
THE RAIL ROAD SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rail Roads have already become of such great utility, and the centre of so much capital, that their condition, profits and progress, in the United States, have become a matter of general interest. There is another point of immense and, at present, incalculable importance. They are the chief means (in connection with steamboats) by which the whole commerce of the earth—its movement and its population—are to be connected together, and the ends of the world literally united. In this point of view, no man can over-estimate their value. A vast amount of the ignorance—the ill-will—the jealousies—and the hostilities of mankind, in ages past, have been the result of a want of social intercourse. Steam steps in, under the influence of Science, to break up this great source of evil, by bringing men and brethren together. The differences which divide mankind—so long and so greatly exaggerated by distance and imagination—become less, as men learn that they are made of the same flesh and blood, and are subject to like infirmities, and are capable of the same great achievements. The powerful influence of an intelligent Christianity is made to have its just effect, in illuminating the darkness of ignorance, and stimulating the stupidity of indifference.

In this aspect, steam applied to locomotion is a great moral instrument. If it lends some aid to evil, it lends more to good. By fine, its great social result is to bring the dispersed parts of humanity together, and so far as intercourse can go, to make brotherhood of the human race. So its effects on commerce are equally great. It diminishes the time and expense of carriage, and therefore renders the produce of distant climes more easy of access to the masses of people. Consumption is increased, and the merchant and producer both find their interest in the result.

Science, also, finds new problems to solve in the various experiments and wants, occasioned by the demands of steam machinery.

Such is the general effect of the introduction of steamboats and railroad locomotives—both in principle the same thing—one being used on water and the other on land. The construction and increase of Rail Roads in the United States, during the last fifteen years, exceeds, by far, anything heretofore known in the world, as to Public Works or Monuments. "Doggett's Rail Road Guide," for September, 1847, has a table of Rail Roads now in operation, and, by comparing those Tables, we arrive at the following summary of the amount of Rail Road construction in each year, and the amount capital invested:

Year.	Miles completed.	Capital.
1830	155	\$2,510,000
1831	17	1,472,966
1832	29	500,000
1833	151	4,090,000
1834	561	2,528,638
1835	287	11,750,000
1836	316	7,559,114
1837	237	6,682,578
1838	571	14,508,693
1839	840	12,726,090
1840	279	4,250,000
1841	183	5,108,000
1842	277	6,613,654
1843	509	11,090,000
1844	410	19,094,294
1845	481	9,156,000
1846	205	2,410,000
1847	5740	\$122,525,937

The amounts are set down to the year in which the Rail Road was opened for use. This does not show to what years the work was done. Thus in the year 1844 there is no new road set down; but in that year a great deal of rail road work was done. The year 1847 is not yet complete.

The grand result shows, that in seventeen years 6,000 miles of Rail Road have been constructed in the United States, at an expense of \$126,000,000! This is unprecedented in the History of Civil Constructions. It demonstrates, beyond any other fact, the gigantic growth, the unceasing industry, and Cumulative Power of Capital, in this new and vigorous nation.

The present Annual Investment, in Rail Road Constructions, is about \$15,000,000.—The actual saving, in many expenses of transportation, probably greatly exceeds this. In this way, rail roads on good routes, (and in our new country nearly all are good) thus act as Savings Banks. They cannot explode, and they thus both save and accumulate property, with little danger of waste or dissipation. [Cincinnati Chronicle.]

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

In the present state solicitude, in regard to things in England, a few remarks may not be inappropriate. The great drain of specie for food—the great increase of engagements to pay money for Rail Roads, and the consequent diversion of the surplus floating capital of the country to that object from the ordinary uses of trade—and the temporary derangement arising from the changes in duties and the removal of restrictions—have, together, caused an unusual scarcity of money for a long period of time. The severity of the pressure has created alarm and panic, lessened confidence, and occasioned a searching scrutiny into the concerns of individuals, and revealed the condition of many unsound houses to themselves and to the public.

That the great fall in bread stuffs should have produced the corn failures is natural enough—and it is not surprising that so long continued a scarcity of money and prevailing distrust, should have brought down large houses who were extended, and whose means were unconvertible, and whose active capital bore no proportion to their engagements.

This state of things, had in itself, had been made much worse by exaggerated statements in letters and newspapers, and by the crude and contradictory views put forth as to the causes and appropriate remedies of the commercial difficulties. By some, and among whom are highly respectable names, the embarrassments are attributed mainly to the operation of the Bank Restriction Law of 1814, by others, to the large expenditure for rail roads, and by many it is believed to be in a great degree, owing to the effects of the free trade measures.

