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ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1847.

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[From the Woodstock Telegraph, July 17.]  
SERIOUS RIOT.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN will long be remembered in the annals of our village, from its having been celebrated in a manner that never has, and we hope will never again be in any part of New Brunswick. It had been rumored for several days previous that the Catholics of this County intended assembling themselves for the purpose of preventing the Orangemen walking in procession through the village of Woodstock. We fancied that such rumors were merely got up to produce an excitement, and therefore paid but little attention to them. We were strengthened in this opinion from having understood that the Orangemen had publicly stated that they had no such intention. And when the officers were repeatedly questioned by Catholics (which we are credibly informed was the case) as to their intention of walking in procession through the village, they unhesitatingly stated that such was not the case; but that they did intend marching from their Lodge room to a place of worship, about three miles distant, and there have a sermon preached to them on the occasion, which they conceived they had a perfect right to do; that they intended giving no offence to any person; that they should carry no flags; that they should return to their own room, and then separate to their respective homes. This should have been sufficient to satisfy the strongest prejudices of the opposite party, but it appears it failed in doing so.

We have determined to detail the circumstances as they actually occurred so that persons at a distance may understand the position of affairs at this place on the day referred to. The following are the facts as far as we have been able to collect them. Should it be found that we have made a mistake we shall gladly correct it, as we have no wish to give publicity to any thing that is not true. If there be any important facts omitted, we shall be glad to receive them from any authentic source, and shall not fail to make them known.

On the Saturday and Sunday previous, particularly on the latter, our streets began to be filled with people from the country, among whom we noticed many strange faces. On Monday morning early we observed a considerable increase. About nine o'clock we saw some half dozen guns carried about the streets. About ten o'clock, as near as we can judge, word was brought in, it was said, that the Orangemen had started for the Meeting House in Jacksonville. The Catholics made a rush up the hill, forming into files as they moved along, to the number of about 250 persons; several were boys. We counted 50 guns, many of them appeared rather like Uncle Sam's pieces, there were 12 pistols 12 or 15 scabbards, 50 to 75 pitch forks and dung forks. Some had spears, others axes, and there were about 75 to 100 armed with clubs, the variety of them are handles; there were other weapons, such as door hinges of large size, handles of frying pans, large knives that looked rather formidable, besides a number of persons that appeared to have no weapons of any kind. All the Magistrates that were convenient, viz John Dibble, John Bedell, Charles Connell, R. S. Demill and G. W. Cleary, Esqrs., the Sheriff, who had been some time previously on the spot, the troops in Garrison, numbering about 16 men; under the command of Lieutenant Wickham, with a number of persons belonging to the village followed immediately. As we passed the Lodge Room of the Orangemen we ascertained that they had been gone some time. Following up the Catholic party we found them sitting on the road side, nearly half a mile from the village. Immediately on their arrival the Magistrates remonstrated with them on their illegal conduct. Mr. Bedell in particular pointed out to them that they had no right to be carrying arms in that manner, that they were acting unlawfully, and that they had better disperse and go home. The reply was, that they had as much right to carry arms as the Orangemen, and that they had as much right to walk as the Orangemen had. The Sheriff made a very sensible appeal to them, pointing out that their present course could have no good effect, but that they were sowing the seeds of future discord and difficulty, and seriously advised them to separate and return to their homes. Lieutenant Wickham addressed them in a frank off-handed manner; advised them to break up at once; stated that if they persisted in their present course, the Magistrates would be compelled to read the Riot Act, and he should be ordered to fire upon them. He would regret to perform such a duty, but if he were ordered he should be compelled to shoot them.

A good deal of parlying took place, the Catholics still insisting they had as good a right to walk as the Orangemen, the Magistrates that they should return home. Finally it was agreed that the Catholics should return to the Creek, and keep quiet, and that the Magistrates should use their influence to prevent the Orangemen from walking through the streets on their return from Meeting.

Mr. Bedell, who was the principal speaker of the Magistrates, said that they had no authority to stop the Orangemen, but that he would use his personal influence to prevent any display of flag; and induce them to repair at once to their room. The other Magistrates were asked if they would use their influence likewise which they promised to do. The Catholic party then promised to offer no annoyance to the other side. Notwithstanding this dictation; notwithstanding this consent of their authority, the Magistrates used a forbearance that we think is highly creditable to them. Many of the Catholics were evidently much excited (we do not mean through the influence of liquor) and many of them, no doubt, were ignorant to what extent they were violating the laws of the country. It was the first affray of the kind that had taken place in this part of the Province. But should another such riot take place, now that people have become apprised of the danger of such conduct, we sincerely hope that the aggressors, whether they be Catholics, Protestants, or whatever else they may be, will not be so much consoled nor persuaded, but that stern and inflexible justice will be administered, and that promptly. We have always advocated peace, and the best method of attaining that object, we think is a prompt administration of the laws.

According to agreement the Catholics returned the Creek, but instead of keeping quiet, marched through our streets several times with all their habiliments of war, declaring that Woodstock was theirs, and that they should keep it. Every lover of order must have regretted the riotous manner in which our streets were paraded. We have traced a good deal, and in no country did we ever witness such a determined—such an outrageous breach of the peace. It was not Orangemen that were insulted by such conduct, for they were at a distance from the scene. It was not Protestants alone that were thus treated with dignity, but every peaceable and respectable member of the community, Catholics (many of whom condemned such proceedings) as well as others.

Three of the Magistrates, (as we understand) went out to Jacksonville, according to promise, to persuade the Orangemen to carry no colours, and to form no procession on their return. This, after some argument, was agreed to by that party, and acted upon.

About twelve o'clock the Catholics made a rush through the village, when it was afterwards ascertained that a raft was seen coming down the river having a yellow handkerchief raised for a flag. The raft was boarded, and the handkerchief, we are told, was carried to the front street where it was torn into ribbons.

About one o'clock a general move was made up the hill to meet the Orangemen on their return. The Magistrates were promptly on the spot; the Militia were called out; and the Proclamation authorised by the Riot Act was read by John Dibble, Esq., the senior Magistrate. No attention, however, was paid to it. The party moved on to the upper part of the village, opposite the residence of Doctor Rice, where they called a halt. The Authorities and troops passed them and took up their position about two hundred yards in advance, where they intended waiting the hour required by Law, before they attempted to disperse the rioters, which they would have attempted, at least, had not matters taken a different turn. Five minutes before the hour had elapsed, the Orangemen were seen coming down the hill in accordance with their agreement. No flags were displayed, no procession was formed, no arms were carried, but were returning quietly to their Lodge Room, without any regard to regularity. On arriving at the position of the Magistrates they were ordered to halt; and after the Proclamation was read they were ordered to disperse.

