

The Standard.

Vol. 14

No. 12

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1847.

[15s. at the end of the Year

POETRY.

FAITH REVEALING FUTURITY.

By the Authors of Conversations on the History of Truth and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

Is there a beauteous land,
Beyond those seas of gloom;
Outspreading bright its flowery shores
In everlasting bloom?

For thy cold flood, O death!
An awful shadow-hides,
When by its earthly boundary dark,
Th' unaided spirit glides.

No beam comes o'er thy wave,
To reason's searching eye,
Save that one glimmering ray reveals
A dim immensity.

Till heaven-born Faith appears,
In robes of purest white,
And, as she waves her radiant hand,
Forth streams immortal light.

Then, to the wondering eye,
The farther she unveils,
Flamed by celestial gales, the more
Of soft angelic smiles.

While, to the listening ear,
Of white-robed harp, or the thrill
Of soft angelic notes, the more
Of soft angelic smiles.

And the rapt spirit breathes,
Each feeling pure and blest,
Devotion high, seraphic love,
And deep and holy rest.

Then, hail! best gift of heaven,
Thou, who last o'er the night
Of struggling reason pour'd a flood
Of pure and glorious light!

THE GRAVE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF BALZ.

The grave is deep and still,
Towers around it stand;
Flowers with a darksome veil
The nightingale's sweet notes.

Pierce not the chilly ground,
And friendship's roses wither
Upon the moss-grown mound.

Forsaken widows weep,
And wring their hands in vain;
This orphan feels no more
The father's hand and voice.

Yet vainly after peace
We weary pilgrims roam;
'Tis only by this dreary gate
That man can reach his home.

The weary heart oppress'd,
Of countless storms the seat,
Never finds the wished-for rest
Till it has ceased to beat.

ANECDOTES.

Dr Willis remarked to Hannah More, that he never saw so much natural sweetness and goodness of mind united to so much piety, as in the King.

George III. During his illness, he many times shed tears for Lord North's blindness. The Bishop of London had been to the king that morning, and he was in a very devout frame of mind, which his enemies will say, is the surest sign he is still deranged. He told the bishop, "that at the worst, the trust in God had never forsaken him; that that confidence alone had been his support."

It is worthy of remembrance that Archbishop Tillotson, and Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, considered their large revenues as trusts committed to their care. Accordingly they set aside what remained after their maintenance in a plain way, for bettering the condition of the poor clergy, and repairs on churches, besides using hospitality to the poor. It is said of Burnet, that when his secretary informed him he had in hand about £300, Sterling he remarked, "What a shame for a Christian bishop to have so much money unemployed," and ordered its immediate distribution for several purposes. These two men were also sound Protestants, and were instruments in settling the Protestant succession under William the Third.

LITERARY NEWS.—At a recent Presbyterian Synod, held at Wrentham, a negro named Ellis was admitted to the ministry. He is now sent as a Missionary to Liberia. His wife and children have been purchased by the Presbyterian church at a cost of \$2500. He acquired his education by his own exertions, and upon examination proved himself a good Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar, his better versed in Greek. His examination in Theology was highly satisfactory. Thus, a poor negro laboring under the greatest disadvantages, has, by his perseverance and industry, acquired a well grounded knowledge of the Scriptures, and become a good classical scholar. What an excellent example for his more favored brethren!

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

A story is told of two travellers in Lapland which throws more light on the art of being happy than a whole volume of precepts and aphorisms. Upon a very cold day in the winter, they were driving along in a sledge, wrapped up in furs from head to foot. Even their faces were mostly covered; and you could see hardly anything but their eyebrows and noses.

At length they saw a poor man who had sunk down, benumbed and frozen, in the snow. "We must stop and help him," said one of the travellers. "Stop and help him," replied the other; "you will never think of stopping on such a day as this! We are half frozen ourselves, and ought to hasten our journey as soon as possible."

"But I cannot leave this man to perish," rejoined the more humane traveller; "I must go to his sledge. 'Come,' said he, come help me to rouse him." "Not I," replied the other; "I have too much regard for my own life to expose myself to this freezing atmosphere more than is necessary. I will sit here, and keep myself as warm as I can, till you come back. So saying, he resolutely kept his seat, while his companion hastened to the relief of the perishing man, whom they had so providentially discovered. The ordinary means for restoring consciousness and activity were tried with complete success. But the kind hearted traveller was so intent upon saving the life of a fellow creature, that he had forgotten his own exposure; and what was the consequence? Why, the very effort which he made to warm the stranger, warmed himself! And thus he had a twofold reward. He had the sweet consciousness of doing a benevolent act, and he also found himself glowing from head to foot by reason of the exertions which he had made. And how was it with his companion, who had been so much afraid of exposing himself? He was almost ready to freeze, notwithstanding the efforts he had been making to keep warm.