While we can find in the plain and undeniable causes first mentioned above, sufficient to account for all that has occurred, it is singular that the evil should be charged with so much confidence on the operation of the Bank Law of 1814—a measure which has secured the perfect safety of the Bank—and the soundness of the currency, and deprived the Bank of the exercise of a great and dangerous power, which all experience has fully shown to be productive only of evil.

For the information of those who have not attended to the subject, it may be stated, that the Bank Law of 1814, divided the Bank of England into two departments. The one, the issue department, is so constituted as to do nothing but furnish Bank notes, on the deposit of government and other securities to an amount limited by law, and on the deposit of gold to any desired extent—and to furnish gold on deposit of Bank notes. Any person having Bank of England notes, can always have gold for them on demand—and any person having gold, may have Bank of England notes for them, so that the great desideratum is accomplished, of the convertibility of Bank notes, whenever desired in preference to specie, and the certainty always of their immediate convertibility into specie at the pleasure of the holder.

The discount department and the Bank, is that which we usually call the Bank of England. It has a capital, owns stocks, receives deposits, and keeps the account of the Government, but it has nothing to do with the currency. It cannot get gold out of the issue department without paying for it in Bank notes, received by it in the course of business; nor can it get Bank notes from it, with the exception of the fixed issue, without paying for them in gold, the same as any other person must do. Its power, therefore, is simply its ability to lend, from the resources thus limited. Ordinarily it can only lend what it has coming in, reserving sufficient to meet its depositors. Its actual power cannot be great, because its money being usually lent, it can only relax what it receives. Still so great was its power under the former constitution of the Bank, where it had no limit but its own discretion in its issues—that the people of England retain the habit of looking to the Bank for aid, as if it were in their power as formerly, to increase the currency at pleasure by the issue of its notes. The raising or lowering its rate of interest, of which much is said, is not a matter of great importance any way, as whatever may be the rate of interest, its ability to discount is restricted within the same limits.

A large party, however, in England, think that the Bank should possess the power to issue money at will, and furnish means, in a time of scarcity to relieve the public. They say, that the Bank has seven millions of gold, which is of no use, and might be employed for the relief of the public. They seem to lose sight of the fact, that the Bank would not have had the gold at all, but for the act of 1814, which was made for the very purpose, to draw sufficient specie to the Bank, and keep it there, so that under no circumstances should there be a possibility of suspension of payment—and if the existing state of things in England had occurred under the former constitution of the Bank, it would not only have had no specie to loan, and no means of relieving the public, but would almost certainly long ago have been unable to sustain itself. As now constituted, it is always safe—nobody has any fear of its suspension, and the public mind is always at ease from the entire security of holding the notes. Without going into any reasoning about it, we may state, that the present and former ministry, and some of the best practical minds in the kingdom, are agreed, that the Bank act works pretty well, and answers admirably every purpose for which it was intended.

Still, there is a great cry for a change, or for the Bank to have the power given to it to increase its issues—and it is by no means certain, that if the Bank could have the power of increasing its issues at the present moment, the public mind would not be quieted, and confidence in a degree restored—because, it is confidence that is wanted, and not money. There is money enough, but people are panic-struck, and they hold on to their money. Something is wanting to act on the imagination and feelings—it is not a matter of reasoning—and if the power were given, it would not probably be much used, because commercial engagements must have lessened greatly in England, within six months, and they are continuing to lessen, so that the actual demand for money for use in making payments, cannot be very great. Still, we would by no means recommend the interference of government—we think it would be unwise to make even a temporary relaxation at a time when it might might not do harm, because it might be hereafter done again at a time when great harm might ensue. We should consider it a calamity to the world at large, to repeal the Bank Law of 1814—and especially important to Great Britain that it should be maintained. The aid of government, if any aid be required, may be applied in a form less objectionable, and equally effective. In this country, we have gone through various crises, with numerous and large failures, and never considered that government would do any thing but harm by its interference—nor has it ever been thought of for a moment.