The Orangemen on beholding the formidable appearance of their opponents manifested a wish to get their arms which they had deposited in a wagon in compliance with their promise. This the Magistrates overruled, stating that the other party had pledged themselves to offer no opposition, if the Orangemen passed along quietly. The latter, still submitting to the direction of the authorities, moved forward and when about turning into the street that leads to their room the Catholics in a most cowardly and dastardly manner, and in open violation of their agreement fired upon them. A general rush was made to the wagon, containing their arms, and while they crowded around, each hastening to arm himself, it is said that several shots were fired in among them. Having secured about fifty loaded muskets and rifles with fixed bayonets, all that they had in possession at the time, the firing became general all over the ground. Not having been present at the engagement, in consequence of its occurring much sooner than we anticipated, we are necessarily indebted to the information of others (persons of veracity) for what little information we have been able to collect. After the first fire of the Orangemen several of the opposite party fled. Some got into the adjoining houses and behind the fences from whence it was feared it would be somewhat difficult to dislodge them. A few vol-

lies however decided the affair, as in the lapse of three or four minutes every man of that party that could get away, with the exception of those that concealed themselves in the houses, were in full retreat. Several were made prisoners on the spot. Mr. Bedell and the Sheriff had a narrow escape, having ridden between the parties to prevent a collision, and after it had commenced, beseeching the rioters to stop their firing; being thus placed between two fires. The military got much credit for their coolness on the occasion having been for some time between the fire of both parties without being able to take any part in it, not having received any orders to that effect. The Sheriff, in attempting to arrest one of the principal rioters, was fired at by another of the party; we are happy to say that he received no injury. The rioters did not escape however. The affair was witnessed by Mr. Charles English, who mounted on horseback, dashed in among the rioters, and succeeded in capturing him while attempting to escape.

We have conversed with several persons who took part in the affray, who confidently affirm that there were several of the rioters killed; that they saw them themselves. We do not vouch for the correctness of this statement however, although there is every reason to believe our informants to be persons of veracity. It is estimated that about 200 shots were fired, and it is hardly supposable, from the nearness of the parties but that some must have lost their lives. It is pretty well understood that about fourteen persons have been wounded, three of the Orangemen, a Mr. Fitzherbert, a coloured man by the name of Nelson, who were spectators, and nine of the rioters, two of whom had their wounds dressed in Houlton, and the remaining seven in Woodstock. The Magistrates have behaved throughout this trying affair in a manner that is highly creditable to the authorities of this County. A strong civil Police was immediately organized, which in addition to a number of special Constables, previously sworn in, proceeded to arrest such persons as were known to have taken any part in the riot.

At the time of our going to press upwards of eighty persons had been taken and are now under examination. A Despatch was forwarded to Head Quarters on Monday evening last, apprising the Executive of the State of affairs here. A reply has been received complimenting our authorities on the course that had been adopted; and recommending that no pains nor expense be spared to bring every rioter to Justice. Another Despatch was received here from Fredericton on Thursday night. We have not heard its purport.

The above is as correct a statement of facts as we could collect. Perhaps, in the fact we have no doubt that many of the details in reference to the fight will be found defective. Any further information that may be furnished, with several other items necessarily omitted, this week will be inserted in our next.

We have always questioned the propriety of introducing party business of any kind (unless such as were purely religious) into a new country, such as New Brunswick. We did think that Irishmen, leaving the land of their activity, should have scattered their party feuds and animosities to the winds, and have endeavoured to live in peace and harmony with each other. We still think so. But we must confess that the proceedings of Monday last have changed our opinion very materially in reference to the propriety of organizing societies for special purposes. When a body of men, by whatever name they may be called, cannot march in peace, to and from a place of public worship, without being intimidated—without being fired upon, we do say, when matters come to such a crisis, that opposition to the organization of constitutional societies, for the protection of our dearest rights, is banished from our minds.

Perhaps there is no body of people who have more Holy Days than the Catholics—days on which they repair to their several places of worship. But we ask them, if they have ever, in this County—ever, in this Province, been molested or opposed when repairing to, or returning from their various places of devotion? They cannot, to our knowledge point out a single instance. But Catholics may say that Orangemen is not a religious institution, and that therefore it should not be tolerated. The defence of that institution (should any be required) we leave to those who are members of it; we are not. We tell them, (the Catholics), however, that in a country governed by such wholesome—such salutary laws as those under which we live, an opposition by force—an opposition that sets all law—all restraint at defiance, cannot be permitted—cannot be tolerated. Every loyal subject—Every man who wishes well to the prosperity of his country will raise his voice, yea, all his physical powers will be used to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings as were practised here on Monday last.

We would seriously ask the Catholics of this place to reflect upon the unpleasant situation in which their conduct has placed them. Heretofore they have been treated with the utmost attention and respect. Every indulgence has been shown them. They have been protected in all their religious privileges.

They are prospering in their business. How many throughout the Province have made themselves comfortable and respectable? Is not this a proof that they have been denied no privilege to which they were entitled? The laboring part of their population have always had employment, and have received the highest wages. But can they expect that those privileges will be continued when they wantonly throw them away—when they deliberately deride the authorities, and set the laws of the land at defiance? They cannot surely expect it. In all sincerity, and with affection and kindness we ask them to retrace their steps. If they suffer any injury, if they labour under any grievance, let them apply for legal redress, but never again let them think of usurping that power which belongs alone to the constitutional authorities of the country. Our columns have always been open to advocate the rights of every man, without reference to his party, or his creed. They shall continue to be so. All part may rest assured that any infringement of our laws—an' splices of intimidation that may be used by any party or body of men to the prejudice of another, shall, whenever it comes to our knowledge, be unhesitatingly exposed, and submitted to the lair of public opinion.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have granted a pension of £1000 per annum to Major Gen. Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., in consideration of his eminent services in India.

Besides the enormous loan of eight million already granted to the Irish people, the Government have now come forward with a proposition to advance about £600,000 to three of the railway undertakings in Ireland, which have paid up half their capital. A long debate has taken place in the House of Commons upon this subject, the advance being so completely at variance with the principles laid down at the early period of the Session, when Lord George Bentinck proposed his magnificent scheme of appropriating sixteen millions for the purpose of encouraging railway projects in Ireland. It certainly appears to us irreconcilable with the principles so triumphantly asserted at the commencement of the Session by the Wigs; but we suppose that it has been conceded for the purpose of opening the main lines of road throughout Ireland, of which there was not the remotest chance so long as the country remained in its present prostrate position. The proposition was carried by a large majority, the extreme political economists, and the friends of Sir Robert Peel, being the only opponents to the measure.

