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[15 at the end of the Year.

From the St. John Courier.
Among the various measures now before the Assembly, there is no one, perhaps, more important in its bearing upon the ultimate destinies of this Province, than that introduced by Mr. Brown, entitled, "A Bill to aid the construction of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road."

This bill, though local in its specific object, involves a principle which is applicable to every part of the country, and may with equal propriety be used for other parts, as well as that particular section in the title of the bill. Ten or twelve years ago, the State of Massachusetts was without a Rail Road, and equally without capital to construct one. Like this Province, it knew that such things were—but had not within itself the means of procuring them. It is now traversed in every direction by the train and the locomotive. The treasures of the West—the commerce of the Lakes—the rich crops of the Ohio—all mingle in one stream, and, aided by the contributions of our own Provinces, of Canada, are rapidly tending to make Massachusetts the Emporium of the business of the Northern part of America. How has this been caused?

—whence did the capital come which brought about the change? It is explained in the bill before us. Can it be that the local advantages of the country were such as to ensure ultimate success, the legislature did not hesitate to pledge the credit of the country for its benefit. It is notorious that on the continent of Europe—in Germany and in Holland—the ordinary rate of interest is only 2½ per cent. Capitalists cannot procure investments yielding more. They are therefore ready enough to lend at four, or still more so at five per cent if good security can be obtained. The scrip thus promulgated by law, which pledged the State for its redemption at maturity, readily sold at a premium. Money was built into the country—the Rail-Roads were built—business followed—wealth increased—property rose, and the consequences already mentioned were the results and mark—the State has not been called upon to pay one farthing—the profits of the Rail Roads paying off both principal and interest. Now here it is to be observed—the State gives no money—it simply guarantees the solvency of that stock at the expiration of a certain period. Can any one doubt that period comes, the State will have quadrupled its resources by means of these improvements, so that even were it then called upon to pay, it must still be a gainer? But can any one acquainted with the practical workings of Rail Roads, for one moment suppose it will ever have to pay? Now if Massachusetts could thus easily procure the means, by this mode—what is to prevent this Province doing the same—guaranteed, as doubtless it would be, by the Home Government? Assuming, then, that such would be the case, the question arises—Has the Legislature any right, for any purpose, to pledge the resources of the Province? We answer—it has; not only to pledge them, but to anticipate them, if it be for the undoubted benefit of the Province. It is not only the legitimate object, but it is the bounden duty of the Legislature, to encourage to the utmost the resources of the Country. If by the adoption of such means, the property of the Country, within a specific period, would be worth four times as much as it would be, were not such means adopted—would it be any justification to say—true, true, it has not improved as much as it ought to have done, but if it is good as when we got it.

Supposing a child were to be left to the care of guardians, with a thousand pounds, to be used for his benefit, at their discretion—would they benefit him, most by leaving him in his natural state—his mind unimproved—his tastes uncultivated, his morals unimproved—and giving him his full one thousand pounds on his coming of age; or by spending that one thousand pounds in giving him a good education—elevating the tone and character of his mind—instilling into him moral and honest principles, and bringing out the powers which God had given him? But supposing the guardians were not called upon to advance the £1000, but could procure him all those benefits, by simply pledging that he should pay £1000 twenty years after he became of age,—they being themselves, in the interim, secured by the retention of the money in their own hands—could there be a question what would be the duty of those guardians then? So with the Legislature—the members are the guardians of the public welfare—they should be in advance of the people—they are elected for their superior intelligence—they should strike out the course the people should follow—they have greater means of information—and in the conflict of the mind how conceptions are elicited.

We do not make these remarks as confined to the particular Rail-Road contemplated in Mr. Brown's bill—but as applicable to a system which might with safety be introduced for the whole Province. There are few Countries on which nature has more richly showered her gifts—broad valleys—deep rivers—rich mines—the mountain and the plain in wild profusion—few countries where, with the advantages and the incitement of modern times, man has done so little. Let us not

then hesitate to follow the example that is set us—if we can do so honestly. There is no wrong in borrowing capital on a security which is undoubted. Interest the Canadian produce—bring the Canadian produce to our ports—enhance the value of our lands—create a community of interests between the whole of the North American Colonies, and by increasing their wealth and importance, make them more to be valued at home and their interests more regarded.

THE WEATHER.—The striking difference in the temperature and all the meteorology of this winter in comparison to those of any season in the memory of man, attracts general notice, but has not yet brought out any theory as the cause of the great change. Comets have been, in all ages, objects of surpassing interest to philosophers, and of terror to the people at large; even amongst astronomers apprehensions have been entertained that some of these erratic bodies, in their eccentric orbits, (which incline from ten to eighty nine degrees from our ecliptic) might come in collision with the earth, and produce a more disastrous disruption than the collision which separated the ecliptic and equator. The comet of 1770 is considered to be lost, not having returned since that period, and it is supposed that it has been attracted by Pallas or Ceres, an account of the immense atmosphere of these asteroids. When the bursting of the planet which once existed between Mars and Jupiter took place, the four asteroids were formed; and Juno and Vesta having retained no atmosphere, the other two are said to owe their existence to the comet of 1770. This may be an error, and if the lost comet may exist with all its accumulations since 1770, it will afford astronomers matter for new speculations and enable them to account for the anomalous change of weather during the present winter.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!
A Treaty of Peace Negotiated!!
The steamship New Orleans, Captain Auld, arrived at New Orleans, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. from Vera Cruz, with advices ten days later than that port. The most important news by this arrival is the report that the terms of peace offered by the Mexican Government had been accepted by General Scott. We copy from the New Orleans Picayune of the 13th inst., the following details of the intelligence by this arrival:

The steamship New Orleans, Captain Edward Auld arrived yesterday afternoon, from Vera Cruz, having sailed the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 8th inst. She brought over sixty officers of the army. Most of them are ordered on the recruiting service. The New Orleans had some thirty other cabin passengers, and about 190 discharged soldiers and quartermasters' men. The ship has made an extraordinary run.

Mr. Freaner arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday last, the 6th inst., bearing dispatches from Gen. Scott, for the Government at Washington. He was to have sailed on Monday, the 7th inst., on board the U. S. steamer Iris for Mobile. The New Orleans was detained for two days, to give the Iris time to get in ahead—why, is scarcely known. The New Orleans, however, overtook the Iris, and passed her before she reached the Belize. The dispatches brought Mr. Freaner are of the most importance.

The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence, we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which General Scott has taken the responsibility of accepting. One of the articles of this arrangement is, that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico, until certain obligations are fulfilled—the remainder of the troops to be withdrawn.

We learn further that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this treaty we understand the United States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conference at Tacubaya.

Old dates by this arrival are to the evening of the 2d inst., from the city of Mexico, and the information given above comes to us through so many channels and in such authentic form, that we see no reason to question the fact. Orizaba was captured on the 26th ult. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture General Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen.

Comd. Perry returned to Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., from an expedition to the southward. The expedition which left Vera Cruz on the 24th ult. against the guerrillas, does not appear to have effected much. They had two or three brushes with the enemy but no great harm was done on either side.

Padre Jarauta has not been killed, but at last accounts was loudly engaged in circulating an address to the Mexican people, calling upon them to awake from their lethargy, and rally around his standard in defence of their just rights.