In the existing state of things in England, the stop to engagements, and their liquidation, must necessarily bring case so far as money is concerned. A great fabric of credit will have been broken down by the failure of many extended and great houses. Its effects will be felt more or less all over the world—there will be difficulty of negotiation in distant places—and a tendency to decline in prices generally—subject of course to the operation and modification of the laws of supply and demand. The world however is in a state of progress, peace, and industry, and there appears to be no great over production of any leading articles of commerce. The money price of commodities may be lower, but their exchangeable value will remain without great difference. It is important to our merchants to realize that the tendency of this state of things, while it continues, is to lower prices, and the quantity of money remains its relative proportion to the demand for its use, in circulating and exchanging the commodities of the world, and carrying on its business. Those who have to pay money ahead, will as a general fact be obliged to give more commodities for it than heretofore, and it will be wisest not to be largely indebted. In regard to England, such is the feeling of distress and want of confidence, that we may expect more failures of individual houses, and suffering among small traders—and some failures of those who would otherwise have escaped. The whole effect cannot now be measured. It cannot be seen how, and when, confidence will be restored—one thing is certain, that what is violent cannot be lasting—engagements have lessened immensely, and will more and more lessen. The fire will burn out for want of material—money will gradually accumulate—people will look round and see the sky clear—panic will cease—small houses will resume, the unsound ones wind up—and business go on, on a sounder basis. The world has gold, crops, and abundance of food. Food is the great riches of the world—and abundance of it is the basis of wealth and prosperity. With plenty of food—the world at peace—the public mind awake—and industry, economy, and intelligence at work—present losses will soon disappear. We grow wise only by suffering. We had our experience in the United States ten years ago. Let us not forget it. England has had fifteen years of comparatively great prosperity. She has now her reverses. It will have its course and will not be without its advantages—and among them will be the formation of habits of caution, prudence, economy, and industry.

In connexion with the general subject, we would offer one or two suggestions for consideration. 1. Within ten or fifteen years the quantity and value of the products of the world have more than doubled, while the quantity of money has not materially increased. This shows that owing to the quickness of intercourse and other facilities, only half the money is required to perform the same offices which it did formerly. Consequently, any pressure on the money market by removing large masses of specie operates with a much greater intensity than formerly, and produces a much greater effect on prices. This may account for the severity of the pressure a few months ago in England—and should be kept in mind hereafter. 2. We hear much of the high rate of interest in England, and of the pressure now existing there. This high interest is only 5, 6, or 7 per cent. per annum, which is here considered a low interest. High and low interest are comparative terms. A high interest cannot be permanently sustained unless by a corresponding profit from the use of money. In a pressure, whether a merchant has to pay for a few months 3, 6 or even 8 per cent. per annum, is not material. It is only important that he should have something convertible with which to buy the money. It is evident that at the present time, the difficulty in England, with those who require money to meet their payments, is not the rate of interest, but the want of that which will buy money. Coffee, sugar, tea, iron, lead, cotton, gold, real estate, &c. will command money, and will fund all kinds of short paper and currencies.

Sir H. Vyse Huntley.—It will be seen by the despatches which are published below, that the present Lieut. Governor of P. E. Island only continues to administer the Government of that colony until his successor shall arrive.

We have never seen public despatches written in a less ambiguous style. The Colonial Secretary comes at once to the point—re-announces the six years' principle as applicable under ordinary circumstances, to the Governors of British Colonies, and disposes of the case of Sir H. V. Huntley without needless ceremony or circumlocution. The style of these despatches must convince every rational mind that the present Colonial Secretary yields to none who have previously held the seals of office in determination to administer the duties of his office in the spirit and to the letter of the Constitution. These documents will be useful for future reference, and may yet from the text of some public disquisitions be delivered within New Brunswick Head Quarters. No. 26. Copy.

DOWNING STREET, 12th August, 1847.

Sir, I have received your Despatch of the 14th July, No. 96, transmitting three Petitions to the Queen from numerous Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, praying for your continuance in the Administration of the Government of Prince Edward Island.

I have to inform you to acquaint the Petitioners, that I have laid their Petition before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously; you will add, that it has been extremely satisfactory to me, to have it in my power to lay before the Queen these proofs of the favorable opinion which you have obtained of so large a portion of Her Majesty's subjects in Prince Edward Island, but that I have been unable to advise the Queen to accede to the prayer of the Petitioners; a compliance with their request would defeat one of the principle objects for which the rule for restricting Governors of Colonies under ordinary circumstances, to a period of six years' service in their Government was established; the advantage of which rule is, that it prevents officers holding the highest authority in the Colony, from becoming involved in the disputes of local parties, which it is frequently difficult for a Governor to avoid, if allowed to remain for a longer period than six years in the same Colony. Having carefully reviewed your correspondence with this Office, I regret to say, that I am of opinion, that there is no special reason for departing in your case from the ordinary rule of the Colonial Service; and I shall therefore feel it my duty to recommend, that you be relieved in your Government at the termination of the usual period for which your Office is held; you may accordingly expect the arrival of your successor before the conclusion of the present year.