The lesson derived from this little incident is very obvious. We are all travellers in a strange country. At every step of our journey we are surrounded by dangers, which we must avoid, if we wish to reach our destination. We must, therefore, be prepared to sacrifice our own comfort and convenience, in order to save the lives of others. This is the only way to true happiness.

LAST MOMENTS OF ROY ROY.—His death bed was in character with his life—he was confined to bed, a person with whom he was in enmity proposed to visit him. "Raise me up," said Roy to his attendants, "dress me in my best clothes, upon my arms, place me in my chair. It shall never be said that Roy Roy was seen defenceless and unarmed by an enemy." His wishes were executed, and he received his guest with haughty courtesy. When he departed the dying chief exclaimed—"It is all over now—puff me to bed—call to the piper; tell him to play, 'Hail to the chief' (we return no more), as long as I breathe." He was obeyed—he died, it is said, before the dirge was finished.

When you stand on a precipice with a young lady, always remember to put your arm round her waist, to prevent her becoming dizzy. Ladies who have tried, say there is no antidote in the world at all, comparable with it. Indeed, a young lady of our acquaintance says that, under such circumstances she could look down Niagara for hours and not experience the least disagreeable sensation whatever. Quer isn't it?

The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia has taken all the duty off the Flour for the next four months, on account of the existing scarcity. The duty on Crushed Sugar has been fixed at 10s per cwt, and on Refined at 14s. After a long debate says the Post, the duty on salted Pork and Beef was fixed at 6s per 100lbs. This is the rate formerly imposed on American, and now on all descriptions imported.

We understand that a House owned and occupied by Mr. Robert Crozier, near the Nerpis Road, about thirty miles from this City, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. *New Brunswick.*

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

(From the *Gardener's Chronicle*).—The potato disease has re-appeared. We have this moment received the following communication from Mr. Elphinstone, gardener to the Right Hon. the Speaker, at Heckfield, and we entreat all who wish well to their country to consider it well. It requires no comment. The plants are diseased exactly as in January, 1846:—

I herewith forward you for your inspection some of our Walnut-leaf Kidney Potatoes, grown in pots, every one of which, within the last three weeks, has been attacked with the disease. The above potatoes were planted singly in 16-sized pots, on the 24th November; every tuber came up well, and was going on as well as could be wished; the number of pots was 50. One part of the pots was placed in a vinery that I commenced forcing at the time, and certainly never from the above day, has the temperature been under 60°; the other portion of the pots was placed in a new pit, heated by hot water, and the temperature has ranged from 55° to 60°.

The potatoes at taking-up time were of the very best quality, and were laid out to green, a practice which I have followed for upwards of twelve years without a single failure; when taken into the seed room they were laid on a boarded floor, until the time of planting, I have been very minute in examining the hauls, and not a single aphid have I been able to detect.—Jan. 18.

We must also direct attention to the following important communication from Mr. Barnes:—

To some it may be a desideratum to know how and to what extent the present year's early crop is affected with the disease of former years. I am afraid the malady will be even more serious than last year. Among growing crops under my care, I observe the old enemy lurking about to a greater extent than has ever hitherto been known; still some say, 'How healthy your plants look! I am, however, able to detect its minute ravages to a very serious extent among all the early and middle crops, and in the latter, in the barrel and in the garden soil, indeed, I can find no potato free from the destructive pest—a serious and gloomy prospect indeed for the future. I sincerely wish I were mistaken; but I cannot see any prospect of a crop from either spring or late planted tubers. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the autumn-planted crops, present appearances are clearly unfavourable. What I state are facts. I do not wish to deceive, as some would fain have had it last year, when I pointed out the danger to be apprehended early, and pointed out the way to avoid it. Those, however, who acted on my advice, and cropped their potato land with a more certain and profitable crop, were thankful for my timely hints, while others lost a valuable season and their produce too. When I so clearly observe the real enemy, I am perfectly sure of the future result again; and, until it should please the Great Ruler of all things to stop the calamity, serious will be the consequences. I am also truly sorry to observe a similar disease among the tubers of the Jerusalem artichokes here. The crop is the most extraordinary I ever saw—the produce from a single root or stem in many instances weighing from 5lb. to 14lb. of handsome and evenly sized produce. Possibly some other of your correspondents have observed the same disease.—James Barnes, Bickon Gardens, Sidmouth, Devon, Jan. 18.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.—The Island is healthy and quiet, and the prospects of the sugar growers are cheering.