At present there is no indication of an united national party being created out of the divided and exhausted fragments of the Repeal Association. The country is still a prey to famine and pestilence, and many years must elapse before she can recover herself. The conflicting statements circulated respecting the potato crop, render it still difficult to give any positive opinion on the subject.

Lord Ashburton, in the House of Lords, on Thursday last, when moving for the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor General of Canada, and the Governors of other Colonies, relative to the abolition of differential duties, reminded the House that when the reduction of protective duties, in 1835, was proposed, the Manufacturers of Manchester were greatly alarmed, and memorialised the Government against it. He reminded the experiments of 'free trade,' as it was called, now making in our colonies, to be highly serious, because, if they proved unsuccessful, as he believed they would, the mistake could not be corrected by the Colonial Legislatures with the same facility as we could remedy singular errors at home. Lord Grey defended the free trade measures by which the Colonial Legislatures were enabled to repeal the differential duties, and adopt, respectively in each colony, the same principle to which the mother country had compelled them to submit.

## From the People's Press. GETTING MARRIED.

Young man! if you have arrived at the right point in life for it, let every other consideration give way to that of getting married. Don't think of doing any thing else. Keep poking about the rubbish of the world, till you have stirred up a gem worth possessing, in the shape of a wife. Never think of delaying the matter; for you know that delays are dangerous. A good wife is the most constant and faithful companion you can possibly have by your side, while performing the journey of life—a dog is not a touch to her. She is of more service too, than you can at first imagine. She can smooth your linen and your cares for you—mend your trousers and perchance your manners—sweeten your moments as well as your tea and coffee for you—ruffle, perhaps your shirt bosom, but not your temper; and instead of sowing the seeds of sorrow in your path, she will sew buttons on your shirt, and plant happiness, instead of harrow teeth, in your bosom. Yes

—and if you are too lazy or too proud to do such work yourself, she will chop wood, dig potatoes for dinner, her love for her husband is such that she will do anything to please him except receiving company in her every day clothes.

When a woman loves, she loves with a double devotedness; and when she hates, she hates on the high pressure principle. Her love is as deep as the ocean, as strong as a hempen halter, and immutable. She won't change it except it is in a very strong fit of jealousy; and even when it lingers, as if loth to part like evening twilight at the window of the west. Get married by all means. All the excuses you can fish up against doing the deed ain't worth a spoonful of pigeon's milk. Mark this, if blest with health and employment, you are not able to support a wife, depend upon it you are not capable of supporting yourself. Therefore, so much more need of annexation; for in union, there is strength. Get married, I repeat, young man! Concentrated your affections upon one object, and not distribute them crumb by crumb among a host of Susans, Marys, Loras, Olivias, Elizas, Augustas, Betis, Peggys, Harriets, and Dorothys—allowance to each scarcely enough to nibble at. Get married, and have somebody cheer you as you journey through this 'lowly vale of tears'—somebody to scour up your whole life, and whatever linen you possess, in some sort of Sunday-go-to-meeting order.

Young women! I need not tell you to look for husbands, for I know that you are fixing contrivances to catch them, and are as naturally on the watch as a cat for a mouse. But one word in your, if you please.—Don't bait your hook with artificial beauty; if you do, the chances are ten to one that you will catch a gudgeon—some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth his weight in silver.

Array the inner lady with the beautiful garment of virtue, modesty, truth, morality, and unsophisticated love, and you will dispose of yourself quicker, and to much better advantage than you would if you displayed gewgaws, flipperies, fol-de-rols, and fiddle-de-dees in the universe. Remember it is an awful thing to live and die a self-manufactured old maid.

My readers!—get married while you are young; and then when the frost of age shall fall and whether the flowers of affection, the leaves of cannibal love will still be green, and perchance a joyous offspring will surround and grace the parent tree, like ivy adorning and entwining the tree scathed oak.

## From Douglas Jerrold's Magazine.

### THE COMING REFORMATION.

MY DEAR PERCY,—you are young and you are clever; it is natural, therefore, that you should be ambitious. God has gifted you with an intellect, which, like a matted steel, is impatient at inactivity, and to which you long to trust yourself in the adventurous steeples chase of life. Be it so. Hope on! hope ever. Determine to be great, and you will be great. To connect your name with some project for the advancement of mankind flatters your vanity, while responding to the ardent love of truth and goodness which has empire over your soul. You wish stand out from among your contemporaries, conspicuous yet honoured. You thirst for fame. Notoriety, if not coupled with infamy, would tempt you. That feeling would be dangerous in one less noble; but you, Percy, although ardently desiring to be one of the world's captains, have not, I am sure, sufficient moral obtuseness to become a demagogue. Therefore I have no fears for you.

Life spreads its broad plain before you. Many paths, devils and intricate, lead to the goal of ambition; but the are crowded with aspirants, and some of them lie under so many low portals, and through so many murky tunnels, that you must crawl on your knees if you would save your head from striking against the roofs. You wish to walk erect; your joints want the suppleness of those who crawl. These are consequences, but few paths left from which to choose, and you ask me "Which shall I choose?" It is a momentous question; one, seldom to be answered in perfect and unhesitating calmness of conscience. But when I think of your capacities and your studies, when I remember how at school you followed far while the quiet and sequestered studies of literature, and how quickly growing impatient your energetic spirit, eager to plunge into the tumult of action, threw you into that which most resembled action—the stormy discussions of the Debating Club; when to this I add your ardour in joining societies in the metropolis, your fondness for public meetings your proneness to disturb a placid after-dinner chat with vehement discussions on current topics, then, I cannot hesitate to answer, "Choose politics."

Having chosen, you must prepare yourself; you must commence your political education. Above all things, be assured that to rush into the arena with no other guide than your enthusiasm, your sincerity, and your eloquence, will lead you to no enviable goal. Distinction is not to be carved out of

[Remainder on fourth page.]



SUMMARY OF NEWS.  
IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Removal of the mediation of England by Mexico—later from the Pacific.

Files of Mexican papers to the 29th ult. have been received at New Orleans, from which the *Times* makes copious extracts. The papers of the city, appeared to expect that the American army would move from Puebla by the end of June. They say not a word in their later numbers of their own means of defence, or of the state of their army in this particular.

They show perfect acquiescence in the wishes of Santa Anna.

Santa Anna celebrated his birth day by a banquet at the palace, which was attended by the press.

The Mexican Congress was without a quorum for the transaction of business.

The *Republic* publishes a rumor that the Mexicans had at last consented to the Mediation of England, for the adjustment of difficulties between the United States and Mexico; and that in consequence, the English Secretary of Legation had opened negotiations with Gen. Scott for a treaty of peace, to be based upon the surrender of California to the U. States, a recognition on the part of Mexico of the independence of Texas, and the acknowledgment of the line of 36 degrees as the boundary, giving Santa Fe and a third of New Mexico to the United States.

