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which are paid, and the but
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1849.
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an. 27 ... For Boston.
eb. 10 ... New York.
eb. 24 ... For Boston.
ar. 30 ... New York.
ar. 31 ... For Boston.
ar. 31 ... New York.
ar. 31 ... For Boston.
ar. 14 ... For Boston.
FROM AMERICA.
1849.
an. 10 ... New York.
an. 24 ... From Boston.
eb. 7 ... From Boston.
eb. 21 ... From Boston.
ar. 7 ... New York.
ar. 21 ... From Boston.
ar. 21 ... From Boston.

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OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E caris sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 38] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1849. [Vol. 16

AGRICULTURAL,



From the Courier.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON left on Tuesday morning for Yale College where, we understand, he spends the time until the 14th inst., when he is to deliver the address at the New York State Fair, at Syracuse. From thence he proceeds to Toronto, where he has been invited to meet the members of the Canadian Agricultural Society. He intends to come down through Canada, and re-visit this Province about 1st October, coming by the Metis road and Campbelltown—He will make a survey of the Northern Counties, which he has not yet visited, and arrive in St. John and Fredericton about the middle of October, to receive answers to the Circulars which have been issued, and make his Report.

We append to-day a list of the queries to which the Professor wishes replies from all who are in a position to give facts from their own knowledge. We understand that he wishes Agricultural Societies to furnish answers from their Committees or Directors, after discussion.

We trust that all intelligent Farmers through the country will hasten to furnish this information. We have now an opportunity such as we never had before, for making known to the world our capabilities and real position. For ourselves, we have no fear of the result, as we are quite satisfied that New-Brunswick only requires to be known as she is, to take a high position among the nations of the world as far as natural advantages go.

To many it seems like a waste of money to ask a man (Professor though he be) to gallop through the country—gather information from the others, and as a sage friend of ours remarked, only tell our own story back to us again. The far-famed Professor, too, bearing about him none of the insignia that a great man and much learning, but plain, quite and unassuming—a man with whom you might converse for a day, without finding out that he knew more than yourself.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the Professor's Report will be well worth all that it will cost. Not the least valuable part of it will be the practical directions he will give towards the substituting an improving for an existing system of husbandry. But we count as much on the knowledge of our Agricultural status that will be furnished to those countries from whence we look for emigrants with skill and capital. A knowledge of what we should do is all very well, but capital is indispensable; and it so happens that whatever the Professor writes is read, and what is more, is relied on, wherever scientific Agriculture is known. We have great hopes that one of the results of Professor Johnston's visit will be, that we will soon have the happiness of welcoming to our shores, a portion, at least, of the crowds of wealthy farmers who have heretofore turned their steps towards Australia and the United States.

(CIRCULAR.) Saint John, Sept. 3d, 1849.
SIR,—With the view of obtaining information upon points connected with the Agricultural condition of the Province, which it may not be in my power personally to collect, I beg to submit to you the following queries, and to ask you to furnish me with brief answers to such of them as you feel yourself in a condition satisfactorily to reply to.

- Answers may be forwarded under cover to the Provincial Secretary's Office, Fredericton, or to Mr. Jardine, St. John, before the 10th October next.
- I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON.
- 1st. As to the crops grown on your land: The variety sown; when sown and reaped; produce per acre; weight per bushel; and market price per bushel or ton, when sold?
 - 2d. As to the disposal of Farm produce: The Stock kept; and whether for dairy purpose or for fattening; the weight of cheese or butter made from each cow; the price obtained for these articles; and for young stock or fat beef?
 - 3d. As to the land itself: The kind of timber; character of the soil; when cleared; cost of bringing it into culture; how manured; and when: course of cropping followed? (The answers to these three sets of queries must have reference to the same land, which may either be a single field, a farm, or a district.)
 - 4th. Have you any experience in regard to drainage, either for the purpose of cutting off springs, or for the removal of surface water? Is it a profitable improvement in your district? Under what circumstances, and does it in what way?
 - 5th. Has lime been profitably applied to the land in your neighbourhood? To what soils? In what way? In what quantity? and with what effects on this or that crop?
 - 6th. In what way do you manage and ap-

ply farmyard manure? How do you save the liquid manure? Do you make compost manure; and how?
7th. Can you favor me with a table compiled from a register of the weather, shewing the temperature, the fall of rain, the number of clear and rainy days; the time of sowing, vegetating, flowering and maturing of different plants, &c.?

8th. What can be said in favor of immigration into your district? What class of men might be advised to come, with a view either to their own benefit, or to that of the Province? What is the value of cleared Farms, to rent or to sell?

9th. Can you favour me with any details in regard to the progress of particular settlers or settlements? Have industrious farmers, who have attended exclusively to their business, improved in their circumstances?

