran thus, as described on a large map or diagram:—He commenced at Halifax, and traced a line to the Head of Petitcodiac—a line which by the way the Nova Scotians have not adopted. From thence he marked its course to Miramichi, as partly surveyed last season. Thence he continued it by the imaginary line laid down by Major Robinson; and not to be made by the British Government, via the Gulf Shore to Quebec. Thence again he continued it by the St. Lawrence, as already made in some of its sections, to its connections with the American Lines in the West;—then to Portland in the State of Maine, to Bangor, to Calais, to St. John, (?) and to Shediac.

When a child, we recollect an old riddle which ran thus:— "It goes round the wood, and round the wood, and never goes into the wood."

Such precisely was the plan adopted by Mr. Perley. In accordance with the Jacksonian plan, he "went round the Province, and never went into the Province." He paid vast attention to the borders, but none to the interior of the country. The subject is not however yet exhausted, and at some future period, we Frederictonians may claim Mr. Perley's promise of another Lecture, in which perhaps we may be informed of our own identity.

The Hon. Judge Wilmot will lecture next Tuesday evening on "Russia."—[Fredericton Reporter.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING received a Petition signed by upwards of fifty resident French-Deers and Householders, paying rates upon Property, of this County, a copy of which is subjoined, together with the names of the signers thereof, praying that a Public Meeting may be called, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of Incorporating the County of Charlotte, in conformity with the Act for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province:—

I do hereby call a

PUBLIC MEETING.

to be held in the County Court House at St. Andrews, on

FRIDAY the 30th day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking the prayer of the said Petition into consideration; and I do hereby also give Notice to all concerned, to govern themselves accordingly.

Copy of Petition, and Signers' Names thereto:—

To THOMAS JONES, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte.

Sir, Whereas "An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province," passed by the Legislature on the 30th April 1851, and was specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 7th day of August following:—

Now therefore, we the undersigned, resident French-Deers and Householders, of the County, paying rates upon Property, pray that on as early a day as practicable, a Public Meeting be called, at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of Incorporating the County of Charlotte in conformity with the said Act.

James Boyd, John Balson, M. S. Hannah, Robert Eastman, John Little, Charles E. Snell, Walter Snell, Thomas Wren, Thomas Coak, A. W. Smith, Hebert H. H. David Polley, Alex. T. Paul, Wm. Book, Horace P. Ames, The Edwin Odell, Garaby Morrison, John Wilson J. C. P. Henry Frye, J. Donahue, Robt. Alexander, J. W. Chandler, John Bradford, Geo. S. Gimmier, Joseph Wilson, W. H. Mowat, John A. Young, David Mowat, Thomas Alton, Thomas B. Wilson, F. H. Todd, Alexander Watson, Z. Chipman, A. H. Hill, David Upton, A. H. Thompson, John McAdam, Joseph Andrews, Henry Webber, Wm. W. Grammer, A. H. Thompson, Lawrence Ryder Jr, John Bolton, Francis Beck, William Thompson, Thomas Symonds, Thomas Veazy, John G. L. Turner, James Marchie, George S. Hill, John Ludgate, Richard Turner Sen, Angus McCallum, Elias Foster, Achd. McCallum J. P. Abram Hanson, Duncan McFarlan, Hiram Turner, David Cockburn, David Hanson, Wilfrid Pomeroy, Elph at Hanson, Richard Dyer, Josiah Anderson, John Cockburn, Otis Turner, William Boyd, Peter Dow, John Boyd, Richd. Turner Junr, Peter McCallum, William Boyd Junr, Gordon McKay, David Crichton, James E. Turner, Robert M. Todd, Patrick Curran, M. A. Daly, Hugh Temple, Charles F. Stewart, James Bowes, William Annett, George H. Izzy, Daniel T. Scott, Joshua Hill, Henry McMan, Patrick McCall, James Cannady, John Austin, Jacob Haley, Brook Milberry, Nathaniel Muncy, Stephen Harmon, Geo. F. Todd, Wilfrid Sheagan, William Robinson, Murdock McLean, Allen McDonald, Levi Albot, E. S. Smith, Archibald McDonald, T. Wilder, William J. Lowden, Robert Butten, H. S. McAllister, Samuel Perkins, Svm. S. Cilley, Thomas Gilmore, Patrick Neligan, Stephen Hill, Samuel Smith, John Fernbach, James McCann, M. Andrew Archibald, Patrick Roy, Stephen Perkins, Thos B. Casmell, James Albee Jun, Thomas School, Samuel Baier.