The Star, published at Mexico, has a letter in relation to the much talked of San Luis pronouncement, which, according to this letter, has failed, on account of non-occurrence of the command of the troops, whose aid was necessary to carry the pronouncement into effect.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Post Office Department.—Among the important Despatches laid upon the table of the House of Assembly on Friday afternoon, were several relating to the Post Office Department, and the alterations proposed to be made in the management thereof.

The principal document is the despatch of the Post Master General to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury. He speaks of the anxiety which it is generally felt throughout the North American Colonies for a reduction of the present rates of Internal Postage, and says, "I do not think it advisable longer to withhold the measures so strongly urged by the several Legislatures, especially as the Colonies express a disposition to make up the deficiency of the Post Office Revenue from the general taxation of the Provinces."

This despatch is closed by the suggestion that the North American Post Offices should be administered on the following principles, and that no Bills of the Provincial Legislature, which are not conformable with them, should secure the assent of the Imperial Government.

First.—That no grant postage shall be chargeable on letters forwarded between any of the North American Provinces, for the cost of conveyance, through any of these Provinces.

Secondly.—That the uniform Internal Colonial rate of two pence the half ounce shall remain in operation, as regards letters transmitted in the British Mails between the United Kingdom and the North American Provinces, and that the same uniform rate shall be extended to the correspondence of those countries with which we have preliminary conventions, in case such countries should establish Packets of their own, and her Majesty's Government should demand in their favour a concession of such a privilege.

Of course, in the event of a uniform internal rate of less amount than two pence the half ounce, for Provincial letters, the benefit should be given to the correspondence of the United Kingdom and the Foreign countries alluded to.

This rate should be collected according to the British scale.

Thirdly.—That the prepayment, or payment on delivery of postage, shall still remain optional with respect to the correspondence transmitted, between each of the Provinces, respectively, but that each province shall keep, as now, the amount it collects, in order to avoid complicated accounts, and heavy expenses for exchanging offices for the purpose of ascertaining the actual Revenue to

which each is entitled for the unpaid letters which it transmits to either of the other provinces, and for the paid letters received from those Provinces for delivery. With respect to the correspondence transmitted between the United Kingdom, and that forwarded through the United Kingdom, a similar optional payment shall still remain whenever it is practicable, but the existing modes of account shall be retained both with respect to the British Packet postage, and the uniform internal Colonial rate of two pence." [Novestation.]

The House of Commons Committee have reported in favour of the petition, Alexander L. Archibald, Esq., who has taken his seat in the place of Mr. Fitzmaurice, the sitting member. This change adds to the Liberal ranks. Mr. F. had a majority of three votes at the close of the poll; but the committee found eight had voted on his side, and two on that of his opponent.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The brilliant star which has, for years, lit up the Legislative Hall of the United States, has passed away, and the hope of the Republic is dimmed; but has left behind him a name and fame world wide. For the past few years, his health has been feeble, and sorrowing people have long anticipated the painful event which has now thrown the Republic into the depths of grief, long and honourably has he been a leader in the councils of his native country; and to his opinions have the greatest nations of the Earth looked forward, in the preservation of peace, while the voices of his talented, but more noisy brethren have been passing the burden from whence no traveller returns, and we can only, as in duty bound, say what he was. The memory of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will be honored alike with that of Washington. The Press teems with praise. He died at Washington on Wednesday last.

A MELANCHOLY STORY.
A singular instance of maternal affection, and melancholy misery occurred in the city of Limerick, Ireland, within a short time, which is thus related in the Limerick Examiner:

A widow, who unfortunately for them was the mother of six children, found refuge in the dilapidated dwelling of one of the lanes. The youngest of them fell ill and died. The whole family were in a state of the utmost destitution, and the disease rapidly mastered the young orphan's spirit. A coffin was begged, and the corpse would have been borne, perhaps, without the mother's assistance, to some graveyard near. But she had lived at a distance of many miles from this city, and in the burial ground of her native place her friends were interred. The distance was far, and as few would consent to carry a coffin containing a stranger so far, she necessarily, the poor mother, resolved to bear it herself. She actually did so. She had it placed on her back, and slowly and wearily she bore it away, reached the graves of her kindred, scratched a trench, we have heard, with her hands, and thus consigned to the earth where she wished they should rest, the remains of her offspring. She returned to her orphan. A second took sick, died quickly, like the other; like the other was placed in a charity coffin, and conveyed in the same way, by the unfortunate mother, to the same place of burial, and buried in like manner by her own hands. She returned again. A third child took sick, died speedily also, was placed in a coffin prepared from the charity, borne away by the sorrowing mother, and interred near to the other two by the hapless poor creature's almost exhausted hands. She returned a third time. A fourth child was ill; tell a victim as quickly as each of the others, was confined by charity, and carried off and laid by the mother beside her three other children. She came back to her wretched apartment. A fifth coffin was procured, a fifth wearisome journey made alone by the mother, and a fifth body consigned to the earth, there, at all events, no longer to feel the pangs of disease, or the slow wasting progress of a unrelieved hunger.

The First Newspaper Editor.—Our histories do not reach back so far in the age of the world as might be wished, but the first Newspaper Editor, of whom we have any account, was a Mr. Celsus, who edited a very interesting paper, in the time of Cicero. The Roman orator, having been appointed Governor of Cilicia, engaged his friend to make up, and send him by every mail, a full and particular account of every interesting occurrence that took place in Rome during his absence. In performing this service he employed several reporters who furnished him the proceedings of the Senate, the edicts, the trial and decisions of the Courts, the fashionable intelligence and general news, while he wrote the leading articles and the politics. Had the art of printing been in use, Newspaper would have been common over the Roman Empire, the world of that period.

A Poster. Nothing is certain, is a common aphorism; but if nothing is certain, how can it be certain, that nothing is certain?

DEVELOPMENT.
A child is a bud not yet opened, with all its faculties unfolded but yet unblown. When the bud unfolds every one of the petals unfolds—not one remains behind; Maternal Love is the sunshine that warms these blossoms forth. The faculties awake in the smiles of a mother's eye, and the young plant is watered by tears of tenderest affection,—beholding all in the seeds of future being. The principles which, when developed, makes the child the heir of eternal life. God himself by the influence of the Holy Spirit, in answer to the mother's prayers calls them forth, and the mother is the instrument by which that great work shall be accomplished.

The first exertions of a child are attended with some pain, yet have enough of pleasure to induce a repetition, gradually increasing in frequency and power; and when their first efforts—blind as it were—are once over, the little hand begins to play its more perfect part. From the first movement of this hand—towards the first grasp that avails itself of a plaything. Low infancy is the moment! not only employing itself in everything connected with the habits and comforts of its life, but astonishing the world perhaps with some masterpieces of art, or seizing, ere they escape, the fleeting inspirations of genius, and handing them down to the admiration of posterity. The first exercise of this little hand, directed as it is by that mighty will, should claim the mother's attention; she will, by watching it, perceive the natural impulses of a being just conscious of existence, and it remains for her to educate that will—to turn it from mere animal desires to experience and reason.