10th. What are the effects of the long winter on the soil; on the stock; and generally on the profit of farming? How far can you plough? How early can you sow? How can the farm servants be usefully employed during the winter?

11th. What is the price of labour? In your experience can servants be employed with a profit in improving the farm or in raising produce, at the present wages of labour? If not, explain why.

(In reference to this question, it is to be borne in mind, that labour expended in clearing and improving, is so much capital invested in the land, on which a fair per centage should be expected.)

12th. Are there any special points connected with your district; with the nature and quality of its soils; the mode of culture; the defects or excellencies of existing methods, implements, breeds of cattle, &c., to which you think my attention may be profitably drawn; or to which I may more fully advert in my proposed Report on the Agricultural capabilities of the Province?

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvement of the soil is one great object to be attained by the good farmer. All the fertilizing substances within his reach will be devoted to this purpose, in order to increase the present quantity of his crops, and to insure a greater fertility of the soil for the future. Annually removing the productions of the soil proves exhausting, and in time would render the soil barren, but science teaches us, that all the substances that make a soil fertile, can be restored, and its original richness be retained. It is then the duty of all that cultivate the earth, so to direct their labors that all the fertilizing elements which they take from the earth, shall be returned to it again, that the soil be neither barren nor unfruitful. That there are many who take an opposite course is not to be denied. The precept—“keep what you have and get what you can,” is as effectually obeyed in directing the labors of their farms, as in their traffic with their fellow men. And yet even such men will acknowledge, the importance of improving the soil.

But though the improvement of the soil is reckoned of the first importance, the improvement of the farm in other respects, should certainly not be neglected. The judicious and enterprising farmer will see where improvements should be made, and he will see that they are made. It is not supposed that farmers as a class, have the means to make radical alterations in their buildings, or in the plan of their farms. They need not. A few hours' labor here, or a few dollars expended there, may make a greater improvement proportionally, than hundreds of dollars laid out in alterations. Look at those barns, which have to be let down or taken away, on an average, once or twice a day throughout the year, for the purpose of passing through—just put a gate there, which can be done at a trifling expense, and there is an improvement from which benefit will be derived every day. A gate not only facilitates passing in and out, but it looks better. Their superiority needs no demonstration,—it is a “fixed fact.” And yet there are thousands of farms scattered all over the land, that are entirely without any such labor-saving and farmers are living as contentedly as if they could not be obtained.

Again: how often are we reminded of the observation of Solomon, “I went by the field of the slothful, and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down,” when a few hours' work would destroy the “thorns,” eradicate the “nettles,” and repair the “stone wall,” while the satisfaction of contemplating the improvement, would amply compensate for the labor bestowed. I know the women and children are eloquent pleaders in behalf of the raspberry and blackberry bushes, but they had better be cultivated in the garden, than monopolize the corners and sides of fields appropriated to grass and grain.

Again: another method of improvement is by building substantial fences. These will differ in different localities according to the kind and cheapness of material. In New England, and especially in the Granite State, the majority of farms have the material for stone wall scattered all over their surface.

This can be made available by digging and occasionally blasting, and when once laid into wall will last forever. This method, by removing the stones from the field, and by making a durable fence, has a double advantage. In building wall where the ground is soft, and indeed in all cases, it is better to dig a trench, say about eighteen inches wide, down to the subsoil, and fill nearly full with small stones, on which to lay the foundation; then the wall will not be thrown out of place by frost nor settle into the ground. Stone wall is certainly expensive in comparison with some other fences, but its durability and security renders it cheaper in the end.

These are some of the methods in which farms may be improved. But the farmer, who in his system combines beauty with utility, will need no suggestions in regard to the improvement of his farm. When his crops do not require his attention, he will find something to do, either in beautifying or benefiting his premises. Many acknowledge the necessity of improvements, but they never begin to make them. Bushes grow around the fields and meadows, rocks and stones encumber their tillage lands, their fences grow every year more unsightly, and their fruit trees remain unpruned and ungrafted; but they plead they “don't have time to remedy the evils.”

“They know the right and they approve it too. They know the wrong, but still the wrong pursue.”
W. L. EATON. East Ware.

The Wheat Crop.—The Albany Cultivator says: “Accounts from the south, are generally favourable for the wheat crop. In the central and southern portions of Ohio, it is injured by rust, which struck in the latter part of June, and also by the wheat midge. From northern Ohio we have heard no complaint. In Michigan, the crop is good. From Illinois and Wisconsin, there are favorable reports.—In our own state, we believe the crop is as good as usual.”