I have, &c. GREY.
Lieut. Governor Sir H. V. HUNTLEY.

No. 39.
DOWNING STREET, 29th August, 1847.

Sir, I have received and laid before the Queen the Petition to Her Majesty which you have transmitted to me from certain Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, praying for your continuance in the Administration of the Government of the Colony; and I have to inform you, that Her Majesty was pleased to receive this Petition very graciously, and to command me to instruct you to return an answer to the Petitioners, in conformity with the terms of my Despatch to you of the 12th instant.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
GREY.
Lieut. Governor Sir H. V. HUNTLEY.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Fredericton Head Quarters says:—On Monday last the Sons of Temperance, belonging to this city, chartered the steamer Carleton for the purpose of proceeding to Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, to open a new Division in that part of the Province. About 50 individuals left in the Carleton, and we understand that a new Division was organized, called, "Sheffield Division," No. 13, and that between 20 and 30 members joined the Division the same evening. The Carleton returned with her passengers about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE STANDARD.
ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—Robert Walton.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.
Sims and Mott House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker, Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.
Director this week—S. T. Gove
J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING, Esq., President.
Director next week—Wm. Todd.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES
Liverpool, Oct 5 Montreal, Oct 30
London, Oct 4 Quebec, Oct 20
Edinburgh, Oct 1 Halifax, Oct 22
Paris, Oct 1 New York, Oct 23
Toronto, Oct 6 Boston, Oct 25

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

It is with much pleasure we direct attention to the advertisement of the Engineer of our Railroad, for proposals for the "earth work, masonry, and bridging" of this Road, from Saint Andrews to Chatham. We understand that it is the intention of the Directors to "break ground" in the course of a few days, and that the work shall proceed as rapidly as possible. In our last number, we published the able report of the Company's Engineer, (James Laurie, Esq.) from which it may be observed that the terminus has been fixed at the Eastern end of the Town near the Light House, and that the route by Katy's Cove and Chatham Lake has been adopted.

We would also recommend to the notice of our readers, a well written article in our present impression on "the rail road system of the United States," which is taken from the Cincinnati Chron-

icle. It demonstrates clearly, the utility, importance, and benefits resulting from the construction of these great moral instruments.

The Courier of Saturday says:—We learn that at the recent meeting in Montreal of Delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, upon Postage affairs, a rate of three pence per half ounce which under six pence when over 200 miles, was agreed upon.

By an official notice from the Post Office Department, we learn that "no Letters or Newspapers from the United States, upon which the Foreign postage has not been paid, will be received at any of the Post Offices in this Province, after the 16th November."

The British mails for Canada after that date will pass through this Province as formerly—instead of via Boston—these changes having been brought about through some difference between the British and American governments upon postal matters.

The Fredericton Reporter of the 29th contains the following important paragraph:—"It is currently reported in Town to-day, that Sir William Colebrooke is promoted to the Government of a Colony in the West Indies, and that a new Governor, in the person of Sir Edmund, (not Sir Francis) Head, is now on his way to this Colony. We give this piece of news on no other authority than that of a general rumour, which we think is true."

Arrival of the
FRENCH
Steamship Philadelphia.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The French Steamship Philadelphia, from

Sherbrooke, for New York, put into Halifax, on Friday last, in consequence of her machinery having got out of order. She was 19 days out, and 128 passengers on board. During the passage she encountered a continuation of violent gales and heavy head seas, London dates by this steamer are to the 8th of October, four days later than by the Cambridge.

The mercantile panic appears in a great measure to have subsided. The London Times of the 8th instant states in its city article:

The improvement which took place yesterday has been maintained to-day, and the fluctuations in the English funds have been comparatively moderate. No failures have occurred to-day, except one, which, although it is much regretted, is of no importance as regards amount. The party is Mr. F. J. Van Zeller, the Portuguese Consul. Great anxiety prevails in the city to ascertain whether any announcement will result from the interview which took place yesterday between the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—London Sun, Oct. 6.

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.—We have copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser, a lengthy, but able article on the Commercial Crisis in England, which will be found worth a perusal.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
The installation of St. Andrews Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance, by Alex. Campbell Esq. D. G. W. P., assisted by the other officers of the Grand Division of the Province of New Brunswick took place on Tuesday evening, the 26th October, in the Hall of the Charlotte Division. The solemn and beautiful ceremony, was performed in such a manner, as to leave a deep impression upon the minds of all present—as well as the pleasing and instructive remarks of the Brethren who spoke immediately after on the progress of the Order, in their respective localities. The following brethren were installed for the present term.

