

# The Standard.

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## POETRY.

### "GOOD-BYE."

Farewell! farewell! is often heard  
From the lips of those who part;  
'Tis a whispered tone—a gentle word,  
But it springs not from the heart.  
It may serve for the lover's closing lay,  
To be sung 'neath a summer's sky;  
But give me the quivering lips that say  
The honest words—"Good bye!"

Adieu! adieu! may greet the ear,  
In the guise of courtly speech;  
But when we leave the kind and dear,  
'Tis not what the soul would teach.  
When'er we grasp the hand of those  
We would have forever nigh,  
The flame of friendship burns and glows  
In the warm, frank words—"Good bye!"

The mother sending forth her child  
To meet with cares and strife,  
Breathes thro' her tears, her doubts and fears,  
For the loved one's future life,  
No cold adieu, no "farewell" lives  
Within her closing sigh;  
But the deepest sob of anguish gives—  
"God bless thee, boy! Good bye!"

Go to watch the pale and dying one,  
When the glances have lost its beam—  
When the brow is cold as the marble stone,  
And the world a passing dream;  
And the latest pressure of the hand,  
The look of the closing eye,  
Yield what the heart must understand,  
A long, a last "Good bye!"

### LINES.

TO MRS. E., ON THE DEATH OF HER ONLY CHILD.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."  
Yes, yes, dear Mary, your sweet babe is gone,  
To that land where no trouble invades,  
But glory still shines and day ne'er declines,  
Nor aught that can make him afraid.

Then why so desponded, or as one without hope,  
Should the tears of affliction thus flow,  
Put your trust in God, and reject not his rod,  
But let him now where no sorrow can go.

Remember his smile as you stood by his bed,  
While his soul to the angels was given,  
And drop not a tear though you're parted here,  
For you shortly shall meet him in heaven.

That doth how some should drive from your mind,  
All the grief that from nature could flow,  
To think that earth's joys will be exchanged for joys  
Where the fulness of bliss you will know.

How happy are they who this world can leave,  
Where no disappointments appear,  
And with angels can fly to regions on high,  
Where Jesus forever is near.

In that land of glory they are all clad in white,  
Where love in each breast still doth glow,  
And seraphs sing, and golden harps ring,  
And pleasure immortal doth flow.

Could we view for a moment those bright heirs  
As each the loud anthem doth swell, (above)  
Then we never would mourn, that they could not  
With the clouds of the valley to dwell. [return]

Then dry up those tears which nature would shed,  
In remembrance of those whom we love,  
And your duty pursue, with Jesus in view,  
Which will lead you to mansions above.

Where with rapture you'll join that celestial choir,  
And a crown of bright glory receive,  
While Hosanna you'll sing to your Heavenly King,  
Whom Adam's lost race did retrieve.

May thoughts still like these be found in your breast  
As life's varied course you pursue,  
And when Death doth appear have nothing to fear,  
But bade this vain world adieu.  
St. Andrews, Sep. 1846. S. McC.

**Wonderful Boy.**—Mr. Henry M. Adams, agent to the American Bible Society, publishes in the American journals the history of a wonderful boy, ten years of age named Safford born in the state of Vermont, who possesses the calculating faculty to an incredible extent, and who has also mastered various other sciences. The narrator says, "It does not make much difference what question you ask him; he answers very readily. I spoke to him of some of the recent discoveries in chemistry; I spoke to him of the solidification of carbonic acid gas by Professor Johnson, of the Wesleyan University. He said he understood it. Here his eyes flashed fire, and began to explain the process. When only four years old, he would surround himself, upon the floor, with Morse's, Olney's Woodbridges, Smith's, and Malte Brun's geographies, tracing their through and comparing them, noting all their points of difference." The following is given as an illustration of his calculating powers:

I then asked him parents if I might give him a hard sum to perform mentally. They said they did not wish to tax his mind too much, nor too often, to itself capacity; but were quite willing to let me try once. Then said I "Multiply in your head 365,365,365,365,365 by 365,365,365,365,365." He flew round the room like a top, pulled his pantaloons over the tops of his boots, bit his hand, rolled his eyes in their sockets, sometimes smiling and talking, and then seemed to be in agony, until in not more than one minute, said he 133,491,550,298,506,925,016,658,299,941,583,225! The boy's father, the Rev. C. N. Smith, and myself had each a pencil and slate to take down the answer, and he gave it to us in periods of three figures each, as fast as it was possible for us to write them; and what was still more wonderful, he began to multiply at the left hand, and bring out the answer from left to right, giving the first 133,491, &c. Here, confounded above measure, I gave up the examination. The boy looked pale, and said he was tired. He said it was the largest sum he ever did.

### A SPANISH ROBBER.

Salamanca, Aug. 8.  
An act of singular ferocity took place a day or two ago in the prison here. A notorious robber and murderer, of the name of Diego Patino, the terror of the surrounding country for years, was lately captured and tried by court-martial. He was at first sentenced to be shot, but the military authorities thinking such a mode of punishment too honourable for such a miscreant, obtained its commutation to strangling by the garrote. On the morning of the 3d inst., the turkey proceeded, as is usual, to inform the criminal that the Judge of First Instance, accompanied by the escribano, had arrived to announce to him his sentence, and to transfer him to the condemned chapel, preparatory to his execution. He was found with one of his legs released from his fetters, having skillfully employed a file for that purpose which he had concealed on his person. Though still bound to the iron-bar which traversed the dungeon, he flung himself on the turnkey, seized the massive keys, struck him on the head, and dashed him against the wall outside. He then locked the door and shut himself up in the cell. The officers of the prison, the judge, and chaplain implored him to cease such fruitless resistance, and to open the door, or pass the keys through the grating. He refused, and uttered against them the most horrible imprecations. A blacksmith was called to undo the lock, but did not succeed, his massive strength resisting all his efforts. Half a dozen strong men then tried to break open the door with crowbars and heavy pieces of timber. They succeeded, and the door fell in fragments. The fury of the criminal then rose to its height. He placed himself behind a strong beam which went across the upper part of the door on the inside, and brandishing the formidable key, actually broke the head of the first man who attempted to effect an entrance. The wounded man was dragged out by the legs by his comrades. The others tried to enter in a body, but it was impossible; the door-way was too narrow. For more than a quarter of an hour he kept them at bay, and answered to the entreaties of the officers and the prayers of the priest with the most awful blasphemies, and the most disgusting obscenities. He then flung the keys at their heads with his utmost force, and severely wounded two persons. Seeing all entreaties useless, a party of soldiers was called to the spot. The officer of the guard once more summoned him to surrender, but he replied with the grossest ribaldry and the most insulting gestures, and howled defiance to the whole garrison. The soldiers were ordered to load their muskets; while they were doing so he wounded the officer with a piece of lime stone. The priest, seeing that he was about to be shot down like a wild beast in his den, entreated the men to fire low, so as to disable but not to kill him, in order that some change might yet remain of repentance. A shot was fired, but it missed him. The ruffian fell back to a dark corner of the dungeon, so far as his chain permitted, and from thence flung stones and pieces of mortar at his assailants. Another shot was fired through the grating, and broke his leg. The wound rendered him savage beyond all description. He howled, and howled, and foamed in rage; and still, dragging his mangled and bleeding limb along, flung missiles at the soldiers, who yet did not dare to venture into the darkness of the dungeon. A third shot was fired and his right shoulder was broken. The arm fell lifeless by his side, and he lay on the ground. He called out that he surrendered, but only because he could no longer resist. They entered, and he was dragged along the floor, bathed in his blood. As they were in the act of replacing the broken fetter, he collected his remaining strength, and with his left hand struck the turnkey with the iron on the head, and laid him at his feet. Three or four men threw themselves on him, and completely mastered him. He was then removed to the condemned chapel, after the sentence had been duly notified. He was subsequently visited by the priest, who employed every effort, but

in vain, to bring him to a sense of his condition. His exhortations and prayers were replied to with the filthiest obscenity and the most horrid execrations. To the last moment he continued the same; and even on the scaffold, seated on the fatal chair, with the cold instrument of death about to clasp his bare neck, this monster in human form shouted to the horrified crowd about him curses and imprecations on God and man.—Times.

### COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—I am not in the habit of writing for the press, but as the time is drawing near when the freeholders of Charlotte will have an opportunity of exercising one of their most valuable rights as British subjects, and as it seems the fashion now-a-days to bring the claims of particular candidates before the public through the medium of the journals of the day, I would beg the favor of an insertion in your columns relative to one who will no doubt offer as a candidate for the representation of this county.—I allude to James Boyd, Esquire, one of our late Members, and I shall not attempt to introduce him to public notice, as he is already I think generally known in this county, as well as the Province, having held a seat in the popular branch of the Legislature for six years or upwards, during which time his conduct has been such as to make him justly estimated as one of the most valuable public servants who has ever enjoyed the confidence of the people in this section of the Province.

I do not entertain any doubt as to Mr. Boyd's success at the coming election, but as he, in common with all public men, has enemies who will of course exert themselves to defeat his purpose, I think it not amiss to notice some of his acts in a public capacity, and I shall confine my remarks to the last four sessions of the Legislature, as the fact that he stood second among the successful candidates at the last election, goes far, in my humble opinion, to show the satisfaction which his conduct previous to that period had given to the people of this county. I find upon reference to the journals of the House of Assembly, and upon reviewing the course pursued by Mr. Boyd, that he has uniformly opposed measures tending to restrict the freedom of commerce; he has sought hard against the imposition of high protective duties, which always tend to the advantage of a few at the expense of the many. By this course of conduct, he has shewed that the interests of this county were of paramount importance in his estimation, as it is well known that the nearer we approach to free trade principles, the more flourishing is the county of Charlotte. Mr. Boyd has contributed much towards obtaining large grants of money from the provincial chest for the purpose of extending and improving the means of communication throughout the county; in fact his attention to the state of public roads and bridges (both great and bye roads), is too well known to require any comment from me at the present time. During the period of his service as a representative, the large sum of thirty-eight thousand pounds has been obtained for the benefit of the county at large, without reference to school monies and other sums—all of which will appear on reference to the public journals of the legislature.

Mr. Boyd voted in favor of quadrennial parliaments upon the principle, that members were too apt to become independent of their constituents, if they held their offices for so long a period as that provided by the old law.

Mr. Boyd opposed the principle of borrowing money, and thereby creating a standing provincial debt, arguing that by economy in public affairs, the existing liabilities might be paid off from the revenue.

He also voted in favor of municipal corporations, wishing to allow the people to have more control over the management of their local affairs, than they have under the present state of the law. He also opposed the principle of granted retired allowances, or pensions to public officers in this Province, being of the opinion that it was quite enough to pay for services actually performed, without continuing the salaries after the labour had ceased. He has also voted for a reduction in the salaries of those public officers in the Province, who were receiving far more than a fair compensation for the services performed by them. Mr. Boyd has succeeded in getting an Act passed for relieving ships arriving in this county from the payment of light and hospital money, and which I am informed has been of great service to the commercial interest of the county. He voted in favor of the bill introduced in the last session by Mr. Brown, for the registration of voters, in order that elections might be conducted in a more quiet and regular manner than they formerly were. When the question was raised in the House as to the propriety of returning the money paid by shipowners under the law requiring them to import a certain number of seamen for new ships, (and which Act was disallowed by her Majesty,) Mr. Boyd voted in favour of the measure.

I do not wish to occupy too large a space in your columns, and shall draw to a close, respectfully urging the electors of the county

not to forget the claims of him, who has always advocated their rights and interests, and not to let the charm of poverty operate upon them, and cause them to forget "old friends for new and untried ones."

### VENTAS.

West Isles, Sept. 21, 1846.

### FROM THE ARMY.

**SERIOUS MILITARY RIOT!—INSUBORDINATION NEAR MATAMORAS! SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED!—DISASTROUS STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION!**

Washington, Monday Night.  
Steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived on the 26th instant, at New Orleans, from Brazos, Santiago, which place she left on the 2d inst. She brought several sick volunteers, and some discharged soldiers. Capt. Hays with his Rangers, had been heard from. They had scoured the country and returned to Camargo, without doing any thing of note. Most of the army remained at Camargo. A great riot among a company of Irish Volunteers, and some others, took place on the night of 31st, at an encampment opposite Burita. Guns were fired, and 15 or 20 men are reported to have been killed and wounded. Besides the killed and wounded seen or shown, 8 or 10 are said to have been pushed from a steamboat (lying by the shore) overboard, and were drowned. The Colonel of the Georgia regiment gallantly attempted with swords and pistols in hand, to quell the riot. He shot down one man, and wounded several others.

Col. Baker of the 4th regiment Illinois Volunteers, repaired to the scene, and ordered two of his companies, A. and C. to assist in quelling the riot, and went in person with 20 chosen men to the steamboat. He commanded peace as soon as he got on board, but was attacked by the rioters and had a desperate conflict, in which he defended himself bravely for some time against swords, bayonets and shot, but was finally shot in the neck, the ball entered behind, passing out through his cheek or mouth.

Of the twenty men who accompanied Colonel Baker eight were wounded, six with bayonets and two with balls. On the arrival of companies A. and C., Captain Roberts, of the former, ordered his men to charge on board, and led them to the steps, where he received a severe wound from a bayonet, which entered near the shoulder blade and passed through his back. The boat was so well defended by the rioters, that the Illinoisians had to retreat, not having cartridges with them. Ammunition was soon furnished them, however, and on again approaching the boat, every thing was quiet. No one of the Illinois volunteers was killed, and it was thought next morning that Baker and Roberts would recover of their wounds.—It was feared two privates in Company C were mortally wounded.

The rioters were finally subdued, forced to surrender their arms, and placed under a strong guard, preparatory to trial by Court Martial.

Alexander J. Seaborn, Illinois Troops, Company A, died on board the McKim. Several on the same vessel were nearly dead.

Forty miles above Reynoso, on the 21st August, the steamboat Enterprise burst her boiler, and blew up; five persons were killed instantly, and several wounded.

**ANECDOTE OF BARRINGTON, THE FAMOUS PICKPOCKET.**—At one of the music meetings at St. Martin's Church for the benefit of the Leicester Infirmary, I noticed a tall handsome man in a scarlet coat, with a gold button-hole in a black collar, the fashion of the day, moving with a gentleman-like air. This person proved to be the notorious Barrington, the pickpocket. In going up the middle aisle he was invited into the Mayor's pew, and sat between Miss St. John and Mr. Ashby, of Queenby, our late member of Parliament. One of the plates was held at the door by this lady and gentleman, and when Mr. Barrington laid his guinea upon the plate, he was kindly thanked by his new acquaintance, and passed on with a graceful bow. The gentry who held the plates retired into the vestry to add their contributions, and when Mr. Ashby would have placed his ten guineas on the plate, to his astonishment they had flown from his pocket. After great amazement the mystery was explained by one of the company remarking that Miss St. John's pocket was turned inside out; and that the elegant gentleman who had sat between them had helped himself to the subscription he had put on the plate, and something besides. It is said that Barrington facilitated his operations by instruments, which he had made for the purpose. I recollect a circumstance of this kind. He waited upon a surgical instrument-maker, and ordered a pair of scissors of a curious form. A few days afterwards he called for them, and paid two guineas, which the maker charged. After he had left the shop, the cutter's wife said, "My dear, as the gentleman seemed so pleased with the scissors, I wish we had asked him what use they were for. He might recommend us. Do run after him." The cutter scampered out of the

shop, and overtaking the gentleman hoped he would excuse him, but would he tell him what use he intended to make of the scissors? "Why my friend," said Barrington, catching him by the button of his coat, and staring him in the face, "I don't know whether I can tell you; it's a great secret." "O pray do, sir, it may be something in our way." Upon which Barrington, pressing hard upon his shoulder, whispered in his ear, "They are for picking of pockets." In the utmost consternation the scissors-maker ran back, and the moment he got into the shop, "My dear," he cried, "will you believe it, they are for picking of pockets." "Yes, my dear," cried the wife, "but what is the matter with your clothes?" The cutter looked, and presently discovered that the scissors had extracted the two guineas he had just received for them.—Gardner's Music and Friends.