Religion.—Hold fast therefore by this sheet anchor of happiness—religion. You will often want it in the times of most danger, the storms and tempests of life. Cherish true religion as precisely as you will fly with abhorrence and contempt from superstition and enthusiasm. The first is the perfection and glory of human nature; the two last the depravation and disgrace of it. Remember the essence of Religion is a heart void of offence towards God and towards man; not subtle, speculative opinions, but an active vital principle of faith.—[Earl of Clifham.]

The way it happened.—Alexander the Great was fond of eggs roasted in hot ashes. As soon as his cooks heard that he was coming home to dinner or supper, they called aloud to their under officers—"All eggs under the great!" which being repeated every day at noon and evening, made strangers think it was the Prince's real name, and they therefore, gave him no other; and posterity has ever since been under the same delusive error.

Life.—What a varying thing is the stream of life! How it sparkles and glitters! How it bounds along its pebbly bed, sometimes in sunshine all things, as if by its essence were meretricious and brilliant, sometimes flowing solemnly on, as if it were derived from Lethe itself. Now it runs like a liquid diamond along the meadows; now it plunges in fume and fury over the rocks; now it is clear and limpid, as youth and innocence can make it; now it is heavy and turbid, with varying streams of thought and memory that are ever flowing into it, each bringing its store of dullness and pollution, as it tends towards the end. Its voice, too, varies as it goes; now it sings lightly as it dances on; now it roars amidst the objects that oppose its way; and now it has no tone but the low murmur of exhausted energy. Such is the stream of life! yet perhaps few of us would wish to change our portion of it for the calm regularity of a canal—even if one could be constructed without locks and flood-gates upon it to hold in the pent-up waters of the heart till they are ready to burst through the banks.

Triumph of Science. A splendid triumph of science, said Mr. Muggins to his wife, a Mr. Hartford had given a boy a new lip, which he took from his cheek.—That's nothing, Pa. I saw a doctor take two from our Patty's cheek the other day, and the operation did not seem to be painful either.

Chop Not.—An honest rustic went into the shop of a quaker to buy a hat, for which he demanded 25s. The countryman offered to give 20s. As I live, said the quaker, I cannot afford to give it thee that price. As you live I truly, then live more moderately, and sell hats cheaper. Friend, said the quaker, thou shalt have the hat for nothing; I have sold hats for twenty years, and my trick was not discovered till now.

Improved Spring.—A gentleman coming into a barber's shop to be shaved, was tormented by the fellows' facial indignities and garrulity. In what manner would your honour be shaved, was repeatedly asked. If possible, replied the gentleman, in silence.

The way to good manners is never too late.

ATEST SALE
IN THE
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CURE OF A DISOR
RANDS LOHANN
Mr. Charles Wilson
aged, dated February, 18th
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COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

RAILROADS.

MAN is a being of improvement. Nature has provided for his simplest wants—his wants in the infancy of the individual, and of society. The savage of the forest is provided for, so far as his mere physical sustenance is concerned, by the fish, the fowl, and the beasts, which Providence has furnished for him. As long as he is content with a mere supply of his animal necessities, the man himself, the mind, is stationary. The savage of the Rocky Mountains is the same, intellectually, as he was thousands of years ago—as unchanged as the rivers, the mountains, the prairies, and the forests, which he has traversed for ages. The mind has made no progress. He sees now as he saw then, "God in clouds, and hears him in the wind." The mind must be touched with the wand of Christian civilization, before man can be conscious that he is formed for progress, and is fitted to fulfil his high destiny. As Providence has provided for the individual in the helplessness of infancy, so has he provided for the infancy of civilized society. Man has himself a part to act in the drama of life. Self exertion, and to a certain extent, self dependence, are the condition of progress material and mental, and progress is continually making new demands upon him. What will satisfy one stage in social progress may become wholly inadequate to meet the wants of another advanced. There is a more intimate connection between the material—and the moral and mental—advancement of society, than men generally are wont to recognise, or of which they have any distinct perception. The ship that traverses the trackless deep—Steam in its various applications—the Electric telegraph—all labor-saving inventions &c., are so many physical agents of civilization, and which are designed, more and more, to accelerate its progress.

These reflections suggest some remarks relating to that fraction of the earth's surface with which we are more immediately connected, viz our own Province. In the infancy of the country, its commerce and material advancement, generally, have been chiefly sustained by that portion of its natural resources immediately available, namely, its timber. This resource has accomplished all, or nearly all, that is capable of accomplishment, without the aid of other resources, the development of which imperatively demands artificial means of the most efficient character, of internal transit and communication, without which they must remain comparatively useless. The country has already reached its culminating point, the meridian of its advancement, and must decline without a compliance with the paramount and indispensable condition on which its further advancement depends—and that condition, it scarcely need be added, is the commencement of a judicious system of railroad construction. It is no use to mourn over lost opportunities of opening up the wilderness lands to settlement by the construction of common roads. These would not now be overlooked, but nothing will supply the lack of Railways but railways themselves. Common roads into the conterminous lands would follow railways as a natural consequence.

The value of real estate in the Province generally has not increased, but rather declined, for the last fifteen or twenty years, and must continue to decline without the adoption of the only means which will be effectual in checking the downward, and giving an upward and onward progress to the improvement of the Province.

There is nothing of hyperbole in the prediction that the value of the property of the country, both public and private, and of the net product of labor, would be doubled by entering upon a judicious system of railroads. The first judiciously located and completed railroad would stop the decline of property all over the Province, and give it an upward and gradually increasing value. It would be the certain precursor of other railroads by preparing the way for them. Property would every where feel the impulse and acquire a present and prospective augmentation of value, instead of, as now, suffering a present and prospective declension.

The paramount importance of the subject to all the interests of the country, commercial, agricultural, fishing, manufacturing, and mining, appeals powerfully to the provincial patriotism of all classes, and especially to those, who have the direction of public affairs. The pressing urgency for immediate and vigorous action admits not of further delay, without a sacrifice of the best interests of the Province. The country can no longer afford to administer to personal and local interests at the expense of the public. Its vitality has already been sapped to nearly the utmost limit of endurance by the nostrums of legislative quackery. There must be union, judgment, public spirit, and energy, if the country is to be rescued from its present paralysis, and a healthful and rapid development given to its native capabilities. The grand specific for its economic maladies is no longer a matter of dubious conjecture. The panacea has been tested. To deny its curative efficacy is infidelity in spite of reason and facts. The weakness of credulity consists rather in our day, in being incredulous—in believing too little and not in believing too much. Substantial and previously unknown and unsuspected varieties are every day outstripping the wildest imaginings. The impossibilities of yesterday become to-morrow facts of history. The phrase, "it can't be done," has become nearly obsolete, and he that believes the most, is most likely to be nearest the truth. The iron horse, breathing heated vapor from his nostrils, and dragging after him tons of merchandise and scores of men at the rate of twenty thirty and

forty miles an hour, has ceased to be a wonder, although the prediction of such an event thirty years ago, would have fixed upon its author the character of a lunatic. To have asserted, half a dozen years since, that intelligence would now be communicated, not only with the rapidity of lightning, but by lighting itself, for hundreds of miles, would have been deemed the veriest phantasm of a disordered brain. These triumphs of science have now become common occurrences, and scarcely excite a transient wonder.