Preparations on a grand scale were being made by the officers of Her Majesty's guard ship *Assault* at Port-Royal, for giving a grand entertainment on board that vessel immediately after the arrival of Vice Admiral Sir Francis W. Austen, who was expected there early this month, in the *Vindictive*, flag ship, from Barbados and Antigua; on his second annual official visit to the different parts of the Islands.

The *Borosa*, Indianman of 800 tons, in 105 days from Madras, with 550 Coolies on board was wrecked off Port Morant harbour on the 10th ult. No lives lost.

The *Warre*, a fine large Missionary schooner, from the Presbyterian Mission station at Old Calabar, Africa, had arrived at Falmouth Jan. She has come "for an additional supply of the agents, as a very large and open door for Christian Missions has presented itself in that part of benighted Africa," and for a number of framed wooden houses for the accommodation of mission families.

DOMINICA.—Emigration from Madeira to this island is going on. Two vessels, the *Edling Grove* and *Regina*, had arrived with 164 immigrants.

The windward side of the island has suffered much more from the late rains than the leeward side. In the former part of the island there are serious apprehensions that the present crop will not equal that of the last year; but there is every reason to hope that the leeward side will produce rather more than the average amount of sugar, under the present part of the island.—[New Orleans Delta.]

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 12.

Mr. Street, from the Committee appointed on the second day of March instant, and to whom was referred the subject of Immigration, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with Immigration, having had the subject under consideration, Report:—

That, in the opinion of your Committee, a judicious encouragement to Immigration is a subject of great importance to the prosperity of this new Colony, and one that deserves the serious and vigilant attention of the Legislature;—That at no period was this House more imperiously called upon to give this subject consideration, inasmuch as from the destitution and pauperism prevailing among the small Farmers and labouring classes in the Old Country, especially in Ireland and some parts of Scotland, owing to the failure of the Potato Crop during the last two years, an immense influx of Emigrants to this and the adjacent Colonies may be looked for during the approaching Spring;—That for these reasons your Committee are of opinion, that it is desirable, not only to adopt some measure by which encouragement may be afforded to the settling of the Emigrants as may be calculated to make good Settlers, upon certain tracts of the Wild Lands of the Province, which your Committee recommend to be laid out and set apart for that purpose, but also to afford temporary relief to the destitute Emigrants, by providing means for the limited employment of such as are fit to labour upon Roads and other Public Works, in the different sections of the Province at or to which there is a probability of their arriving or resorting, and for the gratuitous assistance of such of them as from their sex, age, sickness, or infirmity, may be unfit for employment. Under the above circumstances your Committee have prepared a Bill, embracing the objects above recommended, which they now respectfully submit as part of their Report.

Signed J. A. Street, Esq., Chairman of the Committee.

James Brown, Esq., William Fox, Esq., Robt. D. W. Mott.

Committee Room, 12th March 1847.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The House went into Committee on a Bill authorising the Magistrates of St. Andrews to levy an assessment for the purpose of procuring proper engines for the suppression of fires.

Mr. Brown, who introduced this Bill, referred the Committee to a petition in its favour, unanimously and respectfully signed; he also stated that a counter-petition had been presented by one of his colleagues; under those circumstances, his constituents being divided upon the question, he must leave the matter in the hands of the Committee; he would remark, however, that the petition in favour of the Bill was signed by a large number of the householders.—Mr. Boyd spoke in opposition to the Bill. He represented the inhabitants of St. Andrews as already labouring under very serious taxation, and that those who had signed the petition had done so under the belief that a part of the amount would be granted by the Legislature.—Mr. Porter said the petition was signed by most of the respectable householders of St. Andrews, who were men possessing too much intelligence to have supposed, while they were signing the petition, that a part of the money was to come from the House.—The Bill was passed without division.

On motion of Mr. Brown the House went into Committee on a bill to provide that lands (to the amount of the sums paid) be given to parties who some years since purchased Crown Lands, and not fulfilling their agreement, forfeited the first instalment. As the Bill had been previously committed, fully discussed, and the first section sustained, there was but little discussion on this occasion.