**The Laboring Man's Pleasures.**—The rich man knows not the delightful enjoyment—the "supreme" blessing of man, of feeding his family every day with the essence of his life—his work. The poor man alone is a father. Every day he recreates and reproduces his family. It is a mystery that is better appreciated by woman than by the sages of the world. She is happy in owing everything to man. That alone gives a peculiar charm to the humble household. There is nothing foreign or indifferent; everything bears the stamp of a beloved hand, the seal of the breast. Man seldom knows the privations she endures in order that he may find his dwelling modest, yet adorned, on his return. Great is the ambition of woman for the household, clothes and linen. This last article is new. The linen-closet, the pride of the countrywoman, was unknown to the wife of the artisan, before the revolution in industry which I have mentioned. Cleanliness, purity, modesty, those feminine graces, then enchanted the house. The bed was surrounded with curtains, the child's cradle, dazzling white, becomes a paradise; the whole cut out and sewed in a few evenings. And moreover, a flower in the window.

What a surprise! The husband on his return no longer knows his own home. This taste for flowers, which has extended, there are now several markets for them here), and this little expenditure to adorn the interior, are they not lamentable when these people never know whether they are to have any work on the morrow? Did I say expenditure? Call it economy. It is a very great one, if the innocent attraction of the wife render this house charming to the husband, and keep him there. Let us adorn, I beseech you, the home and the wife. A few ells of printed cotton makes her another woman. Look, she is young again. "Remain here I entreat you." It is Saturday night. She throws her arms about his neck, and saves the children's bread which he was about to squander away. The husband, shaved and changed, suffers her to clothe him in a good warm garment. That is soon done. It is a longer and more serious business to dress the child, as they take pride to see him on that day.

They set forth, the child walks on before under his mother's eye.—Look well at these people, and be well assured that how high soever you go, you will never find anything morally superior.—Michelet.

**INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS.**—Perhaps no stronger instance could be selected to show the value of maternal instruction than that of Sir William Jones; his father was an excellent mathematician; and his mother, who had a strong mind, and powerful talents, instilled her husband's taste, and made considerable progress in algebra and trigonometry. When she became a widow, her child was only three years old; and in the plan of education which she formed, she proposed to reject the severity of discipline, and to lead his mind to exertion by exciting his curiosity and directing it to worthy objects. To his frequent inquiries for information, her usual reply was, "read, and you will know," and to this maxim her son frequently referred his subsequent attainments. At four years old he could read fluently an English book; and about this time, in turning over his mother's Bible, his attention was arrested by the description of the "mighty angel." In the tenth chapter of the Revelation of St. John; it made an impression on his mind which was never effaced; and in after life he was fond of recalling the rapture with which he had first read the passage. At seven years old he was placed at Harrow, after which his education principally devolved upon others; but during his vacations his mother directed her son's attention to fresh sources of improvement, and taught him drawing and other accomplishments, in which she was herself a proficient. When, at the age of seventeen, he entered at Oxford, so sensible was he of the value of his mother's judicious care, that he requested her to remove into that neighbourhood; that during the intervals of study he might still enjoy the benefit of her influence and co-operation.—Christian Ladies Magazine.



## SUMMARY OF NEWS

**The Evangelical Alliance.**—The conference in London have been attended by delegates from the Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodist connection, Presbyterianism of all descriptions from the Established Church of England, from France, Italy, Germany, and Russia, and sixty from America. Sir Culling Fardley, Smith Bart., has presided, and various committees have been appointed to carry on the preliminary business for the formation of the alliance. Branches are forthwith to be established for—1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the British colonies; 2. The United States of America; 3. The Kingdom of France; 4. The north of Germany; 5. The south of Germany and German Switzerland; and additional branches are from time to time to be recognised as such by the concurrence of any two previous existing branches. Amongst these branches official correspondence is to be maintained, and annual reports of their proceedings mutually interchanged. Conferences are to be held every seventh year, or oftener, at the call of the two branches, one on each side of the Atlantic.

Gowans and hands are coming into general use in the Scottish Methodist pulpits.

The Primitive Methodists number about 800,000 members, and have 500 travelling preachers.

The next Wesleyan conference will be held at Liverpool, to commence on the 25th of July 1847. It is probable that the conference in 1848 will be held at Hull.

The discovery of a silver mine has been reported by the Indian government by the surveyor of the land forests at Mouline, and some specimens of the ores have reached Calcutta. Large quantities of silver are imported from the Burmese territories, though the exact localities, in which this precious metal is worked, have never been ascertained, and it is therefore by no means improbable that a workable mine may have been discovered within the British provinces.

By a late decision of the council of the Russian Empire, sanctioned by the emperor, in all cases where foreign merchants and residents, unacquainted with the Russian language, are appointed to municipal offices, it shall rest with the corporation of electors to decide whether such want of knowledge shall or shall not call for exemption from the performance of the functions so imposed upon them.

When the Duke of Wellington was examined before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of military punishments, he gave the following pithy answer to a question on military drunkenness. Lord Wharcliffe inquired, "Is Drunkenness the great parent of crime in the British army, in your opinion?" The answer of the great captain was given in a single word: "It was."

A court-martial was held, on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, on the Hon. John Gordon, Captain of her Majesty's ship America, for leaving Valparaiso for England with specie in disobedience of the orders of his commanding officer. The court returned, that he was not actuated by motives of private and pecuniary advantage, but ordered him to be reprimanded.

**The Army.**—The Limerick Chronicle says:—The 1st batt. 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, have received orders to move from the West Indies to Halifax, Nova-Scotia. The 45th regiment is under orders to embark at Jamaica for the same destination.

**DEPARTURE OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR JEREMIAH DICKSON, K. C. B., Colonel 61st foot.**—This distinguished officer took his departure from our shores yesterday, in the royal mail steamship Britannia.

Having declined the guard of honor which the Commander-in-Chief had directed should be in attendance, Sir Jeremiah and his amiable daughter were accompanied to the wharf by his Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, his Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and family, and a numerous assembly of the principal officers of the Staff, and of the regiments in garrison, and a number of ladies.

At a few minutes past one o'clock, Sir Jeremiah and Miss Dickson bade an affectionate farewell to their numerous friends; and at a quarter past one, the noble ship moved off under a salute from the citadel, which was answered by the thunder of her own cannon in a similar salute.

As the sound of the artillery roared away in a long reverberating echo, over the hills of Dartmouth, many a brow drooped with grief at parting with the General—late our Governor—and with the fair favorite by his side, to the memory of whose virtues many a starting tear paid its gentle tribute.

Sir Jeremiah Dickson entered the army as an Ensign 26th Oct. 1795, was made a Lieutenant 6th August, 1799; a Captain 2d Mar. 1803; a Major 16th Sept. 1808; Lt. Colonel 1st August 1811; Colonel 27th May 1825; and Major General 10th Jan. 1837; Colonel 6th Feb. 20th Jan. 1844.