CANADIAN FLOUR.—An American correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator states that the chief cause why so much American flour is “scratched” as sour in New York market, is the hurried and imperfect manner in which they force it through the process of grinding and packing. The Canadian millers are so much more careful, than for one barrel of Canadian “scratched” flour, there are five American. The best and most extensive brokers say, “we seldom fear for the Canada brands with our inspectors, though for American we count on a certain portion that had it not been for the duties and the trouble of the Custom-house, we could have had no difficulty in getting Genesee, equal to any of our Canadian samples. Within the last few years, every invention that could either in cleaning, grinding, cooling or packing produce any improvement, has been carefully and extensively adopted in Canada, and their operation carefully attended to with all the manufacturing tact of Englishmen. The mills are also of a substantial description that tends to permanency and improvement, and the result has been that within a few years back, the Canada manufactured flour comes into favourable competition with the best brands that our neighbors can produce, and as such will soon recommend itself in every market.”

Romance in Real Life.—It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Queen intends restoring to the rank held by their ancestors, several of the representatives of the once titled Scotch families, attained for their political principles during the earlier part of the last century.—Among the titles thus forfeited, and about to be restored, is the Earldom of Angus, belonging to the celebrated family of Douglas; and it is said that its present representative, the lineal descendant of a long line of warriors, famed alike in history and song, has been found in the person of an old man named Dalgleish—a corruption doubtless of the proper family name, now residing near Port Elizabeth. Old Dalgleish, for he is upwards of seventy, was formerly a sergeant in one of our Highland regiments, and supports himself at the present moment by the cultivation of a small vegetable garden, about half a mile from Port Elizabeth. It is also said, that with the Earldom he becomes entitled to about £30,000 a year.—[Cape Town Mail.

RETURN OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA TO HALIFAX.—The steamer Hibernia, after having proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool—70 miles east of Cape Race, or nearly 600 miles from Halifax, returned to the latter port on Friday morning, the Captain deeming it imprudent to continue the passage in consequence of the ship making water very fast.—We learn from the Acadia Recorder, that notwithstanding the power of the pumps, it was obvious the danger of the water soon reaching and extinguishing the fires was imminent, and if it had at once attained that height, the noble vessel and all she carried would have soon shared the fate of the President. On Friday afternoon the Hibernia was taken to—H. M. Dockyard, and she will receive such repairs there as will enable her to proceed to St. John, or New York, so that she may be perfectly refitted.

Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

From the New Brunswick, Sep 13.
The Royal Mail steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Monday evening at 9 o'clock in the short passage of 9 days. She brings Liverpool dates of the 1st, and London of the 31st of August.

The Express for the American Associated Press arrived in this city on Tuesday at 2 P. M., and the Post Office Express reached here yesterday morning about 5 o'clock.

The Hon. G. Bancroft, the American Minister, came out passenger in the Europa—also the hon. S. Cunard, of Halifax, together with 137 others.

We learn from our correspondent at Halifax, that the steamer America was passed by the Europa off Cork.

The Cambria arrived home on the 25th ult., in a little more than 9 days from Halifax.

Her Majesty is not expected to return to Osborne House from Scotland before the 20th of September.

Since our last advices from Great Britain the weather has been most magnificent for harvest operations, and the yield is expected to be greater than it has been for many years. The European Times of the 1st inst. says: “From the southern counties the wheat is reported as having been housed in splendid condition; in Sussex the grain sheds wonderful. In the northern counties where the harvesting is now going on rapidly, the tone of the reports bespeaks future abundance. The average price of corn is now about 46s 3d, having declined from about 49s, the highest point during the last six weeks. From the Baltic ports generally, prices continue firm; and the yield of corn does not appear to have been so abundant as in the west and south of Europe. In Holland they have experienced bad weather; but the reports from France are in the highest degree favorable.”

The Hamburg papers mention, that on the 10th August, a terrible conflagration broke out at Hasenstunne, and speedily laid half the town in ashes, so that 150 families were left houseless, and without clothes, bedding, or food.

FRIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.—The advance in freights noticed in our last report still continues, though the immediate effect has been to lessen materially the shipments of salt, coal, and pig iron, except such parcels of the last as had been previously contracted for.—Passengers continue extremely scarce, and vessels are filled with difficulty.

COMMERCIAL.
Commercial affairs, although in a healthy state, are not active. Holders of Produce bring forward large quantities at the public sales both here and in London, still the demand is by no means active, whilst orders for most articles can be executed on easier terms. As the Continental markets, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Amsterdam, are but barely supplied, increased activity in this country is expected to take place.

The Cotton market during the past week has been rather tame.

The recent accounts from India have induced greater activity in and around Manchester, and trade in that locality is brisk.

Iron has improved in value.

Prices of manufactured Iron are well maintained; there is a steady demand, but only for actual requirements. Scotch Pig Iron is flat, and the demand recently has not been of average amount. Present quotations in Liverpool: Merchant Bar, £5 12 6; best re. fine, £7; Hoop, £7 10; Sheet, £8 5; No 1 Scotch Pig (net cash) £2 12.

The market for British Securities continues tolerably firm.