Given under my Hand, at my Office, in St. Andrews, this 20th day of March, 1854.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Valuable Property for SALE.

Will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday the 25th day of April next, at noon, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of by private sale,

THE Houses and Lots, on Water Street in the Town of St. Andrews, now occupied by Charles O'Neil and Miles S. Hannah, with the Property in the rear extending to the Harbour, on which is the Foundry, the occupation of Alexander Watson.

Also, a Half Lot with House thereon near the Railway, now occupied by Jacob Theron.

For terms and further particulars, apply at the Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews, 14th March, 1854.

20th

The Subac prices the per ware among

60 Bags of 25 cts to 50 cts

16 " Bes

20 Boxes of 25 Bags of 15 Tons of 40 Bunde

2 " Hill's with a great Hardware in 2 Tons of 1 1-2 do. 1 1-4 do.

9 Hds. of 3 Casks of 2 Brs. lat

Grand Mar

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R. E. SMITH have consent course of in

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M. on Tues

P. S. Pe

please make 1854.

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REMAI

Alcock Hol

Barton Joh

Burns Wm.

Colic Eliza

Craig Will

Clark Miel

Canerly Cl

Connolly A

Cassidy J

Calbert J

Dansmore J

Day Timoty

Doherty Pt

Edger Alie

Fenton Ja

Feneaghy,

Graham D.

Gipson Ma

Graham Is

Glaker Joh

Hagerty H

Hickey G.

Heal Jame

Hall John,

Irwin Rut

Johnson J

Johnson J

Judge Ch

Keefe W

Lambert I

McEneaney

McKenna

Merrison,

Persons say adve

At

## &lt;

**NOTICE.**

A Petition signed by resident Freeholders... in the names of the... that a Public Meeting... the purpose of taking... Charlotte, in con-... the establishment... in this Province... call on... MEETING... City Court House at... on... day of JUNE next... reason, for the pur-... of the said Petition... id do hereby also... concerned, to govern... and Signers' Names... ONES, Esquire, County of Charlotte.

Act to provide for the... the Legislative... and was specially... ally enacted by an... (Council), dated the... following: he undersigned, resi-... Householders, of the... upon Property, pray... as practicable, a... died, at the County... purpose of taking into... of the operation of... to conform with... Act.

John Baleson  
Robert Eastman  
Charles E. Snell  
Thomas Wren  
A. W. Smith  
David Polley  
Wm. Boak  
Thos. Elymer Odell  
John Wilson J. C. P.  
J. W. Gibson  
J. W. Chandler  
Geo. S. Grimmer  
W. H. Mowat  
David Mowat  
Thomas B. Wilson  
Alexander Wilson  
A. U. Hill  
A. H. Thompson  
Joseph Andrews  
W. W. Grimmer  
Lawrence Ryder Jr.  
Francis Beck  
Thos. Symonds  
John G. L. Ormer  
George S. Hill  
Richard Turner Sen  
Elias Foster  
Hiram Hanson  
Abner Turner  
David Hanson  
Elph at Hanson  
Josiah Anderson  
Otis Turner  
Peter Dow  
Richard Turner Junr  
William Boye Junr  
David Critchton

Henry Wade  
Daniel Hartman  
Wm. E. McAlister  
John C. Weatherly  
John McLeod  
John Hill  
John Curran  
George H. Estey  
Michel Barrett  
Henry Heninger  
John Eastman  
Patrick McCourt  
John Monaghan  
Daniel Coughlin  
D. A. McAlister  
Eustes Church  
J. el Whitney  
William Sheehan  
Murdoch McLean  
Levi Albot  
Archibald McDonald  
William J. Lowden  
H. S. McAlister  
Sam. S. Gilley  
Patrick Neligan  
Samuel Smith  
Patrick McCann  
James Roy  
Thos. B. Carmell  
Thomas School.

my Hand, at my Office,  
this 20th day of  
54.  
THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Property for  
SALE.  
Auction on Tuesday the  
April next, at noon, on  
it, if not previously  
of by private sale.