The following is a record of this gallant officer's services:—He served with the expedition to Hanover in 1805; to Stralsund, and Copenhagen in 1807; to Walcheren 1809; the Peninsular Campaigns of 1812, '13, and '14, as an assistant Quarter Master General; he has received a cross and clasp for the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthez, and Toulouse; served also the Campaign of 1816, including the battle of Waterloo and capture of Paris.

Sir Jeremiah has commanded the forces serving in Nova Scotia for a period of nearly six years, during which lengthened period he secured the good will and respect of all with whom he was brought into connexion.

We wish him a safe and pleasant passage across the Atlantic, and renovated health to enjoy, in his own loved native land, the honor he has deservedly won.—*Halifax Post.*

**THE RAILWAY SURVEY.**—We learn that the Commissioners are now exploring two lines of country in this Province, with the view of ascertaining which is the most eligible route for the proposed Railway. Lieut. Henderson, R.E. with one party, left the Bend of Petisodiac a few weeks since, and taking a course a little to the Westward of North, crossed the Richibucto, and the heads of the streams flowing into the Gulf, and struck the South-West Miramichi at the mouth of the Renous River, up to which the tide flows. Then crossing the South-West Miramichi, the party ascended the valley of the North-West, and struck over the Nepisiquia, above the great falls on that river, where they were last heard from, making their way to the Restigouche by the valley of the Upsalquitch.

The second party, under Captain Phipps, R.E. left Boies-Town early the week before last, and taking a West-North-West course, are now on their way to the Tobique, which they expect to strike not far above the Red Rapids on that river. The country between the Bend and Boies-Town is supposed to have been sufficiently explored by Sir J. Alexander, and to offer no impediment whatever to the formation of a railway.

Mr. John Grant, of the Crown Land department at Fredericton, has been appointed by Captain Phipps to examine the valley of the Tobique, and is now engaged on that duty with a small party. The object of this party is to ascertain the best point for crossing the Tobique, as well as the most advantageous line for avoiding the Tobique hills.

Mr. Simpson, the gentleman appointed to watch over the interests of Canada on this survey, arrived in this city from Nova-Scotia, on the 12th instant, and proceeded to Fredericton, whence he has gone on to the Tobique to meet Captain Phipps.—*Courier, Sept. 26.*

**LARGE SALES OF LAND IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.**—We have much pleasure in stating that J. C. Ord, Esquire, a gentleman of large landed estate in the North of England, has made application to the Executive of this Province for the purchase of forty thousand acres of land in the county of Gloucester, not far from Bathurst, which he proposes to settle with the surplus tenantry from his English estates. The proposal has been accepted, and orders of survey have been issued by the Crown Land Department.

Mr. Ord arrived in New-Brumswick by the steamer of the 19th August, and leaves again for England by the steamer of 3d October from Halifax. We hear that Mr. Ord is highly pleased with the fertility of the soil, and beauty of the country in Gloucester, which also possesses many advantages with respect to mining and the fisheries. The crops of wheat in that county are generally good, but this year they are excellent, and some have already been threshed weighing 68 lbs. the bushel. We trust that this project may be successful, and that it may be the means of introducing a large amount of British capital and skill into our Province, to develop its numerous resources, and advance its general prosperity.—*Id.*

**ROW IN FREDERICTON.**—The Reporter of the 25th inst. says:—On Wednesday night we had another of those rows, which we are sorry to say are becoming too common here of late; for strange as it may appear, just as the people of St. John, are getting ashamed and tired of their broils misnamed religious, the worn out absurdity, wicked and uncharitable as it is, is adopted here, and a spirit is raised which it will not be so easy to dispose of. We learn that several unoffending persons, and among the rest Mr. Barbour of this city, have been unmercifully beaten; and we fear the mischief is only beginning. Every good citizen should exert himself, to stop in the bud an evil which, if permitted to grow, will spread its poisonous influence in a plentiful harvest of malice and discord; and we have no hesitation in stating that a strong body of Special Constables should be appointed. It is not our province to dictate the sacred duties of the Ministers of Religion; but we humbly hope that their influence will be exerted in a special manner to prevent the recurrence of scenes so dangerous to their tendency, and so disgraceful to our hitherto peaceful city.

After writing the above yesterday, we learned that a Special Session was held at the County Court House, and such arrangements made as were deemed necessary for the preservation of the peace. In consequence of the great numbers congregated to visit the Circus, the proprietors of that Establishment were warned not to play during the night, and this morning the sensation seems to have passed away.

We are informed on the best authority, that a requisition was presented to L. A. Wilnot, Esquire, signed by some of the most influential men in this city, requesting that gentleman to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the suffrages of the freeholders of York, at the approaching election. This movement did not originate with the persons who had previously supported Mr. Wilnot, and it gives us unfeigned pleasure to say that such names as the Hon. Thomas Baillie, W. L. Bedell, George I. Dibble, and Thomas Stewart, Esquires, appear among the many most respectable freeholders who have become party to the requisition.—*Head-Quarters.*

It is generally reported that Richard Inglis, Esq. Deputy Commissary General, who has been stationed in Fredericton for the last 8 years, has been ordered to Ireland. From the gentlemanly deportment of this officer, and

his intimate knowledge of the country, we have no hesitation in saying that his departure from New-Brumswick will be a loss to the department in this Province, and we believe the best wishes of the community will follow him when he departs from these shores. Mr. Inglis was actively engaged in the transport of the troops from New-Brumswick to Canada during the unfortunate troubles which had broken out in the latter Province; and we have good reason to believe there are few who could have done more, under similar circumstances, to forward the public service.—*Ibid.*

**EMIGRATION.**—Up to the 12th Sept. of the present season, 30,966 passengers arrived at Quebec from sea; the number to the same date last year was 24,912; increase in 1846, 6,054.

**GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.**—A most serious accident took place at Kingston, U. C. on Saturday evening week. A number of labourers who were in the employment of the railway authorities, and at work on a small island near Fort Henry, embarked in a jolly boat to return to town. There were twenty-four of them in all. The boat was by some accident upset, and eighteen of the unfortunate individuals drowned.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, SEP. 30, 1846.

**Charlotte County Bank.**

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—Hon. T. W. Wier.

T. B. Watson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

**Bill and Notes for Discount** must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

**Savings and Work House.**

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

**St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.**

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—B. R. Fitzgerald.

J. Watson, Esq., Agent.

**Saint Stephen's Bank.**

G. D. King, Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

**Bill and Notes for Discount** must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

**LATEST DATES.**

Liverpool, —Sep 4 Montreal, —Sep 15

London, —Sep 3 Quebec, —Sep 16

Edinburgh, —Sep 1 Halifax, —Sep 24

Raris, —Sep 1 New York, —Sep 27

Toronto, —Sep 12 Boston, —Sep 28

**It will be observed by the Notices** which have been distributed and put up in every section of the County, and by the Sheriff's notice in this day's Standard, that the Election will be on the 12th, 15th, and 20th of October, instead of the 12th, 15th and 19th, as first announced in our columns.

## THE ELECTION.

The business of canvassing throughout the Province, goes bravely on. Your very humble servant, your vote and interest, air, with numerous other similar forms of address, are now in great demand. What polite men candidates are! how very mild, amiable, and obliging they seem. What forbearance, yea what perseverance, yea what forgiveness, yea what christian humility, they exhibit. The very milk of human kindness circulates through their veins, and pervades the whole man. The law of tenderness is upon their lips, and the honied accents of affection glide from their tongue. And what upright men, too. Every one of them is a Fabricius, steeped to the lips in integrity. Gibbs and threats pass them as the idle wind, they are "armed so strong in honesty."

"Yet lovely in their strength, as is the light Of a dark eye in woman."

What a pity the time for canvassing is so short—it shows the better principles of our nature to such advantage; for after the close of the poll, the candidate, like Sampson shorn of his locks, becomes remarkably like another man.