Money is still abundant, but the demand is greater, and the rates of discount rather higher, except for first-class paper, which is yet obtainable at 2 to 2½ per cent: on call it is worth 2 per cent.

Flour has declined 6d. per barrel, with a very limited demand. Baltimore and Ohio are quoted at 28s. 6d. to 29s. per barrel.—Old Western Canal sells at 23s; unimproved and heated, of which quality the late importations principally consist, 19s to 19s 6d. per barrel. Indian Corn is in moderate request at 25s. to 26s. per quarter for mixed and yellow, and 27s. 6d. to 28s. for prime white.

THE CHOLERA.
The official weekly report for all England, ending the 25th day of August, of deaths from cholera was 2363, out of 5163 attacks. About 100 of these took place in the metropolitan districts, 1000 in various towns in England, of which Liverpool furnished no fewer than 216 victims; and 176 took place in Scotland, 161 of which happened in Dundee. Since the 25th of August the daily reports have fluctuated almost in the same ratio they did last week. On the 25th August they were 355; on the 26th and 27th there were 591; on the 28th the daily mortality

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

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was 401; on Thursday, the 30th, the deaths were 627, including 120 deaths in three weeks in Gainsborough.

The towns on the coast of England, or where there is water, seem to be the spots where the malady takes root. A successful case of cure has been reported in London where the patient was in the last stage of collapse. Saline injections were introduced into the system by the veins of the arm, and the patient rallied in a marvellous manner, and was completely restored in a day or two.

IRELAND.

The last week has been a critical period for the prospects of Ireland, and we rejoice to say the uninterrupted fine weather has not only enabled the farmers to proceed in the most active manner in getting in the harvest, but the genial warmth generally prevailing has almost completely counteracted those fearful indications of the potato disease to which we alluded in our last as having once again made their appearance.

It is satisfactory to learn that capitalists of the highest character are turning their attention to Ireland, as a country where, during the autumn, not only health and recreation can be enjoyed, but where philanthropy can be united with profit—the *utile cum dulci*. It is significant to read the announcement that Mr. Samuel Garney, Mr. Buxton (query Sir Lowell Buxton), and other members of the Society of Friends, are daily expected in Dublin on a tour through the country.—These are of the class of capitalists whose money is the life blood of English industry.

HUNGARY.

The latest intelligence within our reach from Hungary, is embraced in advices from Vienna of the 20th ult. The news from that quarter continues as blind and unsatisfactory, and as full of contradictions as ever. The Wiener Zeitung of the 24th publishes what it calls an application of the manner in which General Georgey's surrender was brought about. The document contains, however, so little that is new that it is not deemed advisable to quote it, for whilst it carefully informs the public of all these circumstances without which you are already advised, it with equal care echos (throwing light upon those circumstances of the case which are still open to the broadest doubts and suspicions.

The London News, in a lengthy article, in speculating upon the cause and results of the downfall of Hungary, says—The general belief throughout the continent is, that the Hungarian general surrendered with his army to Raskiewich on a pledge being given by the Russian commander that his master, the Czar, would guarantee the independence of Hungary. Should this be the explanation of the enigma—and it is very natural, for the Hungarians, in disgust of Austria, have lately been not unwilling to fling themselves into the arms of Russia—then will this power have achieved a very great stride towards that universal empire, wielded either de facto or by influence, which Napoleon foretold to Europe.

The latest intelligence contains nothing to raise a doubt but that General Klapka still held possession of Comorn, and one account affirms that on the 18th ult an action was fought between Rask and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantage.

Bah Jellachich arrived at Temeswar on the 16th. He is stated to have met no opposition on his way, and to have found the roads covered with arms, and warlike stores, that had been abandoned by the defeated Magyars.

Baron Haynau, in his last bulletin, reports “that at the present moment all the Banat and all Transylvania are cleared of the insurgents. On the 19th the corps of Vecary surrendered to the Russian army. These troops, consisting of 7,000 foot, 1,000 horse, with 4,000 muskets and two cannons, laid down their arms at Boros Jeno. Bem and Guyon, surrounded by General Luders, left their troops and contrived to escape. The insurgents, left without leaders, hid down their arms to the number of 8,000 men with fifty cannon.

Desewffy gave himself up prisoner to General Wallmoder. Since the capitulation of Arad, 25,000 men had been taken prisoners, and 170 cannon captured. General Faskiewich has delivered over the chiefs of the rebellion, the former deputies of the diet, all prisoners, and materials of war, to the Austrian commander.

A despatch from General Wallmoder, which reached Temeswar on the 19th, announced from Lugos that the Hungarian leader Lazar, of the 9th corps, had made proposals of capitulation to General Simkychen, who was in pursuit of him, stipulating for the free retreat of the officers upon parole, on oath to present themselves when summoned. General Haynau, however, rejected these conditions, and summoned Lazar to surrender at discretion. Meanwhile, the pursuit continued without relaxation.