Mr. Brown spoke briefly in its favour. Mr. Partelow offered an amendment to the first section, to the effect that the Government should comply with the provisions of the Bill, but not in any instance until the applicants shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Government that they were the bona fide purchasers, and they did not purchase for the purposes of speculation. Mr. Porter related instances which had come under his own personal knowledge of speculators coming from the United States to purchase lands, which compelled the owners of Mills in this Province to purchase reserves for their own preservation. Messrs. Ford and Fisher followed in favour of the Bill. Hon. Mr. Baillie said the present was not a time to cry out against Yankee speculators, or to deny men justice merely because they were inhabitants of the United States, when the people of that country were sending their thousands and their hundreds of thousands of dollars to the assistance of our starving fellow-subjects in Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Porter said the applicants were not Yankee speculators, but true-born British subjects. There was one of them, Mr. Clark, whose father was a clergyman of the Established Church, and left the Colony of Connecticut for the sake of his adherence to the British Government, at the time of the Revolution, and settled for some time in the County of Quebec. Another—Mr. Marks—was the son of Captain Marks, of the Royal Navy, who had done his Sovereign's Country good service during the war, and among other things, captured a boat containing the American Mail. Another—Mr. Frink—was the son of a Captain of Dragoons in the British Army. These were the men whose money Government had received, and who now prayed to receive some value for it. In reply to the hon. member for Queen's, he could inform him that the Yankees, whom he appeared to dislike, were not like the mud-furthers, at Grimross Neck, which buried their heads under their shells, and remained in a state of stupor. (Rings of Laughter from all parts of the House.)

The amendment was then put, and negatived, by a vote of 11 to 15.

Supply—Rescinded. That there be granted to the Rector, Church Warden and Vestry of the Parish of Saint George, the sum of £5 to reimburse them the amount of Duty paid on Bell imported from Boston in 1844, for the use of the Parish Church.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte the sum of £100 for the purpose of repairing the buildings on Hospital Island, and fitting them for the reception of sick and distressed Emigrants.

To David W. Jack the sum of £4-6s, being for gauging and weighing Dutiable Articles the past year.

On motion of Mr. Brown.

Resolved, That the Petition of Robert Watson, Deputy Treasurer at Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in prosecuting the seizure of a number of Clocks in the year 1844, which was presented to the House of the fifth day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

Very important from the Seat of War.—Engagement between General Taylor and Santa Anna.—By the arrival of the *Scholar*, in two days from Boston, papers of Friday last, containing the following news of a battle between the Mexican and American forces, were received at the News Room. The account appears to be rather vague, but no doubt there has been a fight, the full particulars of which we shall soon receive.

The following important intelligence from the Seat of War, we find in the *New Orleans Delta* of the 21st inst.

CAMP WATSON, Feb. 17, 11 o'clock, a.m. After closing mine of this morning, I proceeded to the encampment, and had not dismounted from my horse before I was assailed by a thousand persons whether I had the particulars of the fight between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Santa Anna, at Monterrey. I did not know what to make of it for a while, but at last succeeded in obtaining enough items to show that Gen. Taylor had again met the enemy. As soon as I heard this, I repaired to the quarters of Gen. Twiggs, and he stated to me, that three Mexicans had arrived this morning from Victoria, who said the forces of the Americans, after retreating from Saltillo, had made a stand at Monterrey, and given fight to the Mexicans under Santa Anna.

The conflict is said to have been long and severe, and the loss great on both sides; but say the Mexicans, Santa Anna ultimately gave way, having sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded—among the latter was Gen. Arista. At this moment I have little time for comment. Ever since I have been advised of the departure of the enemy from San Luis Potosi, I have been expecting to hear the news of a battle, and I must confess to you, that I believe more fully a battle has been fought than I do of the reported result.

More news of the reported fight between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna. Tamaulipas, Wednesday night, 17th February 17, 1847.

Eds. Delta.—The rumour I sent you this evening, relative to a fight between Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor, although Mexican news, is credited by almost every other here. The advance of Santa Anna from San Luis to Saltillo had prepared every one for the receipt of the news of a battle, either at that place or at Monterrey, and from that they more readily credited the report. The force of the Mexican Commander must have been large, judging from the notices of their departure from San Luis, and he had enough, in his own mind, to overcome the 3 or 5000—if that many—of Gen. Taylor. Independent of this, the first of the Mexicans reporting this news, which is against themselves, induces me to believe, there is generally some fire from where this sort of smoke issues. The account, as I gathered last evening, is a little more in detail than is set forth in my first letter.

On the approach of Santa Anna to Saltillo.