**APPROACHING ELECTION.**—Under this head in the STANDARD of Sep. 23, 1846, we suggested the plan of dividing the County into 4 sections—holding public meetings in each section, and nominating a candidate to represent each. We have been requested to republish such portions of our remarks upon that occasion as will apply at the present moment. We therefore give the following extract without further comment:—

"The expedient of holding public meetings, and nominating candidates, has sometimes been resorted to, and we believe with good effect. If no better plan can be suggested, and we do not know of any, why not try this at the ensuing Election? Let the County be divided into two sections, and two candidates nominated for each; or into four sections, and one candidate for each. A public meeting in each section should be held, after notice had been given for a sufficient time, and at these meetings the nomination of candidates should take place. Difficulties in carrying out this measure, might occur, and some objections to it would doubtless be raised; but still it can be done, and it has been tested often enough to show that if properly done, it would be of

very great advantage. Indeed we do not see how, by the present election law, the people can otherwise always obtain the men of their choice."

The principal objection to this course might be the difficulty of making a fair division of the County into sections. At present Magaguadavic an important Parish has no member. The electors there will not of course be satisfied to remain without a member if they can avoid it, and it is plain that either Magaguadavic, or one of the sections lately represented, must in the next Assembly be without a member. It is a pity that some general arrangement could not be made that would satisfy all parties, and not have more than four candidates nominated, but if this cannot be effected, then let five candidates be nominated, and the election will determine which four shall be successful. When we say this, we do so in the hope, that if a better plan can be suggested, some person will have the kindness to do it, and we shall be most happy to make it public.

## RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A meeting for the purpose of promoting the views of those favourable to the construction of a railway from this County to Grand Falls or Quebec, is advertised to be held in St. Stephen to-day. A report of the proceedings may be expected in our next. Our spirited neighbours in St. Stephen we are sure will view the matter in a proper light, and enter into it with becoming spirit and enterprise.

**It is authorised to state** that in the event of a Poll being demanded at the ensuing Election, that the following Gentlemen have been appointed by the High Sheriff, to act as his Deputies and as his Poll Clerks, in the following Parishes, viz:

ST. DAVID—Josephus Moore, Esq. Dy. Sheriff.

Mr. John E. Moore, Poll Clerk.

ST. STEPHEN—Samuel Abbot, Esq. Dy. Sheriff.

Mr. Daniel Sullivan, Poll Clerk.

ST. JAMES—James Albas, Esq. Dy. Sheriff.

Mr. Albert Robinson, Poll Clerk.

ST. PATRICK, at the Mills—W. Cameron, Esq. Dy. Sheriff.

Rolling Dam—Geo. McKay, Esq. Dy. Sheriff.

Mr. Wm. D. Swanson, Poll Clerk.

ST. GEORGE—A. J. Wetmore, Esq. Dy. Sheriff.

Mr. Hugh Ludgate, Poll Clerk.

PENFIELD—Joshua Knight, Esq. Dy. Sheriff.

West Isles & Campo Bello—Thos. Moses, Esq. Dy. Sheriff.

G. N. Kay, Poll Clerk.

GRAND MANAN—Wilford Fisher, Esq. Dy. Sheriff.

Mr. John E. Cummings, Poll Clerk.

ST. ANDREWS—Mr. John Parkinson, Poll Clerk.

**THE RAILWAY SURVEY.**—We learn from the Courier of Saturday, (from which we have made an extract on this subject,) that "the Executive Council, at their late sitting, declined making any advance of money, or authorising any expense for the purpose of watching over this Survey, or taking any part in a matter in which the interests of New-Brumswick are so deeply involved. The Editor complains that Canada and Nova-Scotia will be well informed on every point; while New-Brumswick will be left comparatively in the dark; and calls upon the Press of New-Brumswick to join in a protest against this seeming neglect."

How far the Executive Council are chargeable with neglect in this affair, we are not prepared to say; doubtless they require to be carefully looked after; but we question whether the information to be obtained by watching the Commissioners, would be very valuable. Indeed we are not disposed to look upon the Survey as affording any guarantee that the railway will be constructed. The British government, we are satisfied, have not the most remote intention of building the road, wholly or in part, and the capitalists of Halifax and Quebec will reflect a little before they embark in an enterprise which can stand no sort of competition with a railroad from Quebec to St. Andrews. It may be asked: Why make a survey, if there is no probability of intention of constructing a railway? The same question may also be asked respecting the survey formerly made from Port to Quebec. Things are sometimes done, for which it is very difficult to assign a reason. Perhaps some one can inform us who is to pay for the survey.

We certainly wish the interests of New-Brumswick to be carefully protected, and we should like to see the Halifax and Quebec project carried fully and successfully into effect; but, we must confess, that after the survey is completed, we have little expectation of hearing any thing more on the subject. The Executive Council perhaps view the matter in the same light.

**SIR JOHN HARVEY.**—We learn from the Nova-Scotian, that Sir John Harvey has sent for the liberal members of both branches of the Nova-Scotian legislature, and gave them an opportunity of expressing their views on the state of affairs in that Province. What course he intends to pursue, is not yet known. Things look ominous, however. The Queen's Printer has announced his retirement from the Morning Post, and offers the establishment for sale. He complains of a fulness about the heart, accompanied by a silence of the tongue. We shall see the result by and by.

**Accident.**—On Saturday afternoon, a small sail boat containing five persons left the market wharf, and when about thirty rods from the wharf, while in the act of hoisting the sail, the boat upset precipitating the people into the water two of them held on to the sides of the boat, another kept himself up with the oars, a fourth swam to the block at the corner of the Stearn mill dock, and the fifth struggled for some time, in the water, until a boat from the wharf picked him and the others up. The person who was supposed to be drowned, is

the mate of the Talaria; but we are happy to learn that under the medical treatment which he received he is now quite recovered.

## For the Standard.

**Mr. Editor.**—The following directions are from the latest "Report of the Royal Humane Society," for the resuscitation of drowned persons; in almost every neighbourhood occasions unfortunately occur for prompt, and speedy measures, these cannot be too often before the Public, every one therefore should know something towards bringing about so desirable an object.

"After the body is found, particular care should be taken to employ the following means in the order described, but in the pre-emptory and confusion usual upon such occasions, cautiously to avoid every kind of violence, and rough usage. In conveying the body, it will be necessary for the assistant to forbid persons lifting the body up by the shoulders, or taking hold of the legs, with a view to carry it forwards, for in this posture it will be impossible to prevent the head from hanging back, or bending forwards, either of which positions of the head is injurious, the best way to carry the body is to place it in a recumbent posture on the back with the head and breast raised, on a door or board."

"When arrived in the Room prepared to receive it, the body should be stripped, and covered with warm blankets, and placed on a table of convenient height, to admit of the process being employed with facility, taking care to keep the head and chest raised, and to have the nostrils, and mouth thoroughly cleaned.—Both the nostrils and mouth should be free, and open.—If there be no signs of respiration, then artificial inflation of the lungs should be immediately resorted to, but this can only be efficiently done by a medical practitioner, if none be at hand, the assistants may in the meantime be employed in communicating continued heat to the body. Dry warm blankets, bottles of hot water, or blankets wrung out of hot water, are amongst the means most readily obtained. The body may be placed before the fire, or in the sunshine, if stood at the time. Bottles of hot water should be laid at the bottom of the feet, between the knees, and under the armpits; hot bricks wrapped in flannel, should be passed over the body, hot salt or grain in a bag should be applied to the pit of the stomach. In the case of a child, the natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person lying beside the body has been found very efficacious."

The application of various kinds of stimulants have been recommended, with the intention of exciting the heart, and respiratory organs, but they should be cautiously used; a feather dipped in Spirits of Hartsorn or Aromatic Spirits of Vinegar, or strong vinegar, may be occasionally applied to the nostrils."