The *El Republicano* thinks the American army is too weak and inefficient to advance upon the capital.

General Rincon has been restored to his command in the Mexican army.

At Matamoros, the Mexican soldiers were suffering greatly from sickness.

A decree had been promulgated in Mexico, granting indemnity for all political offences—and fifty officers had been promoted for their good conduct at Buena Vista.

The Election of President had failed, as only fifteen States had voted.

When the Mexican Congress assembled on the 24th ult., only sixty six members took their seats, whereas seventy one constitute a quorum.

It is stated that American prisoners on their way from the capital to Huejutla, were suffering greatly for want of food.

Advices from the Pacific states that the Captain of the whale ship, from Stonington, who had been shipwrecked at San Blas, was released.

From California there was nothing interesting.

There were difficulties existing between the governments of Bolivia and Peru, which threatened war.

The blockade of Manzanilla was strictly maintained.

We Told You So. Florida is quoted in New York markets, *Western*, \$5.00 per bushel, and heavy at that. We predicted this fall, although it has not to be down some months yet. We told the man who should contract to deliver flour in all August at \$1.50 a 475, would make money by it.

We predicted that, on the large stock of crops on hand in this country, and on the abundant crops either gathered or being gathered—on the fine crops of grain which the promised field of potatoes, without the much feared blight, and on the immense amount of bread stuffs on their way from the north of Europe. In all the foreign markets, the price of bread stuffs has fallen, and late arrivals speak favorably of the crops. At Marseilles serious embarrassment has been occasioned by the fall of corn. From Russia immense quantities of grain are on the way to a market. A letter arrived in Liverpool from Riga says: "It is almost impossible to pass thro' the ships in this river; there are at present 15 hundred ships in this port, and this only the month of June; more ships than ever were in Riga before in a year." And all these with loads of cargo of grain. What with our still overflowing granaries and the just opened granaries of Russia, we think there is no danger but that the world will have enough to eat for a year to come at least.—*Portland Transcript*.

Death from a snake bite.—The Providence Transcript states that Mr. Henry King, of Cranston, was bitten on Tuesday, near his residence by a rattlesnake, and died before he reached home.

Accident to a Professor of Chemistry.—On last Tuesday, Rev. Wm. Arlic, Professor of Chemistry, in Washington College, Pennsylvania, while performing in the laboratory a very interesting experiment with the compound hydro-oxygen blowpipe, was severely injured, in consequence of the flame passing back into the tube, igniting the gas, and causing the vessel to burst into fragments, several of which, in their passage, struck Prof. Arlic, laying him on the floor stunned, senseless and, to all appearance, lifeless. Medical help was immediately called in, who pronounced him very severely though not dangerously wounded.—*Boston Paper*.

British East India Company's Ship Herefordshire.—We paid a visit yesterday to this ship, now lying at Smith's wharf. She is certainly an admirably constructed vessel, both as regards model and strength, and is entirely composed of teak wood. She was built in Bombay, by the natives, where a great many of the East India Company's vessels are constructed. She is pierced for fifty-two guns, but, at present, only carries two.

She has been built upwards of thirty years, and is as sound as on the day she was launched. She arrived here from Portsmouth about two weeks since, under the command of Capt. Richardson, and will make her next trip to London. She is well worth seeing, and is

certainly a fine specimen of naval architecture. She is, we believe, the first East India Company's vessel that has ever visited this place.—*New York Herald*.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

LAMENT OF AN UNFORTUNATE DEALER IN BREAD STUFFS.

Of all the days since I was born, I hate the day I dealt in corn. And long shall I lament the hour, When I resolved to trade in flour; And what is more, I've had no cause, Since buying up the Beans and Peas, Alas! how wretched I do feel, When I'm told the price of meal, Oh! had I dealt in Pork and Lard, I would not say the times are hard, But cease upon all speculation, 'Twill ruin me, if not the nation.

A Mystery. A handsomely dressed lady, went to a store in Louisville one day last week, and purchased a suit of gentlemen's clothes, hat, shoes &c., and was driven by a hackman to an unfinished building in the outskirts of the city. On examining the place, she found afterwards they found the dress of a lady, and a portion of her hair, which she had cut off, but the lady denied the unfortunates and departed to parts unknown. Curiosity was quite upon the tip-top, as to the cause of the transformation.

A Great Cricket Challenge.—The "Spirit of the Times," of New York, has been authorized to offer "all Canada" a home and home match at Cricket, for \$1500 a side, the United States against all the British Provinces—the first game, to commence at New York, on or before the 15th August. The St. George's Club will probably agree that the match, if made, be played on their beautiful ground, at the Red House.

Disturbances.—Five Privates of the 42nd Rgt. Royal Highlanders, stationed at St. George's, stole a Whale Boat (belonging to Mr. A. C. Hayward) from the North side of St. George during the night of Tuesday last, and proceeded to sea. The weather, since they left, has been very stormy.—*Bernardo paper*, July 3.

CANADA.

The Church of England in Quebec has lost one of her most efficient ministers, by the death of the Rev. W. Chaberton, a man whose piety and indefatigable zeal in the service of his master, had rendered him universally beloved. His ministerial career was a long and useful one, and he was under his pastoral care, were pre-eminently characterized by evangelical piety, and afforded indubitable evidence that his heart overflowed with love to God and to his fellow creatures.

We are sorry to learn that two other ministers of the same church are down with fever, and are, we believe, in a dangerous stage. The Rev. Messrs. Lonsdale and Parkin, both of whom contracted the disease in the discharging their clerical duties at the Quarantine Station.

We learn from the *Malaga Register* that the Rev. Mr. Carli, priest of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, died of fever at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, on Tuesday last.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

The Hon. Judge Parker and Lady, and the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Grey, Rector of this Parish and Lady, came passengers in the steamer Saxe-Gotha, from Windsor last evening. They arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst. in the steamer Bismarck, from Liverpool. His Honor left this City last August for England, for a change of air, and we are happy to learn, returns to resume the duties of his highly important office, with renewed health and vigour.—*Courier*.

On Monday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, the Rev. Dr. Burns gave a full and highly interesting statement of the principles, position, and prospects of the Free Church of Scotland.—The audience, which was large and respectable, manifested the greatest interest in the statements made by the Rev. gentleman, and the eloquent language and pleasing style in which they were set forth.

We learn that there are strong prospects of immediate measures being taken for the organization of a Free Scotch Church in this city. A provisional committee is to be appointed, and other preliminary arrangements entered into for carrying out the object.