J. E. Cummings, W. P.
A. W. Smith, W. A.
C. W. Dimock, R. S.
John Bolton, A. R. S.
W. Gellie, F. S.
T. Sampson, T.
J. Bradford, C.
W. H. Simpson, A. C.
T. Hardy, I. S.
J. Maen, O. S.
Geo. P. McMaster, was appointed P. W. P.

LAUNCHED at St. Patrick on Tuesday last a fine Ship called the "Home" about 1000 Tons measurement, built by Mr. Stephen Fountain. This splendid Ship is owned by Lachlan Cameron, Esq., and is said by competent judges to be one of the best vessels ever built in the County.

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.—A meeting of the Directors of the Company was held at St. Andrews on Monday last, when an admirable report from Mr. Laurie, the Company's engineer was read. The termi-

nus was fixed at the St. Andrews, near it was agreed that the line commenced in the spring of the first four and ten miles more, of very has been made, tract for next spring, materials to be prepared. A Railway may now truly be said to have commenced, and our spirited neighbours have undoubtedly carried us on this occasion.

DR. WISTARSH, CHIEF. This is a chemical extract. Every body knows important medicine. Water has always been a tonic, and Jung affection, and safest physician. V. have been offered and I give up diseases of the lungs found no doubt very useful have been discovered, it is all who have witnessed proved as successful as the loss of Breath, and sin pronounced a positive cure in many cases of ten after physicians had declared of medicine.

This Balsam is made in nature has placed in all for to cure diseases caused. Nature is but the cause is God let us not neglect her plan. None genuine, unless it is wrapped in paper.

SOLD BY Thomas Simpson. On Sunday evening, Pickles, Mr. John J. Dickson, both of this Town. On the 2nd inst. b. A. Grey, to Miss Mary Cerryfield, State of Ma.

At St. Stephen, on years—Mr. James T. respectable resident of the and five children to lan At Boston, Mass., or WENTWORTH, Esq., on the (Boston) Evening

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was fixed at the East side of the town of St. Andrews, near Light House point, and it was agreed that the work should be formally commenced in about ten days. The grading of the first four miles will go on at once, and ten miles more, of which a contract Survey has been made, will be put under contract for next spring, the timber and other materials to be prepared during the winter. A Railway may now be said to have positively been commenced in New Brunswick, and our spirited neighbours of St. Andrews have undoubtedly carried of the palm from us on this occasion.

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.
This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and put into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found to do very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.
This Balm is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates. "Nature is but the value for an effect
Whose cause is God."
Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.
None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
Sold by Thomas Simpson, St. Andrews.

MARRIED.
On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. John Jones, to Miss Mary Ann Dickson, both of this Town.
On the 2nd inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. A. Grey, to Miss Mary A. Milliken, both of Cherryfield, State of Maine.

DIED.
At St. Stephen, on the 27th ult., aged 63 years—Mr. James T. Bixby, an old and respectable resident of that place, leaving a wife and five children to lament their loss.
At Boston, Mass., on the 24th Oct. JAMES WESTWORTH, Esq., one of the proprietors of the (Boston) Evening Transcript.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
Oct. 28, Cutter Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Flour &c.
29, Schr. Nelson, Lockhart, Boston, general cargo, R. Smith & others.
Ship Midas, Mason, London, ballast to order.
Nov. 1, Ship Sea King, Martin, Liverpool, mdse. E. & J. Wilson & others.
Boe Westminster, Michel, Hudsons Bay, ballast to order.
CLEARED.
Nov. 1, Bge Ivy Green, McCulloch, London, Dens by Steam Mills Co.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.
Proposals will be received for the EARTH WORK, MASONRY and BRIDGING of this road from St. Andrews to Chamcook, from the 8th to the 11th of November 1847.
PLANS & PROFILES will be ready for examination on the 6th of November, and every information may be obtained by applying at the Rail Road Office in St. Andrews.
JAMES LAURIE, Engineer.
St. Andrews, Oct. 30, 1847.

Notice.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Samuel Frye 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 required to make immediate payment to
HENRY ERYE, Administrator.
St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1847.

