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[Vol. 15

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

FIRST SECTION—ST. ANDREWS TO WOODSTOCK.
Capital £180,000 sterling, divided into two classes, A and B, each of which comprises 4,000 shares of £20 each.
Deposit £2 per share.

[The Class A has distinct and separate advantages, and is exclusively reserved for shareholders in England; the Class B is set apart for allocation in the Colony, where the greater part has been already subscribed for.]

LONDON BOARD OF CORRESPONDENCE.

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The Right Hon. the Lord Ashburton,
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John Rodger, Esq., Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews.
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BANKERS.

The Bank of British North America, and Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills & Co., Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Goodwin, Partridge, Williams, and Edwards, 37, Walbrook.

SECRETARY.

William Bridges, Esq.

The London Board of Correspondence of this Company, having received a communication from Earl Grey, that, at the first Council, the Royal Assent would be given to the several Acts of the Legislature and Government of New Brunswick, conferring additional privileges and pecuniary advantages on the Company generally, and more exclusively on the section of it termed Class A, feel much pleasure in announcing this gratifying conclusion to their recent arduous exertions, and that they are in consequence in a position to allot the remaining unappropriated shares in Class A.

As the fullest information will be afforded on application to the Secretary, at the temporary Offices of the Company, No. 37, Walbrook, London, the Board will not in this advertisement enter into a detail of the various circumstances which have combined to place them in a position so far superior to that of any other public Company. They will merely state the inducements which the Company now offer to those who desire to embark their capital in Class A.

Until the opening of the first section of the line, which is expected will take place in the latter part of the year 1849, 6 per cent. on deposits and calls will be paid half-yearly, at the Company's Offices in London, to the Class A shareholders. After the opening of the first section, a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. is guaranteed to Class A by an Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council, and which directs the necessary sum to be paid during a period of 25 years, out of the public revenues of the province.

In addition to this, a differential duty of 1 per cent. has been made over to Class A by Class B in New Brunswick, which will secure to the Class A a certain minimum dividend of 7 per cent. during that time.

And on the expiration of the 25 years, the produce of the line will be set apart until a sum equal to 7 per cent. on the capital of the Class A shareholders has been paid to them.

Moreover, after the shareholders in New Brunswick have received a similar dividend of 7 per cent., an equal division of surplus profits will then take place.

The existing traffic, which has been ascertained from authentic sources, is sufficient, at one-third of the present charge, to pay upwards of 20 per cent. on the capital; and it is probable that an enormous

increase of the traffic must take place, for which no allowance has been made, nor has the sum of £62,000 per annum, at present paid for the transmission of the mails, been taken into calculation. It is obvious, therefore, that the 7 per cent. guarantee in perpetuity will prove merely nominal; seeing also that to afford a dividend of 7 per cent. upon half the capital, 3 1/2 per cent. need only be produced upon the whole.

These are certain guaranteed advantages offered to capitalists in England, who eventually will also be entitled to share surplus profits with the Class B. It may therefore be as well briefly to allude to the position and prospects of the line.

The Company was incorporated for the purpose of connecting the Canadas with the Atlantic; and complete plans and sections of the line having been prepared at the cost of the Government, the preliminary expenses have been quite insignificant.

A free grant of a belt of land, 400 feet in width, has been ceded as a site for the railroad, for the whole extent of the Crown territory through which it passes, with additional blocks, 500 feet long and 300 feet wide, at each station; together with all the timber and materials, the property of the Crown, requisite for the construction of the railroad, and 20,000 acres of unlocated territory, with frontage to the railroad, to be held by the Company in fee simple; and also the right of making branch lines through any portion of the province of New Brunswick, without the necessity of obtaining fresh legislative powers, and with similar privileges in regard to land, timber, and materials, to those granted in respect of the section from St. Andrews to Woodstock.

It should be mentioned that the works have been for some time in active operation.

A deposit of £2 per share will be payable on allotment, and no call will exceed that amount. As the privilege of paying up in advance has been already granted and taken advantage of, the same privilege will, on application, be permitted to a limited extent; which must be left to the discretion of the London Board of Correspondence, as it is evident it is not to the interest of the Company that they should pay 6 per cent. on any sums they do not require for immediate use.

All applications for shares must be made in the following form—

To the London Board of Correspondence of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company.