We also understand that Dr. Burns thinks it not improbable that his brother, the Rev. Dr. George Burns, the first, and for fourteen years the Minister of St. Andrew's Church in this city, may be induced to visit St. John for a short time, for the purpose of organizing

a new church in the East End. A visit to the Doctor would be highly gratifying to many of his former flock, as well as to the citizens generally of all denominations, by whom he was much respected.—*Obs.*

We learn that another outrage was committed in Portland on Saturday night—a young man named Wm. McLaughlin, in the employ of Messrs. P. & D. Halsey, who keeps store in Mill street, being dangerously wounded by a pistol-shot, while passing along the street.

The present unsettled state of affairs in York Point and Portland today calls for some immediate action on the part of our rulers. Outrages are of so frequent occurrence in this neighbourhood, that it is dangerous to be found there after night, and yet we have not heard of a single instance in which the violators of the law have been discovered or arraigned before a Magistrate. The commission of crime, therefore, appears to be attended with no punishment; nor are we aware that any exertions have been made by the authorities to ferret out the guilty parties.

The well-ordered and peaceably disposed portion of the people of Portland sensibly feel this unfortunate position in which they are placed, and we are sure, in a view to remedy the evil and promote a better state of affairs, they will exert their influence to get the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor, that some gentleman of influence and position of character may be added to the list of Justices of the Peace. This, it appears to us, would be a most desirable step; and we are informed that Mr. Thomas Allan has been pitched upon as a fit and proper person to fill this important office. Mr. A. is well known as an active business man, extensively engaged in the manufacturing interest, and much respected by the people.—*New Brunswick*, July 22.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from the Provincial Secretary to Her Majesty's Emigration Agent—*Courier*.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Fredericton, 22d July, 1847.

Sir.—In reply to the letter of the 10th inst. from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, notifying the increase of your salary, I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to express to you the great gratification it affords His Excellency to put you in official possession of the Grant which the Home Government have obtained from Parliament of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling per annum, in addition to your Civil List Salary; and that His Excellency regards it as a just remuneration for your zealous and valuable services as Emigration Agent.

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) JOHN S. SAUNDERS, To M. H. PERLEY Esq.

MARIA DEILL.—The last *Revue Générale* contains a general order by His Excellency, the commander-in-chief, disposing with Maria Company's Bill for the present year.

By reference to our Ordinary list it will be seen that E. W. Miller, Esq., High Sheriff of this County, died yesterday morning. Mr. Miller was, if we are not mistaken, born in 1771, and was consequently in the 76th year of his age. He has filled the arduous and responsible duties of High Sheriff of York for upwards of 22 years; and no man in such a situation could have retained more friends, or created less enemies. Mr. Miller was a gentleman, and carried the influence of his private character, into the difficult and frequently unpleasing business of his office. We understand the vacancy has already brought up a number of applications, but we sincerely hope that whoever will be favoured by the Government in this respect, may be a man of merit, and competent for the discharge of his duties.—*Reporter*, July 23.

Murder on Pickett, which it will be remembered shot his brother-in-law last winter, was tried and found guilty at the late Assizes. We understand his execution is fixed for the 29th of October.—*Ibid.*

We have reports from different districts of Nova Scotia, and more particularly from Cumberland, also from various parts of our own Province, all of them informing us of the very agreeable information that the prospect of the husbandman never appeared more favourable. It is a gratifying duty to record such facts, with the expression of the sincere hope that they may be fully realized, a hope which we have every reason to indulge, from witnessing the very favourable weather which has prevailed for some weeks past. A. St. John Aiken.

Two remarkably fine horses were drowned last evening; they were owned by the proprietor of the Cold Brook Mills, who a day or two ago, were offered \$350 for the pair. They were at the time of the occurrence, harnessed to a heavy grain wagon, and in turning on Johnson's wharf, were accidentally backed over it to the ship.—*Ibid.*

QUARANTINE NEWS.—There have been since the last report 6 deaths at the Quarantine; there are one hundred and ten under quarantine of observation, one half of which will be discharged during the week. There are still several cases in a weak state; the wet and damp weather is much against them, but upon the whole there is a marked improvement.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

The *Montreal Witness* says it is asserted by the best medical authorities, that there is scarcely a street in the city, in which there are not two or three cases of fever, and that the only effectual means of stopping the disease, would be the removal of all the sick to one place.

During the week ending the 10th instant, there were 165 immigrants at Montreal, of whom 36 were emigrants. At the Emigrant Sheds, during the week, there were 250 deaths.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1847.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK; Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President, T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor. Director next week—J. W. Street. Discount Day—TUESDAY.

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

SAINT JOHN'S HOTEL. Proprietors—R. M. Andrews, &c. Ker, Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

ST. ANDREWS Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. Director this week—Thomas Watt. J. Wetmore, Agent.

SANTO ESTHER'S BANK. G. D. KING Esq., President. Director next week—N. Lindsay. 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, July 23. Montreal, July 15. London, July 3. Quebec, July 15. Edinburgh, July 1. Halifax, July 21. Paris, July 1. New York, July 21. Toronto, July 5. Boston, July 26.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—The London Railway Board of the 3d instant says:—

"We are glad to hear of the successful prosecution of this most important undertaking, and which we believe, in its ultimate effects, no project of the day is more worthy of public and Government support."

"Some very important and influential names will probably be added to the London Board, before it is finally completed; at present the Board is thus made up:—

The Rt. Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, President. Messrs.—Rt. Hon. the Lord Ashburton, John Milneson Laws, Captain R. N., the Hon. George Pakenham, (formerly of Quebec), Wm. D. Rogers, Captain R. N., George Burge, Esq., Chairman of the Home Bay and Canterbury Railway, with power to add to their number."

The above is copied from a respectable and widely circulated London paper, the contents of which are infinitely acquainted with the proceedings in the Railway world.

It is with much pleasure we notice that the Editor of the New York *Albion*, in his paper of the 10th inst., makes favorable mention of the Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway; speaking of the Delegates, Capt. Robinson and Mr. Perley, in saying:—

"These gentlemen in an incredibly short space of time, have been able to effect the purpose of their mission in the most satisfactory manner."

After pointing out their progress, he next observes:—

"The operations of the Company will for the present be confined to opening the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock, a distance of 90 miles; the cost is estimated at £160,000, which will be met by the sale of 6000 shares at £20 each. Of these 2500 have already been taken in the Province, and 1500 more will be reserved for the same purpose, while the remaining 4000 will be disposed of in Great Britain."

And after enumerating the New Brunswick Directors, concludes by saying:—

"We heartily congratulate these gentlemen, and the Province generally on the prosperous condition of this great enterprise."