MOLASSES, SUGAR &c.
NOW Landing ex. Schr. "Defiance" from Boston.
20 Hhds Prime muscovado Molasses, 5 do do Sugar
50 Bags K D Botted Indian Meal, 5 Half Pipes Woodhouses Sicily Madeira Wine,
for sale by
J. W. STREET.
Nov. 2, 1847.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR &c.
JUST received from BOSTON and NEW YORK, and for sale by the Subscriber.
30 Half & Qr Barrels Buckwheat FLOUR, 5 Boxes and 1 Cask New York CHEESE, 50 Bags Corn MEAL, 10 Doz CHAIRS, Rocking Chairs, Childrens Chairs.
ROBERT KER.

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, Aug. 1, 1847.
N. B. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment of debts due the Estate, if paid within three months.

NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED FROM LEADS, PER SHIP Sea Bird, from Liverpool.
200 PAIRS White, Mackinac and Medium BLANKET—assorted sizes, from 6-4 1/2 to 10-4 1/2.
200 Pieces FLANNELS, Whitney, Mackinac, Welch, Swanskin and Lancashire, Weighted twilled Kersey, red, blue & yellow, 80 Pieces of CLOTHS, in supple black, Invaluable green, blue, Oxford mixed grey, in every shade, Docks, Bucks, Plaid and striped Cassimere, latest style, 4 pieces Carpets, 5 do Crumpleths, 4 do Green Bag, 3 do Padding, 6 do Canvas, 8 do Duck, 6 do Oznaburg, 65 pieces of Cheking of the latest style, Black, blue, brown, drab & mixed BEAVER CLOTHS, wool dyed.
Per ship "Mountaineer" from Liverpool, via St. John.
MANCHESTER GOODS.
100 Pieces Printed CALICOES, 100 do White COTTONS, 200 do grey Shirtings and Streetings, 100 do furniture cottons, Danish Merges, 25 do checked stripes and Red ticks, 40 do Trowers, 200 do assorted MUSLINS in book, mull, Swiss, Victoria Lawn, plaid & Laid, 50 do assorted Nets in every colour, 50 do Edgings and Laces, 20 do Edgings Coloured, white and Majestic Quilts, Linens, Ljwns, Tablecloths in great variety, 100 pieces rolled Cambric in assorted colours, Towelling, Huesback and Diapers, 240 do Colours, Alpaccas, Delaines, Orleans and Cashmires, latest styles.
Per ship Commodore, from LONDON.
5 Cases ass'd Furs, Muffs, Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and trimmings, in Lynx, Fitch, squirrel and British cable, Cashmire, silk, Kid, Lisle and Berlin Gloves, Plain and figured SILKS & SATINS, in great variety, Ladies and Gentlemen's silk, and satin Hdkies and scarfs, Youths and Childrens ditto, Gauze and semi VELVETS, assorted colours, 1 Case German VELVETS, assorted colours, Black and coloured ditto, Silk, thread, Lisle and cotton Laces & Edgings, 2 Cases Gentlemen's London and Paris Hairs, latest style, 1 do fur caps, 30 doz, Melino and Lamb's wool Shirts, 1 Case Umbrellas, 1 do cloths & hair brushes, 20 doz Ladies & Youths white & cold Stays, 3 Trunks Ladies BOOTS and SHOES in Cloth, Cashmire and Lesting, 1 do Mails and Childrens ditto, 4 Bales Ready made CLOTHING, made to order, and well assorted, 18 doz Red and Blue Twilled SHIRTS, 1 Case of assorted Fancy Wares.
Per ship Thames, from GLASGOW.
A splendid assortment of Cashmire, Filled Indimna, Crape & Woollen SHAWLS, latest styles, Woollen, Linen and cotton Table Covers, 4 GALA PLAIDS & Scotch HOMESPUNS, 40 pieces striped Shirting, 20 do Regattas, TARTAN PLAIDS, 25 doz Highland Bonnets, 10 do Glengary, 1 Bale Woollen and Worsted YARN, 10 doz weighty Knit DRAWERS, 12 doz Men's Woollen Hose, 5 doz Galgaskins, 10 doz Gent's. Muders, 200 doz assorted Cotton Hdk's, Indians, Plaid and Nett Ditto, 1 Case Clarke's Sewing THREAD, 1 Bale WADDING, 1 Case blue Cloth and Velvet CAPS, 20 doz Seletta ditto, 1 Bale blue COTTON WARPS.

The above GOODS have been purchased in some of the BEST HOUSES in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND by an experienced Person, for Cash—and will be found—EXTREMELY LOW—the Subscriber confining himself to the CASH SYSTEM, and having ONE PRICE only will now dispose of his whole Stock on hand, at the ST. JOHN WHOLESALE PRICES.
D. BRADLEY.