The common objection to railroads in this Province is their costliness and the smallness of the population and want of wealth. The two last reasons against them are a sufficient answer in their favor. Nothing but railroads will obviate them. Without the magic of railroads on the industries of the country, these objections will have the same force half a century to come as now, and if a sufficient objection now, they will continue so for an indefinite future. The truth is, when the matter is properly weighed, they are scarcely any objection at all. We must have railroads to create population and wealth. We must establish a commercial connexion with the fast increasing population and wealth, and the unbounded resources, of the great valley of the St. Lawrence. We must do this, by anticipating the very resources, which such a connexion would give to the Province. The Province must come to the aid of private companies by loaning its credit for the purpose of enabling them to procure the means to build railroads—Let our Legislature tread in the footsteps of Massachusetts, and we shall speedily see our Province traversed by railroads. A new era would be entered upon, and brighter hopes would animate the people.

A railway connexion between the upper and lower colonies is the first grand desideratum—such a connexion would create a demand for other railroads to different parts of the Province and give them support. To begin with railroads that are to have both their termini, or neither of them, in the Province, would be unwise, and would go far to defeat the benefits of an enterprise in itself indispensable to the prosperity of the country.

Two schemes are on foot, to connect the upper and lower Provinces by railroads, viz, the Halifax and Quebec, and the St. Andrews and Quebec, or the Eastern and Western railroads. The former is under the patronage of the Home Government, and its primary object is to subserve military purposes. The latter is designed for commercial purposes. The question in which of these schemes has this Province the deepest interest? Naturally presents itself for consideration. To make the Province a depot for a portion of the upward and downward merchandise of the valley of the St. Lawrence, and not a thoroughfare, is unquestionably demanded by its paramount interests. The Eastern scheme goes far to defeat this demand—the Western satisfies it. It would be suicidal on the part of the Province to waste its resources, on a rival scheme, and idiotic to neglect a line which must be the commercial line, whenever it shall come into existence. The Western line will, for the most part, be common to Charlotte and St. John and terminate in both. The Eastern line is nearly double the distance of the Western, and is much more liable, and for a much greater range of distance, to be impeded in winter by deep snow, and this is the time (when the Gulf of St. Lawrence is closed) that the traffic would be most active. From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Quebec (supposing a branch to connect with St. John) the Eastern road would of course be common to Halifax and St. John—According to a St. John's Almanack, the distance from the Bend to Halifax is 168 miles, (by a new road it is some ten or fifteen miles less, it is said) and to St. John 93, making a difference in favor of St. John of 75 miles. This advantage would probably be more than compensated in winter by the local position of Halifax as a sea-port town. If the latter route is greater, the sea distance to a market would be less, and the Bay of Fundy would be avoided. A very rational conclusion is, that Halifax would draw off a very considerable portion, and perhaps most of the intercolonial trade.

Successful competition with the American railroads touching the waters of the Saint Lawrence requires the shortest and cheapest line of transit between the upper and lower Provinces. If the Western line only should be opened a railway from Halifax to Digby or Annapolis would in all probability follow in a short time, and be connected with the Western line by a steamer. Every part of the Province has a deeper stake in the consummation of the Western than of the Eastern scheme—Branches from it would in due time, find their way to all the principal places in the Province, and they would mutually aid each other. By making the Province a depot for the trade of the St. Lawrence and not a thoroughfare, would contribute much more effectually to the augmentation of its population, its wealth, and its revenue, in which last especially, all parts of it immediately participate.

No time is to be lost—Those who control public affairs should look to it without delay, before they commit themselves to a scheme, devised for military, and not for commercial purposes, as its paramount object. If the imperial government design to construct at its own expense the Eastern line, let all possible facilities be given to it by a free surrender of the necessary land and timber, and such other aids as do not involve any considerable draft on the treasury present or prospective. The whole strength of the country is required to carry forward a system of railroads of much higher moment to the country—and to this should devote itself energetically and without distraction.

Let the St. John's people organize a company under their late Act of Incorporation and

unite with the Company already formed in Charlotte. Such a union would give encouragement, activity, and strength to both, and secure a railroad communication, of the best commercial character, with Quebec, terminating at St. John and St. Andrews—of course the line would be common to both at Woodstock, or at some point below it.

The good people of this City are asleep. Do they fear a divided trade with St. Andrews? They should reflect that a railroad would give ten times more to divide, of which the City would command a large share. The advantage in favor of St. Andrews, in point of distance, is not more than two hours on a railroad, and this is nothing. The man who is alarmed by danger is very apt to precipitate himself upon the destruction, which he is attempting to avoid—and this may happen to the City if it look Eastward instead of Westward. The subject, at all events, is worthy of grave consideration, before the influence of St. John and the country become implicated in a scheme, too deeply for retraction.

Massachusetts lends her credit to railroad companies to enable them to raise funds on the faith of the State, and on a long credit to carry out their schemes. She also takes stock and sells it again, when at or above par, for the purpose of aiding in a similar way the construction of other railroads. The plan has been eminently successful whatsoever cost to the State. Previously to the construction of the Great Western railroad from Boston to Albany, Boston had become nearly stationary, and must have continued so without the resources which this road enables her to command. At a most opportune moment, it is said that Massachusetts, as a State, has doubled its pecuniary value within the last fifteen years in consequence of her railroads, and gives herself an onward movement to which no limit can be assigned. Let New Brunswick follow the example, and she may confidently anticipate a bright, instead of under existing circumstances, a hopeless future.

The Great Western line has called into existence other lines through different parts of the State and made them paying lines. It imports to, and receives nourishment from, the subordinate lines. The main trunk supports the branches and receives from them support, and in many years might be required to make them remunerative. Whereas, by establishing a grand commercial line between the Bay of Fundy and the great commercial and Western line to Quebec, and afterwards to the subordinate lines, as they may be required, this course would relieve the ultimate liability of the Province to its minimum, enable it to come all the sooner, to the aid of subordinate lines, and thus carry forward the material improvement of the country in the most effectual manner, and at the least expense to the public. To reverse this order would be likely to involve the country in heavy liabilities, and defeat to a very great extent, the benefits, which the course above pointed out could not fail to secure. The public enterprises are sometimes abortive from the want of judgment and skill in their execution. The course to be taken is too obvious to be mistaken. Apathy may refuse to do any thing effectual, or a misjudged, sectional jealousy or interest may distort the system in its conception, and render it powerless to promote the immediate and progressive advancement of the country. A tugging policy is to be deprecated. Boldness, judgment, and concert are demanded. Let the demand be satisfied, and the prize, a noble prize, is ours.

O. M.

Washington, Feb. 22. The treaty sent to Washington, and about to be sent in, is a mere empty project, signed by the Mexican Commissioners and Mr. Trist, and not yet ratified by the Mexican Congress. This changes the whole aspect of the thing. Neither does the treaty contain the slightest allusion to our keeping a force of 12,000 men in Mexico for one or more years, until the Mexican government shall be consolidated, but on the contrary, a clause that our troops shall be withdrawn immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

In other respects, it contains many stipulations practicing British interests; but those that look like "indemnity for the past and security for the future."—Boston Times of Friday.