Whenever there are signs of returning animation, such as movements of the limbs, or muscles of the face, or an occasional gasp or sigh, or a swallowing motion of the throat, a little warm wine and water, or weak brandy and water, may be given cautiously by tea spoons at a time, which if not swallowed should be at once discontinued.

Neither the coldness of the body, nor the length of time it may have been under water, should, dishearten the assistants from a vigorous, and unremitting perseverance in his efforts, as hours have frequently elapsed before recovery has been effected.

Bleeding should never be resorted to in this stage of the process, though circumstances may occur to render it necessary after the circulation has been restored.

## MARRIED.

At Waivee, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Amos Hitchens, Mr. ISAAC GARCELON, of Oak Bay, to Mrs. LUCINDA MORRELL.

At the Rolling Dam, St. Patrick, on the 22d inst. by the Rev. A. D. Thompson, Mr. James Maloy, of Boston, to Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Buckstaff, of that Parish.

At St. John, on Wednesday, 23d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. William M. Smith, Civil Engineer, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. John Patterson, all of St. John.

At Margerville, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, M. A. David McGibbon, Esq. of the Parish of Douglas, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of C. L. Hatheway, Esq. of Margerville.

## SHIPPING JOURNAL.

**PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.**

**ARRIVED.**

Sept. 24, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, assorted cargo, Master.

" Ship Isabella, Veall, London, Ballast, J. Wilson.

" 26, Schr. Star, Cook, Halifax, Oil, &c., Master.

**CLEARED.**

Sept. 22, Schr. Bee, Harris, Yarmouth, Shingles, Dimock & Wilson.

" 23, Ship Ajax, Stark, Bristol, Deals, H. Frye, & Co.

**Arrived at Magaguadavic.**

Sept 28, Bge. Sophia McKenzie, Isacs, Liverpool via Belfast, Ballast, Geo. McKenzie. Reports having passed brick Kathleen and for St. Andrews, in lat. 51, 30' N. lon. 17 W. Spoke Sep. 13, lat. 44, 12' N. lon. 49, 30' W. ship Virginus, from Quebec for L'pool—14th lat. 44 N. lon. 51 W. bge Margaret, fr St Andrews for London—22d lat. 42, 11' N. lon. 63, 7' W. bge Bradshaw, ten days from St. Andrews. The Sophia McKenzie experienced a hurricane on the 19th inst. by which she lost her main and mizzen top masts, and all her sails &c.



## PUBLIC

CHARLOTTE, to-wit:

1. Thomas Jones, Esquire, County of Charlotte, having writ, for the Election of persons to serve in the General Court, for the said County, hereby PROCLAIM and give notice that a Court will be held by House, in the Town of St. George, on the 12th day of October A.M. for the purpose of electing persons to take notice accordingly.

And in case a Poll shall be demanded, I hereby further notice, that Polling will be held on the 10th day of October, at the clock, A.M. and at the clock, P.M. of the 11th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 12th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 13th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 14th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 15th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 16th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 17th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 18th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 19th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 20th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 21st day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 22nd day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 23rd day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 24th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 25th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 26th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 27th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 28th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 29th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 30th day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 31st day of October, at the clock, P.M. of the 1st day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 2nd day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 3rd day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 4th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 5th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 6th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 7th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 8th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 9th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 10th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 11th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 12th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 13th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 14th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 15th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 16th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 17th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 18th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 19th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 20th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 21st day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 22nd day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 23rd day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 24th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 25th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 26th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 27th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 28th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 29th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 30th day of November, at the clock, P.M. of the 1st day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 2nd day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 3rd day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 4th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 5th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 6th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 7th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 8th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 9th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 10th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 11th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 12th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 13th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 14th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 15th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 16th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 17th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 18th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 19th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 20th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 21st day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 22nd day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 23rd day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 24th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 25th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 26th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 27th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 28th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 29th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 30th day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 31st day of December, at the clock, P.M. of the 1st day of January, at the clock, P.M. of the 2nd day of January, at the clock, P.M. of the 3rd day of January, at the clock, P.M. of the 4th day of January, at the clock, P.M. of the 5th day of January, at the clock, P.M. of the 6th day of January, at the clock, P.M. of the 7th day of January, at the clock, P.M. of the





## PUBLIC NOTICE.

CHARLOTTE, to-wit:

I, Thomas Jones, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, having received Her Majesty's Writ, for the Election of fourable and discreet persons to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, for the said County, do, in obedience thereto, hereby PROCLAIM and GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE, that a Court will be held by me at the County Court House, in the Town of St. Andrews, on Monday the 12th day of October next, at ten of the clock, A.M., for the purposes of the said Election, of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And in case a Poll shall be then and there demanded, I do hereby further proclaim and give public notice, that Polling Bookists will be opened on FRIDAY the 10th day of October next, at eight of the clock, A.M., and continue open until four of the clock, P.M., of the same day, at the following places to-wit:—

For the Parish of St. Andrews at the County Court House.

For the Parish of St. David, at the head of Oak Bay.

For the Parish of St. Stephen, at Salt Water, near the head of Tide Waters.

For the Parish of St. James, at or near the Kirk on the Scotch Ridge.

For the Parish of St. Patrick, at Digglequash Mills, and at the Rolling Dam.

For the Parish of St. George, at the Lower Falls.

For the Parish of Tenfield, at the School House, near the Episcopal Church.

For the Parishes of West Isles and Campo Bello, at Indian Island.

For the Parishes of Grand Manan, at Grand Harbour, for the purpose of taking the said Poll.

And I hereby further Proclaim and give Public Notice, that the said Election will be closed on Tuesday the 10th day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the County Court House, aforesaid, and the persons chosen to serve in the said General Assembly, will be then and there openly declared: of all which said Proclamations, all persons will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES,  
High Sheriff of Charlotte,  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sep. 22, 1846.

## TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—Having had the honour of serving as your Representative in the House of Assembly for the last sixteen years, and having lately received many solicitations and assurances of support from various parts of the County, I am encouraged again to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, and for that purpose intend to appear before you at the approaching general election.

You can have no difficulty in making up your minds with regard to the fitness of one who has been so long in your service, and with whose public character and conduct you are so well acquainted; and should the result of the coming election prove that I still retain your confidence, you may depend upon the continuance of my most earnest endeavours to promote all the various interests of this County, and also the public good of the Province at large.

I remain,  
Gentlemen,  
Your faithful Servant,  
JAMES BROWN.

St. David, Sep. 22, 1846.

## TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—I shall offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of the County at the ensuing Election. My father was an American Loyalist—one of that "Gallant Band," whose devotion to British connection, caused them to exchange the fertile fields of their native land, for the woods and snows of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—the comforts, the luxuries of life, for the solitude, the horrors, of a howling wilderness.

A residence of nearly seventeen years in the Province, has afforded me in some degree, the means of becoming acquainted with its Agriculture, Lumbering and Fishing interests. These, I shall foster to the utmost of my power, should I become the object of your choice. All measures having a tendency, in my opinion, to promote the public welfare, I will cordially support.

The blessings of Education, I will endeavour to diffuse as generally as possible; giving to the children of the poor man, as well as to those of the rich man, an opportunity of fair competition for the prizes of wealth or honor, in the lottery of life.

I am,  
Your Obedt. Servt.,  
JAMES W. CHANDLER.  
St. Andrews, September 24, 1846.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the earnest request of many of my friends, in this and other sections of the County, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching General Election, and unconnected with any other candidate, I respectfully solicit your support. During the time I had the honor of being one of your representatives in the House of Assembly, I invariably and consistently endeavored to maintain and promote the interests and rights of the people, to the utmost, without however, attempting to encroach on the prerogative of the Crown, and if I be again honored by your confidence, I will steadily pursue the same constitutional course.