Gen. Taylor fell back on the road to Monterey followed by the Mexican chief. In his eagerness to outflank our general, and cut off his retreat, he extended his line too far, and so weakened his centre that the ready eye of old Taylor immediately discovered the advantage, and, wheeling his column to the right by a quick move cut through the centre, and made such work on the advanced half, that before the rear could render any assistance, they were cut up and dispersed. The number of killed on the part of the enemy, is represented by the Mexicans to have been greater than at any other battle. Amongst the dangerously wounded, I hear the name of Gen. Arista mentioned, but do not learn whether he is a prisoner. I could mention to you the names of several distinguished officers who place implicit confidence in this news, but it is unnecessary.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

New York, March 17th. }
Wednesday night, 10 o'clock. }
General Scott has sailed from Tampico for the Island of Lobos. The troops would follow him immediately—2000 have embarked. Dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th make no mention of the evacuation of that City. Santa Anna has issued a long proclamation, in which he speaks of the destitution in the Mexican army.

From Santa Fe.—There has been an extensive insurrection at Taos. All Spaniards having any sympathy with Americans were compelled to make their escape. Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, Sheriff, Gen. Elliot Lee, Henry Sale, and twenty Americans killed, and families dispersed. The chief Alcalde was also killed. The insurrection had made formidable headway—the insurrectionists sending expresses all over the country to raise assistance.

The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600, and they were endeavoring to incite the Indians to hostilities, and were making preparations to take possession of Santa Fe.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

New York, Thursday Night, }
March 15th, 9 o'clock. }
Dates have been received from Anton Lizarzo, to the 25th of February. One Atocha, said to be a U. S. Commissioner, has returned from Mexico. He was unfavorably received at Vera Cruz and Mexico, and was ordered out of the latter city, to await an answer, to his proposals, which were reported to have been sent to Santa Anna, who was on his way to Saltillo.

The army in Vera Cruz was in a sick and destitute condition. There were 5000 men in the city and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, part of them well disciplined. The Puente Nacional being fortified, Canalizo would occupy Jalapa with 6000 men.

Santa Anna has raised \$150,000, and has pledged his own property as security. The Bishop of Guadalupe has offered \$30,000 for the support of soldiers.

The Government of Vera Cruz had declared a forced loan of \$40,000. There was a proposition before Congress to move the seat of Government to Celaya. It is reported that there are 2000 Mexican troops at Alvarado.

Vera Cruz papers say that Atocha offered \$200,000,000 for the boundary of the 26th degree of latitude, from the mouth of Rio Grande to the Pacific.

Twenty Americans had been captured near San Juan.—The blockade is violated with impunity.

3500 American soldiers were on the Island of Lobos. The dysentery was prevalent among them.

Midshipman Rogers has been sent to Perote.

Dates from Chihuahua to Jan. 16th make no mention of the American forces.

The Post Office Law.—Such of our readers as carefully read the abstract of the post-office law in our Washington correspondent's letter of Saturday, will have noted some very great changes—such as are important, too, to all of them. Two letters can no longer go in one envelope, but money can be sent in letters or bank checks. Newspapers, circulars, &c., unless sent from the publication office, are to pay three cents postage. All restrictions upon the circulation of newspapers out of the mail are taken away. The franking privilege is restored to members of Congress and to postmasters receiving \$200 and under. Postages remain as they are. We had hoped that Congress would come down to the lowest rate, five cents, as they ought to have done, when they restored to themselves the franking privilege, but we have been disappointed. We feel quite sure that a five-cent universal rate would pay better than the ten-cent now pays.—N. Y. Express.

Father Mathew and the Famine in Ireland.—In a recent speech at Lisgood, Father Mathew said:—Thousands upon thousands now pine in want and woe because they did not take my advice; to them the horrors of famine and the evils of blight are aggravated, while tens of thousands of those who listened to me and adopted my advice, are now safe from hunger and privation, because they had the virtue to surrender a filthy, sensual, gratification, and the wisdom to store up for the coming of the evil day. He adds: "By a circulation recently made, it is clearly proved, that if all the grain now converted into poison were devoted to its natural and legitimate use, it would afford a meal to every man, woman and child in the land. The man or woman who drinks, drinks the food of the starving." The blessings of Temperance on its subjects, in shutting out want, are sufficiently attested, by the above. We can dry up the springs of physical suffering in no way more

effectually than by drying up the springs of intemperance. Let us not forget that what in this respect is true of Ireland, is equally so of our own country.