Houses and Lots on Water  
tree in the Town of Sali-  
now, occupied by Charles  
and Miles S. Hinnah, with the  
extending to the Harbour, on  
the occupation of Alex-  
a with House thereon near the  
pied by Jacob Porter.  
Other particulars, apply at the  
BASE.  
13 March, 1854.

**20th March 1854.**

The Subscriber offers for sale at reduced  
prices the remainder of his stock of Hard-  
ware among which are the following  
60 Bags Deck Spikes assorted from 3  
inch to 8 inch.  
25 do Fine cut Ross nails assorted.  
16 do Best Hoops and Ox-nails assorted.  
20 Boxes sheet tin assorted.  
25 Bags shot assorted.  
15 Tons Pig Iron.  
40 Bundles sheet iron.  
2 "Hills" Warranted axles together  
with a great variety of other articles in the  
Hardware line. ALSO.  
2 Tons C Gunpowder.  
1 1/2 do F. F. do.  
1 1/4 do London and Liverpool white  
paint.  
9 Hhds. Baled and Raw Oil.  
3 Casks Whiting.  
2 Brns. Lamp black &c. &c.  
J. W. STREET.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons are hereby forbidden to erect any  
fences, or otherwise to trespass upon  
that portion of the flats adjoining the Northern  
and Western part of Whitehead Island, extending  
as far North as the middle of the passage between  
said Island and a loney's Island, and as far East  
as Peter Brown's Wear, as in the event of their so  
doing, they will be prosecuted at law.  
G. B. FRANKLAND  
W. W. FRANKLAND  
Grand Manan, March 10, 1854.

**Mathematical & Drafting  
CLASS.**

R. E. SMITH, B.A. and W. J. CROSBIE  
have consented, by particular request, to give a  
course of instruction on the above mentioned sub-  
jects, should a sufficient number of pupils pre-  
sent themselves. The studies comprehended will  
consist of Geometry, Mensuration, Algebra, Trigo-  
nometry, Navigation—a knowledge of Vulgar and  
Decimal Fractions; surveying, drafting pens, and  
the general principles of Engineering.  
Terms—£2 10s per qr., half payable in ad-  
vance. Hours of attendance, from 7 1/2 to 9 P.  
M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
P. S. Persons wishing to become pupils will  
please make application before Friday March 24,  
1854.

**LIST OF LETTERS**

REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office,  
15th March 1854.  
Alcock John, Morrison Robert,  
Bacon John, McLeod Sarah,  
Baird John, McFarlane Amangias,  
Bain Wm. M. D., McNeil Elizabeth,  
Cole Eliza, McDonald John,  
Craig William, McNeill James,  
Clark Michael, McVicar John,  
Canery Charles, O'Brien Dennis,  
Cassidy Michael, Quinn Thomas B.,  
Cassidy Benjamin M., Rollins Wm. A.,  
Colebert John, Robertson Sarah,  
Donnan Robert, Ryan Margaret,  
Day Timothy, Reed James,  
Doherty Patrick, Kasnyard Phineas,  
Edger Alice, Robertson Sen. G.,  
Fenton James, Smith James,  
Fenningham James, Stinson John & Mary,  
Graham David, Smith Thomas,  
Gipson Mary, Sheahan Catherine,  
Graham Isabella B., Studman Billy,  
Glecker John A., Stone Joseph,  
Hagerty Healy, Speck John,  
Hickey Catherine, Scullion James 2,  
Hall John, Seal George,  
Irwin Ruth B., Thompson William,  
Johnson Caroline N., Tyrrell William,  
Johnson Thomas H., Tracy William,  
Judge Charles, Traves Thos.,  
Kelly James, Taylor Peter,  
Kennedy Thomas, Wilson William 2,  
Keefe William, Walter John,  
Lambert Elizabeth J., Wheeler Thomas,  
Metcalf Anthony, Wiley Sarah,  
McKenna Hugh, Wilkenson William,  
McGowan Ann.  
Persons calling for any of the above will please  
say advertised.  
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