I am,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most respectfully,  
ROBERT THOMSON.  
St. George, Sept. 22, 1846.

## TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—I am requested by many respectable and influential persons in the several Parishes of the County, to offer myself as a Candidate at the approaching election. Encouraged and influenced by these requisitions, I now offer myself for your suffrages, and in doing so, I owe to you, Gentlemen, and to myself, briefly to state the principles by which I shall be directed in the event of your selecting me as one of your Representatives.

I shall endeavor to bring our Colonial expenditure within economical bounds, which consequently will enable us to reduce the excessive revenue of the Province, convinced as I am, that for all just and requisite purposes, our revenue should not exceed sixty thousand pounds annually; whereas at the present it amounts to the enormous sum of one hundred and thirty thousand. So large, and so oppressive a revenue, is considered by some as an indication of the growing prosperity of this Province; but I widely differ from them, knowing that a large amount of our revenue is collected from taxes imposed judiciously on the necessary articles required for your domestic comforts.

I shall therefore use every exertion to modify, if not totally abolish, the duties collected from the principal articles consumed by the mass of the people.

To the great and bye Roads of the Province, I shall pay the strictest attention, and will cordially support, the passing of an Act taxing all blocks of wilderness lands of five hundred acres and upwards, now held, or hereafter to be held, by private individuals; the Tax to be appropriated for opening and repairing Roads.

Our present school law imperatively requires reformation—I shall therefore consider it my duty to have it so reformed, that the amount now contributed by the inhabitants for the support of our schools, together with the Provincial Grants, shall be most beneficially appropriated.

The present management of the Emigrant fund, (arising from a Tax imposed on each emigrant coming into this province,) is so inconsistent with the objects for which it was established, that it requires to be placed on a more equitable footing.

I pledge myself therefore, that no endeavor of mine shall be wanting, to place this fund, under such ready control, that when required for the alleviation of the poor emigrant, it shall be directly available.

The home Government having conceded to us the right of self Legislation, I shall regard it as one of my most important Legislative duties, to see that our Province participate in these benefits, of which that right when wisely managed, must necessarily be productive.

If then Gentlemen you select me as one of your representatives I can assure you that every exertion in my power shall be used for the furtherance of the prosperity of the Province in general and of this County in particular.

I am Gentlemen,  
Your humble servant,  
B. R. FITZGERALD.  
Saint Andrews, Sep. 22, 1846.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—By the dissolution of the House of Assembly, my connection with you, as one of your representatives ceases, I trust however, only for a short time. The general election will take place early in the ensuing month, and I again, at the request of a large number of the constituency, offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. I have served you, seven years, and I am gratified to learn, that my exertions generally on your behalf, have been crowned with success; and that the course pursued by me in the Legislature, has been approved of. I have nothing to promise you, (the others may,) except you should be pleased to lay your commands on me again, in that case, you may confidently rely, that nothing shall be wanting on my part, to promote the interests of the Province generally, and the County of Charlotte particularly.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen,  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
JAMES BOYD

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

The Subscriber at the ensuing General Election of members to serve in the General Assembly intends to be a candidate for the suffrages of the Electors. He expects to be tried by his past conduct, and this, of course, furnishes the best assurance of his future course, in the event of his being elected.

Your Obedient Servant,  
GEORGE S. HILL.  
St. Stephen, Sep. 23, 1846.

## HORSE STOLEN!

FROM the Subscriber about two months ago, a breeding size Bay HORSE, about Ten years old. TWO hind feet white, some small lumps or swellings above the hoofs, full dark eyes, short Bushy Tail, when left. Any person returning him or giving satisfactory information to the Yorkshire Tavern, Carleton, or to Silas Williams, St. George, shall be rewarded for trouble.

PRINCE BAKER.  
Sept. 28, 1846.

BLAIR'S LONDON BROWN STOUT & PALE ALE.  
Just received ex Duke of Wellington from London, via St. John.  
60 CASES 4 doz. each Byas' London Bottled.  
Stouard Pale Ale. For sale by  
J. W. STREET.  
July 18, 1846.

## TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—Having received most flattering Requisitions, signed by the Magistrates and Freeholders of the Parishes of Grand Manan, West Isles, and Campobello, as almost to amount to an unanimous wish on the part of the inhabitants of those parishes, to offer myself as a Candidate at the ensuing Election, and having had most cordial promises of support from most of the other parts of the County—upon the principle that this district is entitled to a Member upon a fair division of Charlotte—(although far be it from me to advocate the system of a mere local Member, a man who goes for the County ought to be a Member for all parts of it, and this is an only local subject that a resident could give such information upon that others could not.)—I beg leave upon these grounds to offer myself to the Electors of Charlotte for their suffrages—there may be some Parishes in which I have not the good fortune to be much known, but the same may be of other Candidates as regards these Parishes. But as I before stated, it is almost the universal wish of my neighbors that I should offer myself, and if that stands for any good at an Election in the minds and opinions of other persons, my friends have no misgivings as to the state of the Poll on the day of Election.

I shall make it my business prior to the Election, to be in every Parish and see as many of the inhabitants as possible; until then

Believe me, Gentlemen,  
Your faithful Servant,  
J. J. ROBINSON.  
Campobello, 13th August, 1846.

## Militia Orders.

FIRST BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA.

1st Division—Captains Berrys, Parkin, son's, Stinson's, and Aymar's Companies, to assemble at the Western Block House, on SATURDAY the 10th day of OCTOBER next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

2nd Division—Captains Hitchings, and Getty's Companies, to assemble at the School House near Mr. James Russell's farm, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Duplicate Muster Rolls will be required, as also a return of all persons enrolled in the Militia over 45 years of age.

By order of Lieut. Col. Boyd.  
J. H. WHITLOCK,  
Captain and Adjutant.  
St. Andrews, Sep. 23, 1846.

## NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM BRICKWELL,  
EDWARD PREASANT,  
M. HOUGHTON.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1846.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Non Resident Property in the Parish of Saint George, has been assessed as under, for the present year, and unless the amount together with the cost of advertising &c. are paid, within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to Law.

JAMES BERRILL, Senr. of Holt  
ROBERT T. CLINCH,  
Collector of Rates.  
St. George, Sep. 23, 1846.

## FOR CHARTER.

Ship SEA BIRD, 494 tons register, P. rex Monroson, Command.

will take a Freight to any safe Port in Great Britain; to load here or at any of the out-ports.

Apply to F. A. BABCOCK  
September 16.

## ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

St. Stephen, Aug. 31, 1846.

## A DIVIDED OF FOUR PARTS.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Kelley, of St. James, deceased, are requested to present them within two calendar months, and persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the executors.

PETER McGEORGE, } Executors.  
DAVID TRAFON. }  
St. Andrews, Sept. 8, 1846.

## BANKRUPT'S SALE.

IN THE MATTER OF JEREMIAH DONAGHUE, A BANKRUPT.  
To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 17th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Market Square, St. Andrews.

ALL the right and title of Jeremiah Donaghue a Bankrupt, of in and to a Lot or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of St. George, and conveyed by said Donaghue to Hamilton Mitchell.

H. H. HATCH,  
Assignee.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 9, 1846.

## Molasses.

10 Hhds Good Refining Molasses,  
For Sale by  
J. W. STREET.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, St. Andrews  
1st. SEPTEMBER 1846.