It is gratifying to observe almost all our Colonial and many American prints, noticing the progress of our Railway; and we are happy to learn that additional names are daily being placed on the stock list, and the 10 per cent paid in. This is encouraging, and should stimulate others to "go and do likewise."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—From the New York Herald of the 24th inst., we learn that the New Orleans papers of the 10th, were confirmed in the opinion, that the "momentous news" published at the capital on the 5th (speaking of the terms of peace offered by the United States, English mediation &c.) was a hoax. The U. S. American papers, however, are of opinion that peace is nearer at hand than is generally supposed.

The Americans held a Council of War at Puebla on the 21st ult., at which it was decided to march on the city of Mexico—and to commence on the 22nd ult.—The commander-in-chief was to remain a few days at Rio Frio, until he received an answer from the Mexican government. Gen. Scott learning that a train was detained at Nopalucan, countermanded the march upon Mexico.

Gen. Santa Anna issued a decree on the 23rd to the effect that "The enemy's army being about to march upon the capital—it was their duty to get boldly and repel their common enemy—martial law having been declared, that it shall be strictly enforced, and no other authority recognised but the general's in command (Lombardini)." This was followed by a decree restricting the intercourse between the city and country and pointing out who were privileged to pass or re-pass.

Robberies are said to be frequent in the capital. The *Republicano* urges the formation of a body—in which officers not on duty should serve as private soldiers, to be named "the Column of Honor."

ST. ANDREWS HOTEL.—By an advertisement in our columns to-day—it will be noticed, that the St. Andrews Hotel, has been reopened by Mr. Wm. Segee, and fitted up in a comfortable style for the reception of Travellers and others visiting this Town. Mr. Segee for many years past, conducted one of the first Hotels in Fredericton, when from his thorough knowledge of the business together with gentlemanly and obliging manners, he has won for himself "golden opinions" as a landlord. Give him a call—every attention will be paid to those who may visit this establishment, and no expense spared that will contribute to their comfort [see advertisement].

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday the 17th inst. Shepherd Dogget, aged 19 years, son of Mr. Nathaniel Dogget, at Grand Manan, was killed under the following circumstances:—

He was sent by his father in the afternoon to the pasture to bring in a yoke of Oxen for the purpose of hauling wood, and being absent for three or four hours, his father went to the pasture in search of him, where he was found lying senseless and his body mangled in a most shocking manner. It appears that while in the act of driving the oxen out of the field he was attacked by a Bull, the brute several times pitching him up in the air, and going him when he fell, tearing every article of clothing from his body. The young girl was conveyed home, and expired in a few hours. The deceased is said to have been a quiet boy and dutiful son.

The Members of St. John's Lodge of Freemasons in the city of St. John, have presented the city Amateur Band with a beautiful and costly Clarinet, as a token of esteem for their kind services at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, on the 24th June last.

Halifax papers state that the Hon Samuel Cunard has entered into engagement with the Home Government, to carry the mails between Halifax and Bermuda, and Halifax and St. John N. F. He was contracting for four new Steamers for the purpose in Scotland.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is stated in St. John papers, intends spending a great part of the present season in St. John. The field officers quarters in the barracks are being prepared for his reception.

The Provincial exchanges contain notices of the disgraceful riots which took place on the 12th inst. and subsequently at St. John, Fredericton and Woodstock. It appears the parties are determined to keep alive these disgraceful scenes, by committing murderous assaults on peaceable and unoffending persons. We cannot see the propriety of making displays which will arouse the worst passions of a portion of the people; neither do we imagine, why persons who choose to attend a place of worship on a certain day, without party flags or badges, or enjoy themselves by dining together, should be abused and in some instances assassinated. We sincerely lament the introduction of "party feelings" into the Province. They should be left where they originated; and it is with pleasure we state, that the people of this County are free from any such disgraceful exhibitions and feelings.

QUARANTINE.—We learn that 77 of the passengers by the *Magna Charta*, have been discharged from Quarantine Island, 10 deserted, leaving 66 still on the Island—30 of whom are sick, 2 adults and 2 children died since they were landed.

On Sunday last, a lad named William Powell was drowned while bathing in the river opposite Fredericton. He got entangled in the Eel Grass, and was unable to extricate himself.

A man named Thomas Burns, a discharged soldier from the 33d Rgt., committed suicide at Fredericton on Sunday afternoon, by drowning himself. It is thought that he was labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

The St. John Morning News states that arrangements are in progress for running a line of steamers twice a week from that city to Portland, and that the British steamer Maid of Erin and the American steamer John Marshall are to form the line.

MARRIED. At St. John on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Hugham Sneliff, Mr. James S. Beak, of Fredericton, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Captain Garrison, of St. John.

On Thursday evening last Mr. George tenant, to Miss both of that City.

On Monday evening last Mary Springate, widow of a than Springate, aged 60 years a resident of this place, died at St. John on Friday.

On the night of the 20th, a lingering illness of six months year of her age, Elizabeth, daughter of James Britain, Esq. King's County.

At Newcastle, (Miramichi) instant, Mr. James John N. of John Nesmith, Esq. in his age.

At Fredericton on the 23rd, Esquire, High Sheriff of York in the 70th year of his age, at his residence, in St. John's, Mr. Michael Young years.

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On Thursday evening last,



On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. George tenant, to Miss Florence Speers, both of that City.

#### DIED.

On Monday evening last, 20th inst. Mrs. Mary Springate, widow of the late Mr. Nathan Springate, aged 64 years, for many years a resident of this place, where she was deservingly respected.

At St. John on Friday morning, Mr. James Ballentine, in the 56th year of his age.

On the night of the 20th instant, after a lingering illness of six months, in the 25th year of her age, Elizabeth Jane, third daughter of James Britain, Esquire of Westfield, King's County.

At Newcastle, (Miramichi), on the 13th instant, Mr. James John Nesmith, eldest son of John Nesmith, Esq. in the 26th year of his age.

At Fredericton on the 23d inst. E. W. Miller, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of York in the 78th year of his age.

At his residence, in St. David, on the 10th inst. Mr. Michael Young Senr., aged 55 years.

By an advertisement to-day—it will be notified to the public that the formation of a new company, to be named—has been decided.

On Saturday the 17th inst. 9 years, son of Mr. N. Mann, was killed on the road.

On the afternoon of the 17th inst. a Bull, the property of Mr. N. Mann, was killed on the road.

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#### New York Circus.



ROCKWELL & CO., Proprietors.

C. R. BANKS, Manager.

WILL exhibit in St. Andrews on Wednesday August, 11th, afternoon and evening.

The proprietors of this renowned Establishment—which has long been acknowledged superior to any other in the world—will exhibit in St. Andrews on Wednesday August, 11th, afternoon and evening.

Mrs. D. J. Johnson, the much admired equestrian representative of pastoral scenes, a true peculiar to herself, and in which she has no rival.

Mrs. CAMILLA GARDNER, a lady well known to the frequenters of the Circus, as the first equestrian of the age.