Death of Edward Webster, Major in the Massachusetts Regiment.—The last bearer of the Despatches from Mexico, brings the sad news of the death of Major Edward Webster, second son of Hon. Daniel Webster. He died of typhoid fever at San Angel, about 8 miles from Mexico, where the whole brigade in which he was attached, was quartered. His death occurred about a month since, and his remains were interred with military honors, a few days before Mr. Fremont left—Boston Daily Adv.

The Scott and Worth Difficulty.—The N. O. Delta of the 15th promises to publish the correspondence between Gens. Worth and Scott, which led to the arrest of the former, and the suspension of the latter. "They are interesting documents, it says, and have never been published before. In reference to this difficulty, we may remark that the officers late from the Capital all agree that there are no parties in the army, as has been represented, in regard to the differences between the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates—that Gen. Scott is sustained by the whole army, and that his suspension, which he received with much concern and chagrin, by officers and men. The arrest of Worth, Pillow and DuRoi, produced no greater sensation in the army than that of three Lieutenants had been arrested by a Col. of any of the regiments.

Boy Missing.—Barney Doan of Bangor

is very anxious to find his son James, a lad 12 years old, who left New Brunswick the first of January to join his father, whom he supposed to be at Eastport, or in the east part of Maine. Mr. Doan has been in this city but two or three weeks, and he is too poor to search for his missing son, but any information sent to this office will reach him? Will the eastern papers copy this paragraph? (Bangor Dem.)

European Intelligence.

LIVEPOOL, FEB. 12. COMMERCIAL.

The position and prospects of commercial affairs continue to improve. It is indeed true that the progress is only slow; still, as we before intimated, there are valid reasons to expect that we have passed the worst point of the crisis. The failures of the last two weeks are not extensive, and will entail but little inconvenience among commercial circles. Money continues to be had on easier terms. In the markets for Foreign and Colonial Produce a good business has been transacted, and at rather better prices.

The Corn market since our last continued without any striking feature to report. Sales of Wheat have been extremely limited, and all kinds are to be purchased at a shade earlier prices. Indian Corn is 6d to 1s per quarter cheaper. Indian Corn Meal has been taken to a fair extent at 14s per barrel. The transactions in Flour have been also but limited; best Western Canal Flour not fetching higher than 28s per brl.

An improved feeling has manifested itself in the Iron trade. More business has been transacted in Welsh Bars, for which higher prices have been paid. Orders for Pig Iron are on the increase, whilst the supply is diminishing; prices have therefore an upward tendency.

The accounts from Manchester and the other Cotton districts have not advanced much in improvement since our last publication. The state of the Money market continues highly satisfactory. What has mainly contributed to this revival, has been the rapid reduction in the value of money. Within the short space of three months, discounts have fallen from 10 to 12 per cent. (at which the very best bills were difficult of negotiation) to 3 to 4 per cent. for similar paper; while consols have risen during the same time 10 per cent!

Postal Arrangements between the Governments of Great Britain and America.—We believe there is no immediate prospect of an arrangement of this matter. The fault, for there is a fault, now rests entirely, we are led to believe, with the American Government; who, not content with terms of entire reciprocity, want it seems, something more, over and above fair reciprocity, which is never likely, we think, to be granted.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Reynell, at Arandel, on the 10th inst.

The Seine is now frozen over at Paris, and is daily traversed by great numbers of skaters and sleds.

His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury expired at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning at Lambeth palace. He had lived another day his lordship would have completed his eighty second year.

The Dublin Nation states that large quantities of flax have lately been bought in Ireland by the French spinners.

The estimate of the sums that will probably be required to defray the extraordinary expenses caused by the war at the Cape of Good Hope, amounts to £1,000,000.

The last accounts from Italy state that Etna and Vesuvius were both vomiting forth flames, and an eruption of lava was daily expected.

The Brighton Herald states, that a great sensation has been caused among the clergy of the diocese of Chichester, by the refusal of the Bishop to ordain a gentleman on account of his declared adherence to Puseyism.

The Falcon glass-works near Blackfriars, London, were burned down on the 26th ult. Colonel Reid, Governor of St. Lucia, has suspended Chief Justice Reddie, for writing letters containing charges of fraud and corruption against Lt. Col. Torrens.

Active preparations are being made to equip the Arctic expeditions, under Sir James Ross and Sir John Richardson, destined to proceed in search of Franklin. Dr. Rae will accompany Richardson.

Padre Kyilo, the Jesuit traveller, and his party of six companions, have been murdered on the borders of Abyssinia, whether they had proceeded from Egypt, and Nubia with the view to convert the natives.

IRELAND. Although the affairs of Ireland have not occupied a conspicuous share of public attention since our last publication, we are afraid that a vast amount of human misery has been secretly and silently suffered by large masses of the Irish people. The Special Commission has been adjourned, after having passed the most severe sentences upon all the prisoners whose guilt has been proved.

Forty-five have been convicted of agrarian outrages, and the sentence of death hangs over no fewer than sixteen, who have been found guilty of murder. Outrages of a frightful character continue to afflict the provinces; and the state of reckless immorality disclosed by the evidence before the Special Commission is frightful to contemplate. At one instance, we may adduce that, within the last few years, out of the body of magistrates which usually attend the bench at Cashel, no fewer than ten, either themselves or their immediate relatives, have been shot.

House of Lords, Feb. 7. HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Earl Fitzwilliam had a petition to present, to which he wished to draw the particular attention of their lordships. It was a petition for the grant of a loan of money for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec. It would be recalled that at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion in Canada, there was great difficulty in transmitting army and ordnance stores into the interior of Canada, and had there then existed a railway from Halifax to Quebec there would have been every facility for the transport of these stores. It was also important as affording increased facilities for the transmission of emigrants to their place of destination in the interior of Canada from their port of disembarkation, that every facility should be afforded them of railway accommodation. The sum of £62,000 was asked for as a loan, and in return for the loan the petitioners would carry the mail for nothing, and thus the sum now paid to the American Government for conveying the mails would be saved.

Lord Ashburton considered that while the United States were traversed in every direction by railways and telegraphs, our American colonies, which did not enjoy the same advantages were placed in an unfair position; therefore he trusted that the Government would give every encouragement for the construction of railways in Canada and Nova Scotia. The noble lord presented a petition from two townships in New Brunswick, praying for aid to the British North American railways.

Earl Grey assured their lordships that the importance of railways in Canada had not escaped the attention of the Government. They considered it of the greatest importance to establish a line of communication between Halifax and Quebec. The engineering officers engaged in surveying the country had, he was happy to say, succeeded in finding a practicable route, but until their report was in the possession of the Government he could not give any opinion as to the propriety of assisting any particular company. At the present moment there were most pressing demands from every one of the colonies on the Government for assistance in the construction of great public works, but the circumstances of the country did not permit of large advances being made for this purpose. With regard to furnishing employment for emigrants, he could say that although upwards of a quarter of a million of persons emigrated last year to New Brunswick, there was no lack of employment in that colony, and the Government had actually been obliged to send home for labourers to be employed in the construction of certain public works which were necessary for the public service. Certainly many of the emigrants were in a destitute condition, not because there was any lack of profitable employment, but because they were unused to, and incapable of performing the work required by the wants of the colony.