According to the Wanderer the decision of the Emperor concerning the surrendered corps of Georgey is, that the men be partly enlisted in the imperial ranks, and partly dismissed to their homes, and that the officers be substituted to trial.



The following Sales will take place at the COURT HOUSE in ST. ANDREWS.

Table listing real estate sales with columns for date, name, and time. Includes entries for James Braniff, William Smart, Jacob Reid, James Linton jr, John Buckstaff, and Henry Helms.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 15th day of December next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Buckstaff, of in and to Lot numbered Five, in the grant to John Cotterell and others, situated in the Parish of Saint Patrick, with all the Buildings and improvements thereon.

The same having been seized and levied on, to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Boyd, Esq. endorsed to levy £354 5 10 besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 12th June, 1849.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 15th day of December next between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Henry Helms, of in and to Lots numbered Forty-four and Forty-five included in a Grant called the "Mascareen Grant," situated in the Parish of St. George, with the improvements thereon.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Samuel Thomson, endorsed to levy £110 4 3, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 12 1849.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of James Braniff, of in and to that certain lot of land, in the Town and Parish of St. George, occupied by Patrick Watters, on the South side of the main Road leading from St. John through the said Town, containing about one eighth of an Acre.

Also all his right title, and interest to a lot of land in the Parish of Pennfield, situated on the road from St. Andrews to St. John, formerly known as the Watters farm containing 300 acres more or less and which land was conveyed by Patrick Watters to Mary Braniff. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the Suit of William Wilson, endorsed to levy £10 15 8, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, March 6th 1849.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JOHN S. JARVIS and ROBERT JARVIS of in and to the following Lot of Land situated in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, viz:— TOWN LOT No. 6, block Letter T. Morris's Division.

To satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suits of the President Directors and Company, of the Charlotte County Bank, and John Townsend and Robert Townsend, endorsed to levy respectively £1050 and £293 16s &c. besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, March 10, 1849.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of October next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim property and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM SMART, of, in and to that certain lot of Land, situate in the Pleasant Ridge settlement in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 100 hundred Acres, known as part of Lot number Nine, originally granted to Nathan Neiblock, and bequeathed by him to the said Wm. Smart, and lying on the South side of the old Fredericton Road.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Lachlan Cameron Esq., endorsed to levy £56 7 5, with interest, Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, April 9, 1849.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 3rd day of November next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of JACOB REID, to the Farm or Lot No. 4, Block letter S. in Fanning's Division, of the Cape Ann Grant, situated in the Parish of Saint Davids, containing 100 Acres more or less, with the buildings, &c. thereon.

Also—All his right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever to a Lot of Land containing about 10 Acres, situated also in the Parish of St. Davids, and lying between the above mentioned lot and the Fredericton Road, with the improvements thereon.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, April 17 1849.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 3rd day of November next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim property and demand whatsoever of JAMES LINTON, jun. in and to the following described tracts lots or parcels of Land situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, together with the buildings, improvements and privileges thereunto belonging, viz:—

A certain lot of land in the Parish of St. Patrick known as lot No. 3 formerly granted to one Thomas Irwin, in the grant to Edward Lascelles and others, conveyed to James Linton jr. by James Boyd Esq., and wife, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Also a lot of land situate in said Parish formerly granted to the late William McGee, containing 100 Acres more or less, conveyed to J. Linton jr. by Thos. Berry and wife.

A lot of land situate in said Parish, being distinguished as lot No. 3 in the grant to Wm. Smart, George Smith and James Dean, conveyed to J. Linton jr. by James Kyle and wife, containing 200 Acres more or less.

A lot of land situate in said Parish beginning at the Navigation Lake, so called, and running westward towards John Pye's copper, so called, containing about 150 Acres more or less, said land conveyed to J. Linton jr. by John McGee.

A lot of land situate in said Parish formerly granted to Colin Campbell, and known as lot No. 6, conveyed to J. Linton jr. by Eliphalet Hanson and wife, containing about half an Acre.

A lot of land situate in said Parish formerly granted to one John Cumming, near to Bonaparte's Lake, conveyed to J. Linton jr. by James Linton Senr, containing about 100 Acres, with all the buildings, erections and privileges appertaining thereunto.

A lot of land situate in said Parish, known as lot No. 6, formerly granted to one Mark Turner, in grant to Daniel Hanson and six others, conveyed to Jas. Linton jr. by Jacob Turner and wife, containing 200 Acres more or less.

A lot of land situate in said Parish called the Mill lot, containing about 40 Acres, with Mill, mill stream, right of flowage of water above mill, said land conveyed to J. Linton jr. by John Wilson Esq.