Miss M. J. Johnson, a juvenile aspirant for fame, reckoned the most promising of youthful prodigies in the ring.

Mr. GEORGE SWARTZ, a rider, who for daring and gracefulness is unequalled, and as a general performer has no rival either in the Atlantic.

His performances on the TIGHT ROPE, are most wonderful exhibitions of skill and control of nerve, unsurpassed even by the celebrated RAVES.

Mr. L. J. LIPMAN, the guaranteed principal act rider.

Mr. D. GARDNER, the justly celebrated speaking clown, well and favorably known throughout the British Provinces.

Sampson Price Carter, the great Italian clown, from Franco's Amphitheatre Paris and Africa.

London, acknowledged throughout Europe to be the most flexible man in the world.

Also, attached to the Company are the excellent performers, Mrs. A. LECHE, Mr. A. McFARLAND, Mr. H. SMITH, Mr. M. J. Johnson, and the juvenile wonders of the ring, Masters McFarland & Jackson, together with a host of other talent.

The most magnificent Pony in the world, FANNY ELLIS, will be introduced by Mr. D. Gardner, among the menages of the most extensive owners of horses, no pony in the world can be found like this, or so passed of half its fire and intelligence, or capable of so great a variety of performances.

The celebrated BULL BANG accompanies this establishment.

Admission, to BOXES is 3d. Children half price—PIT 7d. No half price to the Pit.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. Performance to commence at 2 and 7 P. M.

G. H. CAMPBELL, Adv. Agent.

July 28, 1847.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Henry Benson, of the Parish of Grand Manan, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to.

PAULINA BENSON, Administratrix, Grand Manan, July 20, 1847.

#### Wild Meadows!

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Grass growing on all the WILD MEADOWS on the several Brooks and Rivers in the COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE, will be offered for sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the Town Hall, in Saint Andrews, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 3rd AUGUST next, (1847).

Terms—Cash at the time of sale.

WILLIAM MAHOOD, Local Deputy for Charlotte County, St. Andrews, July 12, 1847.

#### RAIL ROAD ROOMS.

St. Andrews, July 9, 1847.

NOTICE—The Stockholders in the SAINT ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAIL ROAD COMPANY, are hereby called upon, to pay to the Cashier of the Charlotte County Bank Ten per Cent, upon the amount of Stock subscribed, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

ROBERT WALTON, Secretary.

#### FOUND.

A short time since in the street, in St. Andrews, a small SUM OF MONEY; the owner may have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Apply to THOMAS SIME, St. Andrews, July 13, 1846.

#### Selling Off Below first Cost.

THE Subscriber being desirous to close this business, has commenced Selling off his present Stock of Groceries, Provisions &c. below first cost. Also an assortment of Boots and Shoes, with numerous other articles.

The Stock remaining on hand on the 13th of August next will on that day be sold by Public Auction, without reserve.

All Persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account will please call and settle, without further delay.

St. Andrews July 7, 1847. J. SHAW

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of JAMES KENNEDY, late of the Parish of St. Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to.

MARGARET KENNEDY, Administratrix, St. Andrews, June 20, 1847.

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has entered into Co-partnership under the Firm of LITTLE & JONES.

and acquaint the Public, that they have opened a BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, in the Store lately occupied by Wm. Whitlock Esq. south side of the Market Square, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

JOHN LITTLE, JOHN JONES, St. Andrews, June 16, 1847.

#### STEVENSON'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public, that he has opened a HOTEL (strictly on the principle of cleanliness) at the corner of William and Queen Streets, St. Andrews, where every attention will be given to make those who may visit this establishment comfortable. The House has been fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers and permanent boarders, and is situated in a pleasant part of the Town only a short distance from the Steamboat landing.

Good stabling. JAMES STEVENSON, St. Andrews, June 23, 1847.

#### J. THOMPSON, BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER.

Respectfully informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and St. George, that he will attend to any orders in his line of business, with which he may be favored; and trusts by attention and endeavor to please to merit a share of patronage. For character and a knowledge of his trade, he is permitted to refer to—Mr. M. Hannah, Saint Stephen.

Orders left at Mr. Stevenson's Hotel, will be punctually attended to.

JAMES THOMPSON, St. Andrews, June 23, 1847.

#### Byass' London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

Just received ex "May Flower" from London via St. John.

102 Casks 4 doz each London Bottled PORTER & PALE ALE.

2 Hids. D. B. Stout in Wood.

2 Pale Ale in Wood.

JAMES W. STREET, Robbinston, June 9 1847.

#### Flour & Corn Meal.

The Subscriber has now on hand and offers for sale,

200 BUSHELS fresh ground CORN MEAL.

150 Bbls. Southern and Genesee Flour, together with other articles in the Provision line, all of which he will sell as low for cash, as can be had elsewhere.

S. O'BRIEN, Robbinston, June 9 1847.

#### 18th MAY—1847. WM. WHITLOCK.

HAS removed his place of business to the Store opposite "Bradford's Hotel," in Water-Street, where he solicits a continuance of the Town and country custom.

—KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

S. E. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy & Pilot Bread, Crackers, T. E. A. COFFEE, Brown, Loaf, and Crushed Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Barley, Split Peas, Beans, Cheese, SOAP, Candles, Seal/Refined Whale, and Porpoise Oil, Hops, Vinegar, Starch, Mustard, Pepper, Spices, PLOUGH Hoes, Hay & Marine Forks, AXES, Hatchets, Dried Apples, TOBACCO, Cigars, Water Pails, and other Wooden Ware, a general assortment of ROOTS and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fresh Clover, Herds Grass, Garden & Flower seeds, with a variety of other Articles.

Auction & Commission Business attended to as usual.

#### To Let

That Cottage at present occupied by Mr. Robert Kerr—situated on Lot 1st, May, 1847.

Apply to the subscriber, JEROME ALLEY, St. Andrews, March 27, 1847.

#### BILLS OF LADING.

And other Bills for sale at this Office.

#### Loaf Sugar, Tea, Starch, &c.

Ex Elizabeth Grimmer—from Liverpool

3 HDS LOAF SUGAR, CRUSHED do

2 Cans fine Congo TEA.

56 Boxes 8x10 10x12 14x10 14x11

14x12 15x12 1x12 12x12 Window GLASS.

2 Casks D. & Marine Blacking

6 Boxes Best Blue Starch &c. &c.

June 6th 1847. J. W. STREET.

#### OAT MEAL.

The Subscriber intimates to Farmers and others that the Machinery for manufacturing OATMEAL is now in operation at his Grist Mill.

March 23, 1847. C. A. BABCOCK.

#### PROVISIONS &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners "De France" and "Louisiana" from Boston—

3 bbls. clear Pork, 1 cask Hams

4 chests Congo Tea, 1 box honey dew Tobacco.