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

MEXICAN TREATY.—provisions of the Treaty Mexican Government to "that the Rio Grande is the United States port Mexico, extending from a line of the thirty-sixth to the thirty-seventh parallel, and fifteen miles standing the treaty was signed agent, (Mr. Trist, the Senate. The late state, that the opposite to such an extent, it that the treaty will so:

Mating, and death Magowan, of schr. 3 Hole, from Mayaguez ports that the schr. 2 gor, from Ponce, P. C., had put back pre in consequence of a out of Ponce, was of lin and struck the ci an axe. The mate interred and over who both jumped ov ed. The captain w tion, from his woun

An Old Man.—7 bune, says that Dav survivors of the fam dish of tea in Boston city, at the advanced memory of the doin; the Revolution is st

At St. George, o Rev. S. Thomson, Mowat of Eastport heath, eldest daughter of that Parish.

At St. Andrews, o P rker, daughter of I 9 years. On the 29th ult. 42 years, leaving a lament their loss.

At Halifax, on th year of her age, H. E. Black, Esq, and non, Esq, Liverpool

SI. STEE Str. A Semi-Annual I will be paid to Stock inst.

Hides! E PER sch'y L. O. Fernambuca Dry gone the most rapid it and will be sold a barg storage. St. John's, Nov. 30.

For TNO expects stant, u safe Port

Arrival of the Steamship Britannia.

The English Mail by the Steamer Britannia, which arrived at Halifax on the 26th ult. in 18 3-4 days from Liverpool, was received here on Monday evening last by Williams' stage. The news is interesting—and we are happy to notice that Commercial affairs continued to improve. Money contin

Original issues in Poor Co Best c

Lords, Feb. 7.
DEC RAILWAY.
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the last year.

NDARD.
DAY, March 8, 1848.
NORTH BANK,
cu, President,
q., Solicitor
—Hon T Wyer.
—TUESDAY,
s, from 10 to 2.
for Discount must be
er, on or before Mon-
must lie over until

ork House.
M. Andrews, R. Ker
erry, John Bailey.

Draws
Manufacturing Company
Esq. President.
—Thomas Watt.
—Weimore, Agent
hens Bank,
sq., President.
sk—N. Lindsay.
—SATURDAY,
sa, from 10 to 1.
for Discount must be
hier, on or before Fri-
must remain in, his
offing discount day.

DATES.
Montreal, —Feb 20
Quebec —Feb 20
Halifax —Feb 20
New York, —Mar 1
Boston, —Mar 3

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Britannia
by the Steamer Britannia,
on the 26th ult. in 18 3-4
received here on Monday
stage. The news is in-
appy to notice that Com-
to improve. Money exch

be had on easy terms—and better prices were obtained in the markets generally.
The timber trade was also progressing satisfactorily.
Parliament re-assembled on the 3d ult, and West India affairs were immediately brought before the Commons.
Much suffering continued to prevail in Ireland—with continued outrages.
We are indebted to the New Brunswick (Extra-) for a summary of the news.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.
We are informed that favorable accounts have been received by the last Steamer from England with respect to this undertaking. We also learn by private letters from Fredericton, that the Railway Committee of the House of Assembly, have recommended an issue of Provincial Scrip to the extent of £50,000 redeemable in forty years, upon the stock amounting to £150,000 being paid in— the Province also to guarantee 6 per cent for 25 years on £100,000. The lengthy letter of our correspondent O. M. leaves us but little space, this week, to say anything upon this subject.

POPULAR LECTURES.—Dr. Womersley delivered his first lecture on Anatomy last evening in the Town Hall. Those who attended were well-satisfied, yet strange to say, the audience was composed entirely of Gentlemen, we hope that the second of the course to-morrow evening, (Thursday) will show that the ladies appreciate the importance of these lectures. The Doctor has numerous testimonials from the first gentlemen in the States—and letters to the leading persons in the Provinces.

During the last week the House of Assembly was principally occupied in framing the Revenue Bill, a correct copy of which has not up to this time been received in Town. The Members from this County, fought hard for a reduction of the duty on Flour, which was finally fixed at 1s Colonial, 2s Foreign. The majority of the members are Protectionists.

The letter of our Fredericton Correspondent, has failed to reach us this week.

MEXICAN TREATY OF PEACE.—The principal provisions of the Treaty of Peace offered by the Mexican Government to the United States, are— that the Rio Grande is made the boundary, giving the United States portions of California and New Mexico, extending from the river to the Pacific, on a line of the thirty-second degree, for which the U. S. Government are to pay the American claimants, and fifteen millions of dollars. Notwithstanding the treaty was negotiated by an unauthorized agent, (Mr. Triat) the treaty was laid before the Senate. The latest reports from Washington state, that the opposition to the treaty has increased to such an extent, that it is confidently stated that the treaty will not be confirmed.

Mutiny, and death of Mutineers.—Capt. Magowan, of schr. Mary C. Amer. at Holmes Hole, from Mayaguez. P. R. for Boston, reports that the schr. Atlantic, Smith, of Bangor, from Ponce, P. R. for Wilmington, N. C. had put back previous to the 26th ult. in consequence of a mutiny. When 12 hours out of Ponce, two of the crew entered the cabin and struck the captain on the head with an axe. The mate and the rest of the crew interposed and overpowered the mutineers, who both jumped overboard and were drowned. The captain was in a dangerous situation, from his wounds.

An Old Man.—The Chicago Daily Tribune, says that David Kennisoff, one of the survivors of the famous party who made a dish of tea in Boston harbor, is living in that city at the advanced age of 114 years. His memory of the doings of the Ten Party and the Revolution is still very distinct.

MARRIED.
At St. George, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. S. Thomson, A. M. Mr. George W. Mowe, of Eastport, Maine, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of K. G. Robinson, Esq. of that Parish.

DIED.
At St. Andrews, on the 5th inst. Helen Rebecca P. Fier, daughter of David Mowat, Esquire, aged 3 years.
On the 29th ult. Mr. James Shea, aged 42 years, leaving a wife and large family to lament their loss.

At Halifax, on the 27th ult., in the 34th year of her age, Hannah, wife of Benjamin E. Black, Esq. and daughter of David Cannon, Esq. Liverpool, England.

ST. STEPHEN BANK.
St. STEPHEN, March 1, 1848
A Semi-Annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT, will be paid to Stockholders on or after the 30th inst.
D. UPTON,
Cashier.

Hides! Hides! Hides!
PER sch's L. O. C. Doyle, from Boston—600
Fernambuco Dry Salted Hides, having under-
gone the most rigid inspection of the Boston market,
and will be sold a bargain before being subject to
morage.
H. G. KINNEAR.
St. John, Nov. 30.