All that lot of land in said Parish formerly granted to one Thomas Turner containing about 63 Acres, conveyed to J. Linton jr. by Jas McLeod.

Also all that lot of land in said Parish, granted to J. Linton senr, containing 62 Acres, conveyed by said J. Linton, senr. to Jas. Linton jr.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Wilson Esq. endorsed to levy £705 7s. with interest besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, April 17, 1849.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. COMMENCING on Wednesday next the 18th July, the MAILS for England to meet the Boston and New York Steamers at Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office, St. John, on Wednesdays and Thursdays in alternate weeks, at 10 A. M.

On Wednesdays for Steamers leaving Boston, and on Thursdays for Steamers leaving New York. J. HOWE, D. P. M. G. General Post Office, Saint John, 13th July, 1849.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c. Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John 6 Hhds finest Pale HOLLANDS.

1 " fine old PORT WINE, 1 " Martell's finest Pale BRANDY, 1 " Moist Crushed SUGAR, 1 " Refined LOAF do. 9 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 12 gross each. JAMES W. STREET. St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1848.

4 PIPES and 6 Hhds best Cognac Brandy, Martell and other approved brands, 7 Hhds. best Pale HOLLANDS, 2 Tierces Moist Crushed Sugar, 20 chest fine Congo Tea.

Also arrived per Barque Volant: 12 Hhds. Boiled & Raw Linned Oil 5 Cwt. Best white Paint, 40 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 15 Crates Earthenware. &c. &c. J.W. STREET. June 18, 1849.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND, LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Approved by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL, 500,000, Sterling. Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY. Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years; which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the assured.

Low rates of Premium.—The rates of equal standing are low as any Society of equal standing.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus's in this Society are declared ANNUALLY, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving her profits in Cash, in reduction of premium at in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus, or Premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, or quarterly. Insurance may be effected for one year, five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies. Every information as to the Society's Rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application may be had at the office of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

Local Directors for St. John. EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman. Edward Allison, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq. John H. Gray, Esq. WILLIAM J. STARR, Esq. Managers. FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq. & Agents. Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gove. GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews.

Sheet Iron, Tin Plates &c. &c. Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John, the 40 Bundles sheet iron assorted, 12 boxes Tin plates, 24 Stone Iron Wire, 20 doz Single & Double cut mill Files, 20 " Flat & Hand saw Files, Maracas and Shepherds' make.

A good assortment of Mens, Womens, Boys, Misses and Childrens Shoes, &c. &c. W. WHITLOCK Auctioneer and Commission business attended to as usual. W. W.

For sale. A commodious TWO STORY HOUSE situate in Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Dennis Bradley.

ALSO TO LET. And possession given on 1st September, the House at the top of Queen-street, owned by Mr. Thomas Crowley at present occupied by J. Garby, Esq. Apply to J. W. STREET.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c. &c. FROM NEW-YORK VIA EASTPORT. 100 BLS. S. F. Genesee FLOUR.

8 Bbls. Rye Flour, 1 Tiptoe RICE, 8 Bbls. MESS PORK, 1 Bale extra Cotton BATTING, Bags Yellow CORN MEAL.

A good assortment of Mens, Womens, Boys, Misses and Childrens Shoes, &c. &c. W. WHITLOCK Auctioneer and Commission business attended to as usual. W. W.

For sale. A commodious TWO STORY HOUSE situate in Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Dennis Bradley.

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COFFEE. Just received per Schooner Nelson from Boston: 6 Bags St. Domingo and Java COFFEE. For sale low. Nov. 10, 1848. JAMES W. STREET

TO LET. SUNDRY SHOPS, and DWELLING in those tenements lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Sims and others, on the Market Square, from the 1st day of May next, Apply to Dr. S. T. Gove, Saint Andrews, January 30th, '49.

READ! BREAD! 300 BARRELS different quality and prices. Barrels CRACKERS, do do and prices. Boxes Soda, Butter, Sugar, Lead, Dysippine BISCUIT Also—a few barrels do.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR. Southern and Western WHEAT MEAL! For sale at a small profit at BRADISH & CO'S BAKERY, Corner of Dana and Water-streets EASTPORT.

In preparation for the Press, BY J. MURRAY, ALLENBURY-STREET, LONDON. Woodyale Grange: A Michaelmas Visit to the Forest of New Brunswick.

Orders received by H. Chubb & Co., J. & A. McMillan, W. L. Avery, V. H. Nelson, and A. Fraser, St. John; F. Beverley, and H. S. Beck, Fredericton; and all other Booksellers. Dec. 9, 1848.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Sailmaker, AYMAR'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS

Respectfully informs the Merchants, Ship-Owners and Ship Masters, in this County, that he has taken the Sail Loft on Aymar's Wharf, where he is prepared to execute at short notice, all orders in his line of business that may be entrusted to him, with fidelity and on moderate terms. Having been brought up in Mr. Jarvis's establishment, he trusts that his work will give satisfaction.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Church Meigs, Esq., late of the Parish of Grandman, deceased, 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 ELIZABETH MEIGS, Administratrix. Grandman, May 9, 1849.