**TO LET.**

And Possession given 1st of May.  
THAT neat and commodious Cottage,  
opposite the Court House, occupied  
at present by Mr. R. E. Smith.  
For terms apply to  
MARGARET ADDERLY,  
March 8, 1854.

**FLOUR &c.**

Ex.—Utica from Boston—just received.  
60 Bbls. superfine flour.  
10 Do. Rye do.  
10 Bundles printing paper (Royal).  
J. W. STREET.  
7th March 1854.

**Flour, Meal, & Molasses.**

—“On Consignment.”—  
Ex.—Utica from Boston, to arrive—  
95 Bbls. Canada FLOUR.  
50 Bbls. fresh ground Corn Meal.  
18 Tierces Molasses.  
Will be sold low from the vessel when land-  
ing.  
W. WHITLOCK  
St. Andrews, 1st March, 1854.

**NOTICE.**

HEREBY forbid all persons purchasing, or in  
anywise interfering with the piece of Land  
advertised as Sheriff's sale, lying between the  
road leading to St. Andrews and the Waweg riv-  
er, extending from the first rocky point below  
the bridge near the mills to the Ross (so called),  
excepting one acre sold to Abernathy, and also a  
building now a lath machine, formerly a carding  
machine, with the privilege of drawing water  
from the pond for the same; it being bequeathed  
to my wife Sarah and her heirs, by her father,  
the late Samuel Conick in his will, and Mrs. Sarah  
Conick has no interest or claim, or pretends to  
have in the same.  
April 10, 1854. JAMES M'KENNY.

**WINTER OVERCOATS.**

The Largest, Cheapest and best assorted  
Stock of  
Winter Over Coats  
Ever Exhibited in New Brunswick, is now  
READY FOR INSPECTION,  
AT THE  
**WOOLEN HALL.**  
In Fildot Cloths,  
In Whitney Beavers,  
In Reversible BEAVERS,  
In West of England BEAVERS,  
In Arctic Beavers,  
In Double Milled Paisian Beavers,  
In Napoleon MIXTURES,  
In Venetian CLOTHS,  
In Canada CLOTHS,  
In Wolf CLOTHS.

All of the very Best Quality—imported direct  
from the Manufacturers.  
AND SELECTED BY A. SKILLEN,  
FOR THE  
WOOLEN HALL,  
WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING  
Prince William Street,  
St. John, Nov. 23.

**JAMES CHRISTIE.**

Merchant and Practical Tailor,  
of many years experience in London and the principal  
Towns of Great Britain and America, respec-  
tfully intimates to the Inhabitants of St. An-  
drews, that he will upon that shop presently occu-  
pied by Mr. F. Waddell, early in April, where he  
will carry on the above business, in all its branches,  
introducing all the newest and most approved  
styles in Gentlemen's dress, as worn by the lead-  
ing fashionables in London, Paris, and America.

**HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO  
LET.**

ON Saturday the 15th day of April next  
at 12 o'clock noon on the premises for  
public auction, if not disposed of by private sale  
will be sold or let, the House in Water Street, owned  
by Edward Conway and at present in the occupa-  
tion of Mr. William Balleine.  
Apply to  
J. W. STREET.  
Feb. 22, 1854.