For Charter.
TO arrive, —the good Ship "Lady
of the Lake," 447 Tons Register
—expected to arrive about the 30th in-
stant, —will take a CHARTER to a
safe Port in Britain.
Apply to
W. WHITLOCK

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the matter of George Wilson, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intitled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," and of the Acts in addition to and in amendment of the same, George Wilson, of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, Lumberer, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me. Now, therefore, I do hereby give public notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris d. Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Bankrupt; and I do require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 6th day of April next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties, as they may owe to the said Bankrupt; and all persons who may have in their possession, power or custody, any Property or Effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee, on or before the said 6th day of April next; and I do require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date hereof, to deliver in to the said Assignee, and a prose to be satisfied, their respective claims and demands, with the same as actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt; and notice is hereby further given, that I appoint a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to be held on Monday the 10th day of April next, at noon of that day, at the Office of the Provisional Assignee, in St. Andrews, at 10 o'clock; and a further meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt will be held on Tuesday the 11th day of April next, at the same hour, at the Office aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving proof for contesting any claim presented against the said Estate; at which meetings, or at any adjournments thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined upon oath, touching his Estate and dealings, and such other business relating to the said Estate will be done as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews aforesaid, this sixth day of March, A. D. 1848.
H. HATCH, Esq.
Commissioner in and for the County of Charlotte, of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts.
J. G. STEVENS, Esq. Sol. to the Fiat.

MARCH 1st. 1848.
In Store and for Sale by the Undersigned as follows:
2 Bbls. Fine Cognac Brandy, Martell's
Ottard & United Vineyard
7 Hds. Brandy
4 Hds. finest Pale Holland
8 Puncheons superior flavoured Imitation Jamaica Rum.
7 Hds. Cardenas MOLASSES.
3 Hds. best Muscovado SUGAR.
5 Chests fine Congo TEA.
12 Cases best Blue Starch, containing 1 cwt. and 1-2 cwt. each.
1 Hhd. Refined LOAF SUGAR.
1 Tierce D. B. Stout, & Co's.
50 Bbls London Bottled Porter & Co's.
10 do do Pale Ale, Pint.
3 do Falkirk Ale.
7 Half Pipes Madeira Wine,
1 Hhd fine Old Port Wine,
2 Q. Casks do.
6 Hds Bottled & Raw Linseed OIL,
20 Kegs best White Lead,
Crates EARTHENWARE &c. &c.
Which he will sell low for Cash or approved payment.
JAMES W. STREET.

E. BAYARD, M. D.
Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.
Intends practising his Profession in St. Andrews, and its vicinity.
Dr. E. B. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs. GOLDWELL'S Boarding House, King-street, St. Andrews, Jan. 25, 1848.

Notice.
THE Undersigned have been appointed by Deed of Trust and Assignment Trustees for all the Creditors of ROBERT WALTON of St. Andrews, Merchants.
The Deed of Trust and Assignment, remain for Signature at the Office of S. H. Whitlock Esq., to whom all indebted to the Estate, will make immediate payment; and those having claims, on said Estate, will present them for adjustment.
S. H. WHITLOCK,
HENRY FRYE,
JOHN RODGER, Trustees.
St. Andrews, Feb. 2, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners, Sec. of Highways for the Parish of St. Stephen, intend applying to the Legislature the present session, for an Act to authorise them to lay out Roads in the said Parish of the width of not less than Three Rods.

TO LET.
THAT large and Commodious Dwelling House, in King Street, occupied at present by Mr. Goldwell. The premises are too well known to require further description. For particulars apply to
Jan. 25, 1847. A. W. SMITH.

NEW CONTRACT has been entered into by Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of additional Rails between England and North America, under which Mail Steamers will be despatched from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston, on every alternate Saturday during April, and the seven following months; and on every fourth Saturday during the other four months of December, January, February, and March; and, vice versa, from Boston to Halifax and Liverpool, on every alternate Saturday during May, and the seven following months; and on every fourth Saturday during the other four months of January, February, March and April. Similar voyages, alternately with the above, will also be made to and from Liverpool and New York, touching at Halifax, until further notice. With a view commencing the New Service on both sides on 1st January 1848, an Extra Mail will be despatched from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th instant.

The following therefore, are the days of Departure of the Mail Steamers, until the commencement of the Summer Service, on Saturday 1st April from Liverpool, and on Saturday 6th of May, from Boston, after which period the communication each way will be weekly.
From Liverpool. From America.
Jan. 1 for New York, Jan. 15 from New York.
" 15 for Boston, " 15 from Boston.
" 29 for New York, " 29 from New York.
Feb. 12 for Boston, Feb. 12 from Boston.
" 26 for New York, " 26 from New York.
MARCH for Boston, MARCH from Boston.
" 25 for New York, " 25 from New York.
" 29 for Boston, " 29 from Boston.
" 12 for New York, " 12 from New York.

A further notice will be issued to the Public as soon as the time of departure of the mails from St. John is decided.
J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.
General Post Office,
St. John, 15th Dec. 1847.

For Sale.
A Tannery, Cottage, and several acres of Land—and Water Privilege—on the river Wawage, near St. Andrews, and within a short distance of the navigable line of the River, now owned by the late Mr. Woodcock, Esquire of A. T. Park, Attorney at Law, at St. Andrews.
Dec. 1, 1847. E. A. KINNEAR.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Andrew Lindsay of St. Stephen, 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
WM. ANDREWS,
Administrator.
St. Stephen, Arg. 1, 1847.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment of debts due the Estate, if paid within three months.

CORN.
Ex. Schr. NELSON from Boston.
300 Bushels yellow CORN,
50 Bbls. new southern S. fine FLOUR,
Just received and for sale by
J. W. STREET.
Dec. 1st. 1847.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.
Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, a assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.
Patent Lever, Le Pen and Vertical WATCHES, Gold, Plated, and silver Watch Keys,
Gold, Silver, German do. Silk & India Rubber Guard Ladies gold and ivory set BROOCHES and Ring Gold, silver, and German Silver Pencil Cases, Gold and plated Earings, Red and White Corallia Earings, gold mounted,
Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings; Silk, and Ribbon, Leather PURSES,
Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle book Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES, Silver mounted and Plain CENT Bottles, Bronzed Ink stands, Letter Clips, Red and Ivory sealing Wax, Thermometers, Plated and Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Stunfins, and Trays, Key Rings,
Razors and Razor Strops, Tea Bells, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs, Hairpins, Telescope, Lead Pencils, Silver, Blue steel, and German silver mounted spectacles,
Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes, Nail, Pocket & Tailors scissors, Percussion Caps, F. S. Chisellers celebrated fancy Toilet soap, Baggammon Boards, &c. &c. Galvanic Ring-Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired, Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted, Expected Daily—a very fine 14 Day CLOCK, Case, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver—
G. F. STICKNEY.

Beef and Pork.
22 BLS. Clear—Mess and Prime
Pork.
9 Mess BEEF,
In Bond or duty paid—for sale by
JAMES W. STREET.
Jan. 13, 1848.

Notice.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Samuel Fry Esq. Physician 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
HENRY FRYE,
Administrator.
St. Andrews, Oct. 26, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex. Schooners "Nelson & Defiance" from Boston.
BLS. & Half Bbls. S. F. FLOUR,
Buckwheat Flour, in small packages,
Indian Meal, Boston Hams (new) cheap,
Pork—Cheese—ground Coffee—small Kegs Soused Tripe (a nice article)—P. Leg Mince, Cattle and Horse Cards, a variety of Wooden Ware, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Mens, Boys & Youths coarse and fine Boots & Shoes—Womens and Misses and Childrens Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Mens and Womens India Rubber,
W. WHITLOCK,

NEW-BRUNSWICK
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY
AND SAVINGS FUND.
Established under Act of Assembly 10th Viginti-
ria, Chap. 23, at a public Meeting, held at the
Hall of the Mechanics Institute, Saint John,
September, 1847.