NOTICE. THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ARE desirous of obtaining 300 Bushels of SEED POTATOES this Spring, of approved description and quality, for which a fair price will be given. Application to be made to Messrs. T. Turner, E. Pheasant, and S. Getty.

The Directors have agreed to include Potatoes, Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, and Beans, among the articles for which Premiums will be offered this season. By Order. ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary. St. Andrews, April 18th, 1849.

Passage to Boston, Eastport and St. John N. B. THREE TIMES A WEEK EACH WAY. STEAMERS. ADMIRAL, Capt. Hutchins.

Will leave Boston and St. John, from and after Wednesday, the 19th instant, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY for the above Places.—Returning—will leave Eastport for Boston on the above mentioned days, at 2-1/2 o'clock, P. M., via Portland Rail Road, or Cabin Passengers may continue on in the boat to Boston, at the same price, at their option.

The Boats leave Boston, direct for St. John, N. B., on the above days, touching only at Eastport. Passengers being in Portland, bound to Eastport, can obtain Tickets of the Agent of this Line in that city, for \$1, over the Railroad, and take the Boat to Boston.

The Boats leave Eastport for St. John, at 11 o'clock, on (TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY), of each week. Passengers will be Ticketed through to St. John, by the steamer Nequaquet for Steamer Admiral and Senator.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEORGE HOBBS, Agent. Eastport, July 17, 1849.

A CARD. Merchants, Storekeepers, Mechanics, Farmers and Families, are respectfully informed that MR. CROWLEY'S AMERICAN AND PROTESTANT Intelligence Office,

is removed from No 395 Washington Street, to No 75 Chambers Street, Boston. Suitable Assistants, of both sexes, supplied to such as favor him with their patronage.

\$400 Wanted. WANTED to borrow £100, for two or three years, a Good Security given of Valuable Freehold Property, at present realizing a fair rent. Apply at the standard Office, 30th January 1849.

U. S. Consulate Notice. C. WHITTAKER, Esq., United States Consul at St. John, N. B., having with the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, appointed me U. S. Consul for the Port of Saint Andrews, all persons interested, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. THOS. JONES, Secretary. St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1848.

Liquors, &c. Ex "Portland" from Liverpool, via St. John, the Subscriber has received as follows: 3 PIPES } Finest Cognac B R A N D Y, 6 Hhds. } Martell & other brands, 40 Kegs best White Paint, 6 Boxes best Starch, 2 Bbls. French Vinegar, 20 Quarter Bbls Gaudowder, 25lbs. each, &c &c. J. W. STREET.

RAIL ROAD ROOMS. St. Andrews, 24 January, 1849.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that a Second Call of TEN PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL OF SAID COMPANY,

is now made, and payable by the several Stockholders at the following Banks, viz: Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews; British North America Bank, St. John, Fredericton and Woodstock agreeably to the Act of Incorporation. S. H. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

FISH STORE. THE Subscriber has opened a FISH STORE on the East Side of the Square next door to C. E. O. Hatheway's Store, and has on hand the following, which he will sell extremely low for cash.

50 Ql. Dry Cod fish, 50 do. Pollock, 100 Boxes best smoked Herring, A few Bbls. No 1. Gibbed Herring, 20 Barrels & Half Bbls. Mackarel, and solicits the custom of Purchasers in Town and from the Country, who will find it to their advantage by giving him a call. THOS. WINCHESTER.

Land For Sale. 1000 ACRES of excellent Woodland, from Chamcook, lying on the Glenelg Road, three miles off from Chamcook, will be sold on moderate terms. It is applied for immediately. Also—a good Horse raised 6 years old, well known, will be disposed of at a bargain.

For terms &c, apply to N. SMART.

BUILDING SOCIETY. Established under Act of Assembly 16th Victoria, Chap. 23, at public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John September, 1847.

Shares, £100; Monthly Subscriptions, 12s. per Share; Management Fee 7s per share; premium Entrance Fee, 5s. The monthly Subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the first Monday in every month, and at the Branch Office, or Agents, on the 10th day previous.

The first Subscription is due on the third day January, 1848. TRUSTEES—(with a Seat at the Board)—Wm. Wright, R. F. Hazen, and H. Chubb Esqrs. DIRECTORS: Charles Drury, George Wheeler, Charles E. Raymond, James Poyning, William C. Donham, John C. Littlehale, John H. Gray, Samuel Haythube, James Agnew.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick. SECRETARY & TREASURER—Mr. C. L. Street. George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews. James G. Stevens Esq., Agent, St. Stephens.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual simplified system—the most approved in England; and founded on a basis so sound as to give the most effectual security to its members.