**EMIGRATION.**

SAINT JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF  
PACKET SHIPS.  
PERSONS desirous of having their  
friends brought out from Eng-  
land, Ireland, or Scotland, can arrange  
for, and receive Passage Tickets for  
the Packet Ships leaving Liverpool on the 5th  
and 20th of each Month, by applying to  
J. & R. REED.  
St. John, Nov. 24th, 1853.

**NOTICE.**

MESSRS JAMES SYKES & Co. hereby  
give notice, that they will not hold them-  
selves responsible for any Goods &c. &c. ordered  
either verbally, or in writing, by any one in their  
employ, unless ordered by Mr. John Brookfield,  
Mr. George W. King, or Mr. Thomas Watt,  
Fredericton Road Station,  
24th February, 1854.

**TO LET,**

And Possession given 1st of May.  
THAT large and commodious Dwel-  
ling House and premises, at  
Corner of Parr and King Streets, re-  
cently occupied by V. King. The  
House has been thoroughly papered  
and painted, and put in good repair, and is admirably  
adapted for a general private residence. The  
Sheds, Barns, &c. are well fitted up and an excel-  
lent garden is also attached to the premises. For  
terms &c. please apply at the  
STANDARD OFFICE.  
Feb. 1, 1854.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

100 ACRES of finely timbered Land, 27  
miles from Town, on the St. An-  
drews and Quebec Railroad.  
A NEW Cottage delightfully situated on the  
Commons, with 18 acres of Land, only a mile  
from Town.  
Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.  
February 1, 1854.

**Crown Land Office, Feb 17, 1854.**

FIVE Year's Lease of the right to  
cut Grass on the vacant Wild Mea-  
dows on the Chipewicook Lakes and  
branches between the Little Digdigwash  
and Pirate Brooks, will be offered for sale  
by Public Auction at this Office, on Wed-  
nesday the 22nd day of March next, at  
noon.  
Upset price, £7 10s. per annum; but  
subject to any applications which may be  
made to buy Land for actual settlement.  
R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

**HERNBERN HOTEL NOTICE.**

The subscriber wishes to call the  
attention of his numerous friends and the  
travelling public to this establishment,  
which, for cheap and comfortable Boarding  
and choice Liquors, is not surpassed by  
any in the city.  
N. B.—A Free Cold Lunch will be re-  
ady every day at 11 o'clock, of which our  
friends and patrons are welcome to partake.  
OYSTERS and Hot Mutton Pies  
always on hand.  
JAMES NETHERY.  
St. John, February 20.

**NOTICE.**

The Partnership of Wilson & Bolton ter-  
minating, the subscriber will carry on busi-  
ness at Chamcook, in his own name.  
T. B. WILSON.  
Jan. 11, 1854.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

A TABLE of the Days and Hours on which MAILS for the United Kingdom will be closed at this  
Office.

Mails Close in St. Andrews	Route by which the MAILS are forwarded	PACKET	Port and date of Sail- ing	Destination
Wednesday Mar. 1, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York Mar. 4	Liverpool
Saturday " 4, 4 A.M.	New York	British	New York " 8	Liverpool
Wednesday " 8, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 11	Shampon
Sunday " 12, 9 A.M.	Hull	British	Boston " 15	Liverpool
Wednesday " 15, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 18	Liverpool
Saturday " 18, 4 A.M.	New York	British	New York " 22	Liverpool
Wednesday " 22, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 25	Shampon
Sunday " 26, 9 A.M.	Hull	British	New York " 29	Liverpool
Wednesday " 29, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York Apr 1	Liverpool
Saturday Apr. 1, 4 A.M.	New York	British	New York " 5	Liverpool

N. B.—Letters and Papers to be forwarded through the United States, when, or by the British or  
the United States lines of Packets, must be specially addressed "via United States," or "via New  
York," otherwise they will be forwarded by the Halifax Route.  
If Letters and Newspapers will be forwarded if posted within thirty minutes after the hours appoint-  
ed, on payment of a fee of sixpence each for Letters, and one penny each for Newspapers.  
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.  
Post Office, St. Andrews.