Shares, 2500; Monthly Subscriptions 12s. per
Share; Management Exp. 7s. per share; present
Entire Income, &c.
The monthly Subscriptions are payable in Saint
John on the first Monday in every month, and at
the Branch Office, or Agencies, on the Thurs-
day previous.
The first Subscription is due on the third day of
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 Poyntz,
William C. Bonham, John C. Livolsale,
John H. Gray, Samuel Haythorne,
James Agnew.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick,
SECRETARIES & TREASURER—Mr. C. L. Street,
George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews,
Alexander Campbell, Esq. Agent, St. Stephen.

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 liberal security to the members.
The objects of this Society are—
1st—To enable persons to acquire their own
Landholdings, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold
Property, by advances made by the Society—
(£200 positively advanced for £300 a year for eleven
and a half years, which may pay, both principal and
interest). Other sums in proportion.
2ndly—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 the
Province can do)—Savings Bank only pay 5 per
cent interest; this Society pays 6 per cent. Compound
Interest.)
3rdly—To make important ADVANTAGES—
4th—No money is lent but on security of Real
Property.
5th—Every Member may withdraw the amount of
his Shares at any time after the first year, with-
out incurring any forfeiture. Shares may be
transferred at any time.
6th—Members may invest their Money in PAID
UP SHARES which will necessarily be doubled,
£20 at the commencement being worth £120 at
the expiration of 20 years.
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 receiving and paying interest in
other parts of the Province, Branch Offices, or
AGENCIES, are formed—where Shares can be ob-
tained, and all the payments made, in the various
districts, and Local Directors of Management will
be established so soon as the number of Shares
in any district is sufficient.
The Funds are procured from the Monthly Sub-
scriptions of the Members, and also from Money
invested in Paid up Shares, which will always en-
sure ample means for meeting the advances re-
quired.
The Profits are certain, because the amount
paid by the borrower, for an advance, must neces-
sarily form the fund for paying the lender.
The Expense of the Society are small, as the
Officers act gratuitously, with the exception of the
Secretary and Treasurer.
The Funds and Expenses form a contingent Fund
out of which all expenses are paid, and the bal-
ance, which will be very considerable, will go
into the general Fund, which will lessen the dura-
tion 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.

S. F. FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, &c. &c.
JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND
BOSTON
100 Bbls. S. F. Genesee FLOUR, Ground from
25 Half bbls do do New Wheat.
20 Quarter & Eighth bbls. Buckwheat,
2 Bbls. Soda Biscuit,
1 Tierce Carolina RICE,
1 Case Preserved GINGER,
2 Boxes Hoops narrow AXES,
1 do do broad Hatchets.
All of which will be sold low for CASH.
Dec. 14, 1847. W. WHITLOCK.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to Farmers and
others, that he has erected a
LARGE and COMMODIOUS GRIST MILL,
driven by an EFFICIENT STEAM ENGINE, and
that it will be in operation in about 10 days, for the
manufacture of Grain of all kinds.
He has also a very superior KILN in connexion
with the establishment, for the drying of oats, &c.
Persons having Grain to grind will please bring
it forward at once, and they may rely upon having
it done in the best possible manner.
C. A. BABCOCK.
St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1847.

Notice.
ALL persons having any legal demands
against the Estate of James Parker,
deceased (late of the Parish of Campbell) are
hereby 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
THOMAS NASH, JUNR.,
Administrator.
Campbell, Nov. 23, 1847.

Port Wine.
On Consignment
10 Cases 1 doz each Choice old PORT WINE
J. W. STREET.
Nov. 30, 1847.

FLOUR.
SUPERFINE Genesee Flour, Apples, & Cheese,
Just received and for sale by the Subscriber
JACOB PAUL.
Nov. 9, 1847.

NOTICE.
A Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Andrews
Steam and Manufacturing Co., is requested
at the office of the company on Saturday, the 10th
day of February next at 12 o'clock noon, when a
statement of the accounts and affairs of the said
Company will be exhibited and other business
transacted.
By order of the President,
J. WETMORE, Agent.
St. Andrews, Jan. 18, 1848.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND,
LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF LONDON.
A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan
EMPLOYED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL 500,000, Sterling;
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Savings Pre-
miums) of £37,000, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.
Perfect security, arising from a large Cap-
ital, totally independent of the Premium Fund
Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Prem-
iums paid; or half the premiums for the first
five years; which half may remain on inter-
est, to be deducted from the amount of the
policy at the death of the assured.
Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Pre-
mium are low as any Society of equal stand-
ing.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this
Society is declared ANNUALLY, and each
year the assured has the option of receiving
the profits in Cash, in reduction of premium
or in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus
is PERMANENT. Premiums may be paid annually, half year-
ly, or quarterly.
Insurances may be effected for one year,
five years, or for life, with or without part-
icipation 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
gratis distribution, and all documents
required for effecting Insurance.

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

PROVISIONS &c
JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners "De
finance," and "Louisa Willard," from
Boston—
3 bbls. clear Pork, 1 cask Hams
4 chests Congo Tea, 1 box honey dew
Tobacco
4 boxes sperm and mould Candles
1 Adam-eric do
2 bags Porto Rico & St. Domingo CdJ
1 cask refined Whale Oil
1 bbl. best Vinegar
7 boxes Window Glass, 7x9 to 12x14
5 casks cut Nails from 4 dy to 20 dy.
9 pieces Satinet, blue black, and fancy
printed
6 cases, containing men's wai' roof
boots, boys' youths' and children's
Boots and Booters.
Ladies' and misses' boots, shoes & slippers
600 bushels yellow Corn.
ON HAND
Blue, black, ivory, green, and olive broad
cloths, tweeds, Orleans, Cashmeres, &c.
prims, white, red and yellow flannels, white
and brown moleskins, drills, linen, white
and brown cottons, gingham, toweling
bed ticking, osenburs, rose and point blank
Lins, cotton, striped and check shirting, silk
and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarfs and
neckkerchiefs, cotton, worsted and woolen
shaws, thread, sewing silk, buttons, ready
made clothing, consisting of top coats, mer-
key and short jackets, hunting coats, trow-
sers, vests, drawers, blue and red flannel
shirts, striped and check cotton shirts, Beaver
silk, felt and glazed hats, Fur, and glazed
caps, southwaters.
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.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, S.S.
In the matter of William Thompson of Saint
Stephen in the County of Charlotte,
a Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given,
that upon the application of the said
William Thompson, it is day made to me, I
do appoint a Public Meeting to be held on
Tuesday, the 25th day of April next, at 12
o'clock, noon, of the same day, at the office
of the undersigned Commissioner, in St. An-
drews, for the allowance of a certificate of
conformity to the said William Thompson,
pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the
General Assembly of this Province in force
respecting Bankrupts, when and where any
of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be
heard against the allowance of such certifi-
cate, and the same will be allowed unless
cause be then and there shown to the con-
trary, or such other order will be made as
the Justice of the case require.—Given under
my hand at St. Andrews, this twenty fifth
day of January, A. D. 1848.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of Estates and Effects
of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.