THE OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY are:— 1st—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society. (Such advances are advanced for 420s a year for eleven and a half years, which sum pays both principal and interest. Other rates in proportion.)

2nd—To provide a safe and profitable Fund for Savings, or Investments for small or large sums of money. (This Society offers opportunities in this respect which no other Institution in this Province can do—Savings Banks only pay 5 per cent, whereas this Society pays 6 per cent. Compound Interest.)

THE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES are:— 1st—No money is lent but on security on Real Property.

2d—New Members are admitted up to the time the Society will end, with equal proportional advantages.

3d—Any Member may withdraw the amount of his Shares at any time after the first year, with the compound interest thereon. Shares may be transferred at any time.

4th—Members may invest their Money in Paid up Shares which will necessarily be doubled—£200 at the commencement being worth £120 at the conclusion.

5th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with proper notice.

6th—The Accounts and Bank Book are open to the inspection of members at every monthly meeting.

7th—Securities given by all Officers of Trust. The Board of Directors in St. John have the General Management of the Society—but for the purpose of recommending persons resident in other parts of the Province, Branch Offices, or Agencies, are formed—where Shares can be obtained, and all the payments made in the various districts; and Local Boards of Management will be established so soon as the number of Shares taken in any district render it advisable.

The Fees are presented from the Monthly Subscription of the Members, and also from Shares invested in Paid up Shares, which will always ensure ample means for meeting the advances required.

The Progress is certain, because the amount paid by the borrower, for an advance, is not less than the fund for paying the lender. THE EXPENSES OF THE SOCIETY are small, as the Officers act gratuitously, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer.

THE FEES AND FINES form a Contingent Fund out of which the expenses are paid, and the balance, which will be very considerable, will go into the general Fund, which will lessen the duration of the Society.

Every information, with copies of Prospectus, Rules, &c. can be obtained on application at the Office of the Society, or at the Offices of the Agents. By order of the Board, CHARLES L. STREET, Secretary & Treasurer. Prince William street, St. John, N. B. December 25, 1847.

E. BAYARD M. D., Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Intends practicing his Profession in St. Andrew and its vicinity. Dr. E. B. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs Colwell's Boarding House, King-street.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE. Protection Insurance Company of N. J. CAPITAL, \$200,000. Camden Insurance Company of N. J. CAPITAL, \$100,000. WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$30,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT. CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Canada and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight, and Vessels upon the Stocks, Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$10,000 on Marine risks, and \$20,000 on Fire risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, in case of differences, the Courts of this State will be recognized. E. D. GREEN, Agent. Refer to Wm. Ker, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews N. B.

ENGLISH MAILS. Days on which the Steamships sail from Europe and America.

Table of English Mails showing departure dates for various destinations like New York, Boston, and London. Includes columns for destination, date, and agent.

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA. Europe... Jan. 10... New York. America... Jan. 24... From Boston.

Canada... Jan. 27... For Boston. Europe... Feb. 7... From Boston. America... Feb. 24... For New York. Canada... Mar. 10... From New York. Niagara... Mar. 24... For Boston. Europe... April 7... From New York. Cambodia... April 14... For Boston.

THE PUBLIC. At his Office.

12s 6d per 15s, if not p. Newspaper. AD V. Inserted according to bill, if not p. First insertion. Each repetition. Each repetition. Advertising.

WHY CAN I NOT GENERAL INTEREST IN CANADA, IN THE SENSE OF RAISON D'ETAT, BE AN INTELLIGIBLE AS EVERY BODY'S CAUSE? Why are less in the South grand cause. This Province to be the vic public expense the effects of administration in any of and do not n. rican Union, saying that o added practic for the record. We have 5 000 passed n the assent framed on a that nothing whole history ment. And ter it. The upon us is cl and exercise four thousand wants and them ourself to Cannes a negative or requiring the to him for in to the Engli any event has been ma most two c "Astronomical Jones, even a larger than that of our time. The moment ges of a rey List has bee we are left u tion of our r under the c rates, gener inefficiency, neral appoin salary from as that of United State 20,000,000 i of \$30,000,0 road. Our ed and brid themselves. This moment fees twice a sufficient to priesthood fe ty, is annua 600 from ou carry off £5 printing don of being sub the state of double the r persons. T made a priz tend for, and cal corruptio subversive) United Stat of them a so Provincial such a way an expense Many of our structed with useless and away; the c used as the governn little better lakes and ri Of what avr finest chain earth's surfa and trans monopoly; i hostile tariff the St. Lav foreigners b from enterin rant, and m world comes possess mon to the Unie zanship sink ing factio; bigotry, the of the old W the rancou poison thro life. Two never unite and the con enterprise d