A	Martin Catherine
Andrews Marshall	Morrison John
Anderson Andrew	Morey Nathan E.
Allen Joseph	Meloney Hugh
Ames Henry	M-Master John
B	McCurdy Mrs. Alex.
Brown Walter	McCurdy Thomas (2)
Butler James	McCormick Pat
Bullock Joseph	M-Lean Malcolm
Boyd Hugh	M-Leland Eliza (2)
Bute John	M-Katy John
C	M Gargan John
Cannon Mary	M-Collough Wm.
Cavanagh Ann	M Grath Patrick
Coagrove Honora	M-Cann Peter
Conry Cornelius	M-Keon James
Cloney Thos. or Mich.	M-Farlane James
Craft Capt. W. H.	M-Kenna Hugh
Caughey John	M Henry William
Coats Thomas	N
Cooksen William	Nixon Samuel
D	Naughane John.
De Wolf John	Orr William
Donnelly James	Orr William John
Davison Miss A. (2)	Orr Samuel & Eliz
E	P
Ellis John	Pine Mrs Stephen
Elliott S.	Patchel Robert
Egan Michael	Q
Elliott James	Quin Charles
F	R
Fairish John	Rogers John
G	Rouch Samuel
Graham Jack	Rust C
H	Robinson George
Hooper John	Rome John
Haddock William	Rankin Joseph
Holland Margaret	S
Harmen Henry	Smith Thomas
J	Scott Wm C
Johnston Capt. John	Scullian Thomas
K	T
Kearney Patrick	Thompson Cornelius
Keliff John V	Tragor John
Ken Wm John	Truel Mary Ann
Knowls Wm H	Turner Thomas
Kevin Sarah	Tavernor William
L	U
Leavitt Benjamin	Umstead Mrs S G
Loring Bela W	W
Leshane Patrick	Whitford David
M	Wallace Francis
Maher Mrs	White Sarah Jane
Milk William	Watson George
Misher Michael	Watson George
Morrison George D	
FOR ST. PATRICKS.	
B	McWilliams Robert
Blakely Samuel	McCullum Donald
C	P
Crawford Joseph	Pratt John E
Mc	T
McKay George	Turner Mrs David
McDonald George	

Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised  
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

## PASSAGE FROM LONDON DERRY.

The Bark BRUNSWICK, will leave the above Port for St. Andrews, about the 10th October next. Persons wishing to engage passages for their friends, will have an opportunity of doing so, on early application to either of the undersigned.

F. A. BABCOCK, Agents Bdg.  
W. WHITLOCK, Brunswick.  
August 18.

## Mill &c to Lease.

THE Subscriber will lease for a term of three or five years, the LINTON MILL, on the Linton Stream, St. George. Also with said Mill a Reserve of 5000 ACRES of best SPRUCE and PINE land, commencing at the upper part of the Lake, and extending up stream to the granted lots on Clarence Hill. This Mill is worthy the attention of persons disposed to cut Hemlock Railway Sleepers.

WANTED TO CONTRACT  
For ONE MILLION FEET OF HEMLOCK, to be sawn free from shakes, 9 feet long. 9 inches wide, and 4 inches thick.  
Apply to  
JOHN WILSON.  
July 29, 1846.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES KEIVE would also invite the attention of Purchasers to his present STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which he is now selling at a great reduction in prices, in order to settle up his business early in the fall. The Goods are principally all new, and will be found on inspection, to be of as good a quality as can be found elsewhere, and prices as low.

N. B.—All Persons indebted, will please call and settle immediately, as any accounts unpaid after the 1st of August, will be handed over to those authorised to collect them.  
St. Andrews, July 15, 1846.

## BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

No. 425 1/2 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Messrs. BARKER, BROWNE & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in the Provinces, that they are constantly manufacturing PIANOS of latest fashion and best description. For beauty of tone and finish, their instruments are not excelled in the United States, and they warrant them to stand the climate and keep in tune for a twelve-month. Pianos tuned and repaired.

They respectfully solicit a call from persons from New-Brunswick, (their native Province,) before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders left at the Office of the St. Andrews Standard, will be attended to.  
C. BARKER,  
S. J. BROWNE,  
EPHRAIM WILLARD.  
Boston, July 19, 1846.

## BILLS OF LADING.

And other Blanks for sale at this Office.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby Given, That the Courts of

OVER & TERMINER & GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on

Tuesday the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Constables, within my Bailwick, are hereby notified and required to be then and there present, and in attendance, with their Records, Indictments, and other Memorandums, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in that behalf to be done. All persons bound over to prosecute at this Court, are hereby requested to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office,  
August 25, 1846.

## Crushed Sugar, &c.

RECEIVED PER BARQUE "PLUTUS," from Liverpool  
Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,  
Day & Martins BLACKING,  
Best Durham MUSTARD,  
Hulled BARLEY,  
CROCKERYWARE, SPLIT PEASE,  
Boiled Linseed OIL, &c. &c.  
August 12, 1846. W. WHITLOCK.

## Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Thomas Pendleton, of West Isles, deceased, are required to present them within one calendar month, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WARD PENDLETON,  
Executor.  
West Isles, Aug. 31, 1846.

## Chancery Sales.

To be sold on SATURDAY the Fourteenth day of NOVEMBER next, at noon, with the approbation of the Underaigned, one of the Masters of the Court or Chancery of this Province, in the Market Square, to Saint Andrews, by virtue of a decretal order made in the said Court, in a cause wherein Richard Hasluck is Complainant, and Thomas Sime, Harris, Hatch, and James W. Street, Defendants.

ALL that certain Lot or Tract of Land, situate lying and being at Clamcock, in the Parish of St. Andrews and County of Charlotte, being part of a certain lot or tract of land, purchased by the late David Craig in his life time from the late Daniel McGee, Esquire, lying on the Eastern side of Chamcock Creek, fronting on the sea shore, on the Western boundary of a certain lot of land granted to the Reverend Samuel Andrews, deceased, and running along the said western boundary in a northerly direction until it intersects the road leading from Saint Andrews to Saint John, thence along the said road until it strikes Peter Sime's land; thence along the said Peter Sime's land until it strikes John Wilson's corner, thence along the line of David Craig, Junior's land, in a south easterly direction, until it strikes the sea shore at or near the western side of a small Salt Marsh, thence following the course of the shore at low water mark to the place of beginning. Containing Seventy Acres, save and except about nine acres of the said tract of land on the sea shore, formerly sold by the said Thomas Sime to one William Craig.

The above premises will be sold in five several lots or parcels, as laid off on a Plan of the same to be seen at the Master's office.

The terms of Sale and further particulars may be known on application to the Solicitor for the Complainant, or at the Master's office.

GEO. D. STREET,  
Master in Chancery.

Thos. B. Wilson,  
Solicitor for Compt.  
St. Andrews, August 10, 1846.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the THIRTIETH day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of Twelve of the Clock, at noon, and Five of the Clock, in the afternoon, with the approbation of the Underaigned, one of the Masters of the Court or Chancery in this Province of New Brunswick; on the Premises at the Lower Falls of the River Magaguadavic, in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte pursuant to a decretal order made in the said Court, on Wednesday the third day of June, now last past, in a cause depending in the said Court, between James Allan-shaw, Thomas Wye and George D. Street Plaintiffs, and Patrick Clinch, Remond Whidden, Anthony Clinch and James W. Street, Defendants.

ALL that certain FARM LOT situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, containing about two hundred and fifty ACRES, being the proportion of land conveyed to the above named Patrick Clinch, by his Father in his life time, fronting on the River Magaguadavic below the Falls, bounded on the South by lands owned and occupied by Isabella Dow, on the North by Lands owned by Peter Clinch, and on the East by the River L'Etang.

The said Premises will be divided and sold in several parcels.

A Plan of the same with the terms of Sale, and further particulars, may be known on application at the office of the undersigned, in the Commercial Bank Buildings, in the City of Saint John, or at the office of George D. Street, Esquire, at St. Andrews. Dated at the City of Saint John, this eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1846.

ROBERT F. HAZEN,  
Master in Chancery.

GEO. D. STREET,  
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available