4 boxes sperin and mould Candles

1 adam-wine do

2 bags Porto Rico & St. Domingo Coffee

1 cask refined Whale Oil

1 bbl. best Vinegar

7 boxes Window Glass, 7x9 10 12x11

5 casks cut Nails from 4y to 21y.

9 pieces Sattinet, blue black, and fancy printed

6 boxes, containing men's water-proof Boots, boys' youths' and children's Boots and Browsers.

Ladies' and misses' boots, shoes & slippers

600 bushels yellow Corn

ON HAND:

Blue, black, navy, green and olive broad cloths, tweeds, Orles, Cashmeres, &c.

prims, white, red and yellow flannels, white and brown molaskins, drills, linen, white and brown cottons, ginghams, toweling, and ticking, muslins, rose and point blankets, cotton, striped and check shirting, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarfs and neckerchiefs, cotton, worsted and woolen shawls, thread sewing silk, buttons ready-made clothing, consisting of top coats, morning and short jackets, hunting coats, trousers, vests, drawers, blue and red flannel shirts, striped and check cotton shirts, Beaver silk, felt and glazed hats, Fur, and glazed caps, southwester.

ALSO—a good assortment of HARD WARE and GROCERIES, all of which will be sold low for cash or other approved payments.

C. A. BABCOCK.

#### Corn Meal.

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL, of his own manufacture, at low prices for cash.

Feb 23, 1847. C. A. BABCOCK.

#### PATRIOT ST. STEPHEN.

#### Assessors Notice.

The Assessors of the Parish of St. Stephen, having received from the Clerk of the County warrants to raise in the said Parish by assessments the sum of £245 7 6 forthwith, all persons who are liable to be taxed, and are desirous to furnish statements of their Real and Personal Estates and Incomes, pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly, are requested to send them in without delay to the assessors.

S. FRYE, Assessors

D. SULLIVAN, Assessors

JAMES MURPHY, Assessors

S. H. HITCHINGS, Assessors

St. Stephens, May 18th 1847.

#### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demand against the Estate of Luke Morang deceased (late of the Parish of Campbell) are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to.

MARY MORANG, Administratrix, Campbell, May 15, 1847.

#### FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY lately between St. Andrews and Saint Stephen, on the West Road between those places, called the

Waveig Tannery,

with the several Buildings, Water Privileges &c. thereon, and containing Four or Five Acres of Land.

The Tan-house and Works are extensive, and contain a Pulling and Rolling Machine, worked by water power, a Furnace and Boilers for leaching the Bark, and Bark Mill.

Also a WHARF close to the Mill, at which small vessels may float at high water.

There is also a comfortable and commodious COTTAGE, with two additional Acres of ground attached, intended for a residence for the owner or conductor of the business. The head water which supplies the mill is a large and deep lake, called "Long Lake," which furnishes an unlimited supply of water.

The line of the contemplated Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock passes quite near the Property.

Apply to F. A. KINNEAR, Esq. at his Office, Sands Arcade, St. John, or to R. M. Andrew, Esq. St. Andrews, or to W. McLean, Esq. St. John.

May 12, 1847.

SHIPS' ARTICLES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

#### M. O'DEA.

#### Fashionable Tailor,

LATE FROM BOSTON.

DEPOSITS to inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. Ph. non, Market Wharf, and flatters himself, that by an early knowledge of cutting and experience in his trade, he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work; and trusts that a single trial will be sufficient to ensure him a continuance of their support. He pledges himself that all work entrusted to him, will be finished in the shortest possible time, as regards cost, style, and despatch.

The latest Fashions will be regularly received. He warrants on all occasions a good fit, or to pay. All orders carefully attended to on the most moderate terms.

June 23, 1847.

#### Tea, Candles &c.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber

14 CHESTS & Boxes of various kinds of Tea

4 doz painted Pails, 5 Bbls. refined sugar

1 Bbl. green door Mats, 15 Boxes of Soap

4 Boxes Cigars, Soap, Tobacco, sperin Candles, Colic, spicer, Sago, Macaroni, Arrow root, Cocoa paste, Cheese, Currants, Vinegar, Indigo, Spade, Buckets & Manning Forks, Axes, Weymouth & waiting Paper, Bridle-whale Oil, American Turpentine, Cherry, Grass seed, American Sattinets, Cotton twine, Brown, Leaf, & Crushed Sugar, &c. &c.

Also—Ladies' and misses' boots, shoes & slippers, Mens Gaiters, Boots, Children's boots, shoes & pumps, Boys' Clothing, &c. &c.

May 4.

#### ROBERT MEN.

#### SURROGATE COURT.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of the Estate of James Allan Shaw, late of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant deceased.

WHEREAS Anne Catherine Fletcher, Administratrix of said and singular the goods, chattels, and credits, which were of the said James Allan Shaw, deceased, at the time of his death, has filed her Account with the said Estate, and has prayed that the creditors and next of kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account:

NOTICE thereof is therefore HEREBY GIVEN, to all the creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Monday the second day of August next, at Eleven o'clock of the Clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the account of the said Administrator.

Given under my hand and the Seal of (L.S.) the said Court, this twenty-third day of June A. D. 1847.

(Signed) H. HATCH, Su. Judge. &c.

GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates for said County.

#### Assessors Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Subscribers have received from the Clerk of the Peace for the County, Warrants of assessment, requiring them to raise in the said Parish by assessments the sum of £245 7 6 forthwith, all persons who are liable to be taxed, and are desirous to furnish statements of their Real and Personal Estates and Incomes, pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly, are requested to send them in without delay to the assessors.

S. FRYE, Assessors

D. SULLIVAN, Assessors

JAMES MURPHY, Assessors

S. H. HITCHINGS, Assessors

St. Andrews, May 18th 1847.

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will receive TENDERS up to the 20th July next, for

building a breakwater, in addition to the one already built at North Head, Grand Manan. Also for deepening the cut already made into the harbor.

Plans and Specifications will be seen, by applying at my Office, St. Andrews.

JOHN WILSON, St. Andrews, June 29, 1847.

#### NEW PACKET,

BETWEEN ST. JOHN, ST. ANDREWS, AND ST. STEPHEN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has purchased the well known, fast sailing

SCHOONER SPRAY,

of 34 tons—and will commence running regularly between the above named ports at the last of April next, and solicits a share of patronage. Every attention will be paid to freight &c. entrusted to his care. Good accommodations for passengers.

Apply to the master Board or to W. McLean, Esq. St. John.

JOHN BALSON, Master, March 24, 1847.

#### Oils, Paints, &c.

Ex "Prophet" from Liverpool, via Saint John.

8 HDS. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.