**CROWN LAND OFFICE.**

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands  
will be offered for sale by Public Auction,  
on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at noon,  
by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, ac-  
cording to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and  
no sale on credit will be made to any person who  
is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.  
(Purchasers will not be allowed to interfere with  
the right to cut timber or other lumber on the Tim-  
ber Berths at present advertised, until the first day  
of May next.)  
No person is allowed to hold more than one  
hundred acres payable by instalments.)

**By Deputy Mahood, at St. Andrews.**

59 acres, lot 13, block 6, Saint Patrick, D. Me.  
Farlane.  
100 acres, lot 4, block 15, with Island in front,  
west of Magdalen River, J. Lee improved.  
60 acres, lot 8 west, McDougall's Lake Stream,  
W. Murdoch.  
R. D. WILMOT,  
Sur. Gen.

**ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL  
LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,  
1854.**

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under—  
Ships Captains Tonnage To sail  
Joseph Tarratt, Prichard, 942 5th January  
Liberia, Cruickshank, 875 5th February  
Middleton, Moran, 990 20th Ditto  
John Barbour, Marshall, 990 5th March  
David Fleming, Nichols, 1425 20th do  
John Bannerman, Robertson, 1200 5th April  
Joseph Tarratt, Prichard, 942 20th do  
Imperial, Moran, 1270 5th May  
Liberia, Cruickshank, 875 20th do  
Euodia, Doane, 1015 5th June.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail  
remarkably fast, are spacious, and well fitted up  
for the service, and will be dispatched punctually on the  
days appointed.  
They are commanded by men of the greatest ex-  
perience and nautical skill, and no expense or ex-  
erting will be spared to make this line efficient in  
every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance  
of Goods and Passengers.  
The accommodations for Passengers are superi-  
or, either in the Cabin, Poop, or Stowage.  
Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are respec-  
tfully solicited.  
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to  
Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co., Orange  
Court, Castle Street, or at St. John, to  
J. & R. REED.  
Feb. 15, 1854.

**STOVES, TEA,**

The Subscriber has received by late arri-  
vals from New York and Boston:

70 Stoves, consisting of  
COOKING STOVES, of several varieties  
FRANKLIN FURNACE,  
EIGHT CYLINDER, &c.  
Also, 10 chests Souchong & Oolong TEA.  
A good assortment of GROCERIES,  
Solar Oil, Burning Fluid, Turpentine and  
Varnish, Fluid and Oil Lamps & Lanterns,  
Fluid safety Lamps, Tumblers,  
Custard Cups, Jelly Moulds, Tubs,  
Pails, Mats, Chairs, &c.  
Also, a good assortment of BOOTS,  
SHOES and Rubbers.  
ROBERT KER.

**JOHN LITTLE'S  
LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,**

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends,  
that he has taken the shop next the Post Office,  
where he has just received, from New York,  
CASES containing a splendid assortment of  
Ladies', Misses', and Children's  
**BOOTS & SHOES**,  
of the best manufactures in the United States,  
Domestic Work.  
The Subscriber calls attention to his Gentle-  
man's Dress Boots, made under his own super-  
vision, also to his Men's and Youth's Boots  
suitable for Town or Country. Women and  
Girl's House Slippers; Children's Boot and Shoes  
of various styles. For sale wholesale or retail.  
Oct. 4, 1853. J. LITTLE.  
ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.  
NOTICE.  
In consequence of the completion of the heavier  
portion of the Works, up to the point of cross-  
ing the new Fredericton Road, about half a mile  
below Wilson's Tavern, Messrs. James Sykes &  
Co. beg to state, that all accounts are required to  
be furnished; and will be paid, at their office  
Nov 22, mber 1853. GEO. W. KING.

**SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**

On SATURDAY the 22d APRIL next,  
at 12 o'clock, noon, the Subscriber  
will offer for sale on the premises,  
(unless previously disposed of  
at private sale),  
That pleasantly situated COTTAGE,  
with the land attached, at the Western  
end of the Town, on Water street, known  
as the Springgate property  
W. WHITLOCK,  
Auctioneer.  
St. Andrews, 4  
Feb. 1, 1854.