Coal.
TO arrive in the Barque Volant—sailed 30th ult. from Liverpool.
180 Tons Best Pemberton House COAL. For sale by
JAMES W. STREET.
Oct 26, 1847.

PIANO-FORTES and CHIMNEY GLASSES.
Now landing ex "William Carson" from London.
on Consignment—
4 PIANO-FORTES, by the most eminent London Makers, 5 very handsome Brilliant Plate CHIMNEY GLASSES, in richly Gilt and Rosewood Frames, from 46x40 to 24x18 inches; 18 Toilet and Travelling GLASSES, of various dimensions.
The above Piano-fortes can be strongly recommended on account of their brilliant tone and the superior finish of the workmanship, and also on account of their having been shipped by the first Houses in London: they will be sold at very low rates for approved payment.
HENRY HAWKINS.
St. John, 23d Oct. 1847.—21

CROCKERY WARE, SHEET IRON &c.
THE Subscriber has just received Extra "Sea Bird" from Liverpool.
10 Cases well assorted Crockery Ware, 40 Bundles sheet Iron, 30 Qr. Bbls. Gun Powder, 4 Hhds. finest Pale Hollands, 1 Hhd. "marilla" finest Pale Brandy.
JAMES W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1847.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. John, September 23, 1847.
On and from the 6th October next the Mails for the UNITED STATES, ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHEN, ST. GEORGE, &c. will be forwarded THREE TIMES a Week, instead of daily as heretofore, leaving St. John on the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M., and St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, as soon after the arrival of the United States Mails, at that place, as possible.
By Command, J. HOWE, Deputy Postmaster-General.

SUGAR.
6 Huns. Muscovado SUGAR. For sale by
J. W. STREET.
August 6.

Mail Robbery!
THE undermentioned are the numbers of some of the notes contained in the money Letters abstracted from the Mails in April and May last. Any person having any of the same in his possession, or who can give any information respecting them, is requested to communicate with the Deputy Postmaster-General, Saint John, or with the nearest Postmaster.
1 Note, Montreal Bank, No. 132 A. C12 10
1 " ditto ditto, " 7472 " 10 10
1 " ditto ditto, " 23629 D. 0 5
1 " Montreal City Bank, No. 4494 A. 5 0
1 " British North American " 5340 5 0
1 " Bank, Halifax, 36,183 4 0
1 " Ditto, Quebec, 1,235 1 0
1 " Province of Nova-Scotia, 1,251 1 0
1 " Ditto, 2,514 1 0
1 " Bank of Nova-Scotia, Halifax, 1,094 5 0
J. HOWE.

DAILY STAGE.
W. H. WILLIAMS, thankful for the support which he has received, respectfully announces, that he will continue running a DAILY STAGE between ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN, as usual, until further notice; leaving St. Andrews at 6 o'clock every morning.
Oct 5.

TO all whom it may concern.
I HEREBY certify that I have examined the Weigh Scales in the Market Square and have proved them to be correct.
EDWARD PHEASANT.
Clerk of the Market.
St. Andrews, 6th Oct. 1848.

GROCERIES &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr. D. Bradley, where he has received a good supply of Groceries &c., which he offers for sale at low prices.
—Commodore of—
BROWN and Campbell, G. R. Brown, Commodore and soft-shong PEAS, COFFEE, Pilot and Navy Brand, Pork, Beans, Dried Apples, Raisins, Apples, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Honey, Citrus, Castor Oil, Castana, Wall, Filbert, Almonds and Pea Nuts, CONFECTIONARY, Lemon syrup, araspilla, Pickles, red Peppers, olive Oil, soap, candles, tobacco, snuff, segars, pipes, smoked Herrings, barley, vinegar, arrow root, Ground & root Ginger, mustard, pepper, salts, Women's shoes and slippers, window glass, Tumbler, &c., 1 Bbl. Copal, 1 do bright Yamah, Yellow and red Ochre, cone yellow, rose pink, Saltpetre, canary seed, sulphur, camphor, cream Tartar, essence of spruce, washing soda, starch, Vermorel, Rose honey Windsor and toilet soap, Nests Tubs and Measures, pails, brooms, oak & Hickory axe and adze handles, wool cards, Liquorice, Writing paper, Hair brushes, black lead, Scrub and shoe brushes, glazed & plain leaf bags, Spices, Table salt &c.
An assortment of FINE WORKS with a variety of other articles.
Sept. 1. EDWD. LEAVITT

Flour & Corn Meal.
WM. WHITLOCK.
HAS removed his place of business to the Store opposite "Bradford's Hotel," in Water-Street, where he solicits a continuance of the Town and country custom.
—KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
S. F. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy & Pilot Bread, Crackers, TEA, COFFEE, Brown, Loaf, and Crushed Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Barley, Split Peas, Beans, Cheese, SALT, Candles, Seal, refined Whale, & Porpoise Oil, Hops, Vinegar, Starch, Mustard, Pepper, Spices, PLOUGHS, Hoes, Hay & Manure Forks, AXES, Hatchets, Dried Apples, TOBACCO, Cigars, Water Pails, and other Wooden Ware, a general assortment of BOOTS, and Shoes.