Gentlemen—I request you to allot to me

Class A shares in the above Company; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me, to pay the deposit thereon, and to execute the Subscription Contract and other documents, when required so to do; and I further agree, that, in default of so doing, you shall be at liberty to declare forfeited all such shares and all deposits which I may have paid thereon.

Dated the day of 1848.

Name in full

Residence

Business or profession (if any)

Reference

European Intelligence.

From papers by the Hibernia.

The Government plan proposed for the relief of the West India colonies has been adopted by the small majority of 15 in a house consisting of upwards of 500 members, and Ministers have been spared the pain of tendering their resignation to Her Majesty at this most inconvenient of all periods for their retirement.

FRANCE.

The terrible events in Paris have been followed by a change of Ministry, of which General Cavaignac, who commanded during the late disturbances, is the head or Premier. The men selected to supersede the members of the late Government are remarkable for ability, though not first class politicians and statesmen; and we may therefore look forward at no distant period to M. Thiers, and men of that stamp, assuming the functions of Government, as already their influence is becoming all powerful in the National Assembly. The loss in killed and wounded during the four days has not amounted to 20,000, although many distinguished men, including the Archbishop of Paris, seven Generals, and several deputies, are among the slain. Military tribunals have been formed for the trial of the insurgents, which crowd the prisons, whose conviction in most instances will be attended with immediate banishment to a penal settlement, and the Marquisas Islands

are to be retained for that purpose. The editor of 'La Presse', M. Gerardin, and several other distinguished men, have been arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in this tragical affair, in which the upper and middle classes have suffered so severely. At one of the barricades, defended by the Communists, in number varying from 50 to 400, upwards of 1000 of the national guard fell, while the loss of the Communists consisted of two killed and seven wounded!

The following is a list of the new French Ministry:—

General Cavaignac—President of the Council.

Bethmont—Justice.

Senard—Interior.

General Lamoriciere—War.

Rear-Admiral Le Blanc—Marine.

Gouchaux—Finance.

Recurt—Public Works.

Tourret—Commerce.

Bastide—Foreign Affairs.

Carnot—Public Instruction.

General Changarnier—Commander of the National Guard, and Bedeau Governor of Paris.

Tranquility still prevails in Paris; but the state of that capital, in the absence of all confidence, commerce, and trade, with scattered bands of incendiaries in all directions, adding to the general alarm, is most lamentable. The composition of the new Administration is very grateful to the Thiers party, who have the ear of several of the Government, one of the chief Ministers being the brother-in-law of M. Thiers. So far as the prospect of society in France at present goes the office of Minister is by no means one to be coveted. It is stated the savage hatred between the lowest working and the middle classes is visible in the demeanour of the people in the streets. The latest news announces that the Government had withdrawn the project of law relative to railways, and was likely to abandon it altogether. Several of the insurgents, who had sheltered themselves in the Bois de Boulogne, were yesterday shot.

There is some difficulty in the Old and Young Ireland party fusing their differences in the same crucible, though eventually, from the influence at work, they must amalgamate. The Old Ireland party has so completely lost the influence of the country that Mr. John O'Connell cannot obtain a shilling of rent, and is now in actual treaty for the surrender of Conciliation Hall to the rival and more successful agitators of Confederation, upon their assuming a debt of £900 owing by the moral force Repealers. This matter once adjusted, and Mr. John O'Connell eschews agitation on the Dublin boards, and will restrict his labors for the independence of his country to the floor of St. Stephens and to occasional letters, in imitation of those that formerly appeared from the pen of his late father. Mr. O'Connell assigns as his reason for retiring, that he cannot conquer his scruples, against the physical force doctrines promulgated by Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. J. F. Meagher, Mr. Gavan Duffy, and the other leaders of the pike and rifle movement.

While this culpable tomfoolery is going on, the change produced in the public mind, by the expatriation of John Mitchell, has enabled his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to devise measures for ameliorating the condition of the country and providing food for the starving peasantry in the west, whose condition is truly deplorable. His Excellency is making extensive arrangements for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert, about the second week in August, the period now fixed for their arrival in Dublin.

Her Majesty and court will occupy the viceregal lodge in the Phoenix Park, where their presence is sure to be fringed with lively demonstrations of joy by the loyal and well-disposed of all parties. The presence of royalty will soften down the pugnacious propensities of the repealers, when they begin to share in the positive advantage to be derived.

[Continued on last page.]