**NOTICE.**

In consequence of the death of my brother,  
Frederic Augustus Babcock, the firm of F.  
A. Babcock & Co., has been dissolved, the busi-  
ness of said Firm will be settled by me as sur-  
viving partner. All persons having any legal de-  
mands against the late firm, are requested to hand  
them in for adjustment, and all indebted are re-  
quested to make immediate payment to me or my  
agent at my office in St. Andrews.  
ALBERT S. BABCOCK.  
Jan. 9, 1854.

**HOLLANDS GIN.**

Ex JOHN BARBOUR, from Liverpool via "St.  
John."  
22 Hhds "best" Pale Geneva.  
16 Pipes do direct from Rotterdam via New  
York.  
(For sale in Bond.)  
J. W. STREET.  
Jan. 25, 1854.

**CONFECTIONARY STORE,**

WATER STREET, ST. ANDREWS.  
THE subscriber respectfully intimates to the  
Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has  
taken the shop lately occupied by A. Y. Pater-  
son, next Mr. Clarke's, and will keep constant-  
ly for sale a varied assortment of CONFECTION-  
ERY, which he will warrant equal to any in  
the Province, consisting of, in part—  
Lozenges, in great variety of colours and fla-  
vours.  
Peppermint, Acid, Lemon, Barley Sugar,  
Rosebud, and Ginnamon Drops.  
Almonds, Sugar Plums, Confit:  
Barley Sugar, Cream, Almond, Cinnamon, Le-  
mon, and Horchound Candy.  
Enveloped Sweets, superior Syrups,  
and Tuffs.  
Fruit during the season.  
Spruce, Ginger, and Root Beer.  
Hot Coffee, Tea, and Fresh Milk.  
The undersigned trusts by at-  
tention to business to receive a share of patron-  
age.  
WM. INGRAM.  
St. Andrews, June 1, 1853.

**Watches &c.**

THE Subscriber has just received an assort-  
ment of  
WATCHES,  
JEWELLERY,  
Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware, Cut-  
lery, Guns, Pistols, Counter Scales, Lanterns  
Whips, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c., together with  
a large assortment of other Goods too numerous  
to particularize.  
Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery, clean-  
ed and repaired, &c. &c.  
GEORGE F. STICKNEY,  
St. Andrews Oct. 24, 1853.—1m.

**WILLIAM BABCOCK,**

Administrator.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1853. 3m

**Notice.**

ALL persons having any demands a-  
gainst the estate of Frederick Au-  
gustus Babcock, Merchant, late of St. An-  
drews, deceased, are requested to present the  
same duly attested within three months  
from the date hereof; and all those indebted  
to said estate, will make immediate pay-  
ment to  
WILLIAM BABCOCK,  
Administrator.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1853. 3m

**SUGAR**—Ex Utica from Boston  
10 hhd's prime quality  
SUGAR  
For sale by  
J. W. STREET.  
Aug. 17, 1853.

**REMOVAL.**

HAS removed to Mr. Thomas Watt's cottage  
opposite the Brewery.  
Office in same building,—entrance south end.  
Nov 22, mber 1853. GEO. W. KING.

**CROWN LAND OFFICE, Dec 9, 1853.**

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a  
Licence of Occupation for the year  
1854, of the Island called "Chapel's Folly,"  
near La Pote, Parish of St. George, County  
of Charlotte, will be offered for sale, at Public  
Auction by Deputy Mahood, at Saint  
Andrews, on the 7th day of February next,  
at noon.  
Upset price ten pounds, and the whole  
amount to be paid down at the instant of  
sale.  
(Sw) R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

**Now Publishing  
By JOHN TALLIS & CO. OF LONDON,  
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE LATE  
Duke of Wellington;**