Brandy, Gin &c.
Es. "Huron" from Liverpool.—The Subscriber has received
5 Pipes finest Cognac Brandy Martells
12 Hhds. Otard's &c., Brandy Vint 1846
6 Hhds. fine Pale Hollands,
4 Hhds. Boiled
2 " Raw
Lined Oil.
&c. &c.
JAMES W. STREET.
August 2nd 1847.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Luke Morang, deceased (late of the Parish of Campbell) are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARY MORANG, Administratrix.
Campobello, May 15, 1847.

PROVISIONS &c.
JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners "Defiance," 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 adanamine
2 bags Porto Rico & St. Domingo Coffee
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 Sateen, blue black, and fancy printed
6 cases, containing men's wate proof boots, boys' youths and cad. en's Boots and shoes
Ladies' and misses' boots, shoes & slippers
600 bushels yellow Corn.
ON HAND
Blue, black, invis. green and olive broad cloths, tweeds, Orleans, Cashmires, &c. prims, white, red and yellow flannels, white and brown moleskins, drills, linen, white and brown cottons, ginghams, towelings, bed ticking, osenaburges, rose and point blaukets, cotton, striped and check shirting, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarfs and neckerchiefs, cotton, worsted and woollen shawls, thread, sewing silk, buttons, ready made clothing, consisting of top coats, monkey and short jackets, hunting coats, trousers, vests, drawers, blue and red flannel shirts, striped and check cotton shirts, Beaver silk, felt and glazed hats, Fur, and glazed caps, southwesters.
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.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Henry Benson, of the Parish of Grand Manan, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
PAULINA BENSON, Administratrix.
Grand Manan, July 20, 1847.

STEVENSON'S HOTEL.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public, that he has opened a HOTEL (strictly on abstinence principles,) at the corner of William and Queen Streets, St. Andrews, where every attention will be given to make those who may visit this establishment comfortable. The House has been fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers and permanent boarders, and is situated in a pleasant part of the Town, only a short distance from the steamboat landing.
J. C. Good standing. JAMES STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 23, 1847.

SHIPS' ARTICLES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.
Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Prem.
Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Premium paid, or half the Premiums for the a five years; which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the assured.
Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium are low as any Society of equal standing.
Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this Society are declared ANNUALLY, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profit in Cash, in reduction of premium, or in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus are PERMANENT.
Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, or quarterly.
Insurance may be effected for one year, five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the Society.
A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies.
Every information as to the Society's Rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application may be had at the office of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.
Local Directors at St. John.
EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq. Chairman, Edward Allison, Esq. R. H. F. Hazen, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq. John B. Gray, Esq. WILLIAM J. STARR, Esq. Managers. FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq. Agents. Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gove GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews.
A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

ST. STEPHENS BANK.
St. Stephen, Aug. 31, 1847.
A FORTY PER CENT DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT will be paid at this Bank on the 30th September next.
D. UPTON, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Meeting of Courts.
The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 2nd day of November next, at 12 o'clock.
At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables, of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.
By order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Christie, late of St. Stephen, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
JANE M. CHRISTIE, Administratrix.
St. Stephen, Sep. 1, 1847.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of JAMES KENNEDY, late of the Parish of St. Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARGARET KENNEDY, Administratrix.
St. Andrews, June 30, 1847.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Henry Benson, of the Parish of Grand Manan, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
PAULINA BENSON, Administratrix.
Grand Manan, July 20, 1847.

STEVENSON'S HOTEL.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public, that he has opened a HOTEL (strictly on abstinence principles,) at the corner of William and Queen Streets, St. Andrews, where every attention will be given to make those who may visit this establishment comfortable. The House has been fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers and permanent boarders, and is situated in a pleasant part of the Town, only a short distance from the steamboat landing.
J. C. Good standing. JAMES STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 23, 1847.

SHIPS' ARTICLES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, Aug. 1, 1847.
N. B. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment of debts due the Estate, if paid within three months.

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
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Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