By Lieut. Col. Williams (a Companion in  
Arms of His Grace).  
Comprising the Campaigns and Battle-  
Fields of Wellington and his Comrades,  
the Political Life of the Duke and his  
Contemporaries, and a detailed account  
of England's Battles by Sea and Land,  
from the commencement of the Great  
French Revolution to the present time,  
interspersed with Anecdotes, Personal  
Incidents, and Adventures, &c.  
ADDRESS.  
The earthly career of Arthur Duke  
Wellington has closed; one of the greatest  
men of the nineteenth century, the fore-  
most military commander of any age, has  
paid the debt of nature. The time has now  
arrived for giving to the world a History  
of the Great Captain—of the Events of his  
Life and Times—a life marked by patrio-  
tism, ability and honour, and events the greatest  
which have ever agitated the civilized  
world, and whose influence will be felt  
upon society till the end of time. Such a  
work must appeal to the best and proudest  
feelings in the heart of every Briton—the  
glory of his country, the honour of its name  
and position among the nations—may his  
own existence as a freeman, are recorded  
and engraven in the annals of the "well-  
fought fields," and "the deadly imminent  
breaches, the immortal battles and the glorious  
sieges in which Wellington and his  
Companions in-arms gathered unflinching  
lance, placed their country's honour and  
renown on the highest pinnacle of fame and  
glory, and tore the victor's wreath from the  
brows of heroes decorated with the trophies  
of Italy, Egypt, and Germany.

To supply such a desideratum in Eng-  
lish literature, the publishers of The Life  
and Times of the Duke of Wellington have  
determined to produce a book which shall  
present to the reader, not only the dry  
detail which a mere biographical sketch  
would afford, but a comprehensive work,  
embracing the contemporaneous history of  
the period; exhibiting the circumstances  
which brought about the great events in  
which the Duke and his contemporaries  
were engaged, and giving to the reader a  
connected narrative of the lives and actions  
of the Warriors and Statesmen of the nine-  
teenth century; and this from the pen of  
one who was a companion in arms of the  
great hero, and participated with him in  
many a well-fought field.  
In order to carry out their views, the Pub-  
lishers have determined that the work shall  
be profusely illustrated by Portraits of the  
Warriors and Statesmen of the last half  
century who have shed a lustre upon the  
history of their country; also representations  
of the most important engagements by  
sea and land from the period of 1780 till  
1852; so that the work, when finished, shall  
form an Illustrated Gallery of the Naval and  
Military Exploits of England.  
It has been well said, "Character is the  
true strength of nations; true glory their  
best inheritance. When the time shall  
come that the British heart no longer throb  
at the names of Crescy, Poitiers, Agin-  
court, Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde,  
Malplaque; of Talavera, Salamanca, Tou-  
louse, Waterloo—the last glory of the  
British Empire will be struck." The pro-  
motion and elevation of national spirit and  
feeling is therefore the duty and interest  
of every true and loyal son of England.  
May Heaven inspire the hearts of every  
one of us with that spirit and feeling.

Conditions of Publication.—The work  
will be issued on the 1st and 15th of every  
month, in Paris at ls. 3d. and Divisions  
handsomely bound at 9s. 4d. printed on Im-  
perial 8vo. double columns, each part will  
be embellished by two highly finished steel  
Engravings, and will contain 32 pages of  
letter press. A beautiful steel Engraving,  
13 by 19 inches, the storming of Seringapa-  
tam, the first victory in which the late Duke  
of Wellington was engaged in India, to  
every subscriber to the work.  
GEO. GAY,  
Agent.

**FOR SALE.**

The substantial and well found schr. "Prince  
Albert" 26 Tons new measurement and 26 old  
measurement will be sold on favourable terms ap-  
ply to  
JOHN ALEXANDER,  
Bryce's Wharf,  
St. Andrews, Jan. 25th, 1854.

**MOSES KETHRO,  
Hair Cutter & Wig Maker**

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants  
of Saint Andrews, and vicinity, that he has  
commenced business in the above line, and would  
be thankful for their patronage.  
Shop sign of the "Vell," on the Market Wharf,  
next W. McClean's.  
\*No business done on Sundays.  
St. Andrews, December 7, 1853.