From Mexico.—We have intelligence, via Havana, from the Capital of Mexico, to the 5th ult.—three days later than previous advices. The Council had effluently resisted the seizure of its property, and Santa Anna, convinced of the unpopularity of the confiscation act, had written to the Congress, urging its modification or repeal. A bill was thereupon submitted, repeating the obnoxious law, and authorizing the government to receive a loan from the clergy of \$45,000 per month, which it was understood, they would consent to advance until peace was secured. Santa Anna had seized ninety-eight bars of silver belonging to merchants of San Luis for which he had given his personal guaranty. The country around had been subjected to a requisition for supplies, without prospect of remuneration.

Up to the 7th ult. great activity was manifested at Vera Cruz, in preparation to resist an attack.

News of the loss of the British Mail Steamer Tweed had reached Havana.

Relief for Ireland.—The barque Victor, sailed from New York on the 10th inst., consigned to the Central Committee of the Society of Friends Dublin, with a cargo consisting of 5000 barrels and 230 half barrels of Corn Meal and sundry other articles of food as well as several packages of clothing, for general and impartial distribution among the famine-stricken of Ireland.

Congress.—Dr. Kay having had the privilege of the conveyance of food to Ireland, is making preparation for the voyage. She would be ready to receive her cargo about the 15th inst.

The U. S. ship Jamestown, which was placed by resolution of Congress, at the disposal of Capt. Forbes, for the purpose of conveying the contributions of the citizens of Boston to the famine-stricken of Ireland cannot, according to a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, be despatched as a public vessel, in consequence of all the means of the Navy being imperiously demanded for prosecuting the operations against Mexico. The Relief Committee of Boston have therefore appropriated from the funds in their hands the amount necessary for manning and maintaining the ship.

Canada.—His Excellency the Governor General has consented to become Chief of the Highland Society of Canada. At a special meeting of the Society, held at Cornwall, the sum of £150 was voted from its funds to assist in relieving the distress in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

At a meeting of the Montreal City Council on the 5th inst., the returns of the elections in all the wards (except Centre) were read—a riot having prevented the polling of votes in that ward. On motion of Councilor Bourret, seconded by Councilor Tully John E. Mills Esq. was unanimously elected Mayor.

Freights at Quebec.—Two ships for Liverpool were chartered at Quebec on the 6th inst.—one of 900 tons at 5s. 3d. for Flour, and one of 700 tons at 5s. 6d. There will be twenty vessels (now building) ready for sea at Quebec by the 20th May capable of taking 150,000 barrels Flour.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday March 16.
Mr. Fisher moved the following Resolution: Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that while it fully recognizes the accountability of the Executive Council to the Assembly, it will expect that henceforth the Provincial Administration will from time to time prepare and bring before the Legislature such measures as may be required, for the development of the Provincial resources and the general advancement of the public interests.

Mr. Fisher opened the debate on the above Resolution in an able speech of about an hour referring to many things that have now become matter of history, in regard to the progress of the responsibility of the Executive Council to the House of Assembly, and then as to what is the state of the working of the present system. He was followed by Mr. McLeod, who deprecated the idea of calling upon the Executive Council for any action. Dr. Thomson followed him with an old-fashioned speech, in which he stated that our situation was so different from the Mother Country, that we cannot introduce British Institutions into a Colony.

Mr. End early in the debate, spoke against the Resolution, and moved as an amendment, "That it is not at present expedient or necessary to surrender Initiation of money Grants to the Executive Government of this Province"—a motion completely irrelevant to the original proposition.

After some few remarks from different members, Mr. Hazen rose and made some observations on the original Resolution. After which, Mr. L. A. Wilnot took the floor, and made a most eloquent speech, reviewing the course of the progress of the Liberals—the action of the different Executive Councils for some time, and finally the composition of the present Council, their political character, and the reason of adding the three new Members, during which some ridiculous and funny comparisons were thrown out.

After a speech of two, second-rate, Mr. Hannington pitched into the Executive Council heavily, and it getting late in the day, he suggested the adjournment. Late as it was, however, Mr. Ritchie rose, and in a hurried manner, but most eloquently, took up the subject, and handled it in a most masterly style.

reviewing the present state of things, showing up, and animadverting on observations made at different times by Mr. Hazen.

Mr. J. A. Street made a speech against the composition of the Council, and the want of action on their part. However, after three hours' debate, the House adjourned which motion took precedence of the question or Resolutions in the hands of the Speaker. The subject will be brought up again at an early day.—Correspondence of the New Brunswick.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

RAMBLING REMARKS ON COLONIAL RAILWAYS.

No. 111.

Scepticism is a vice almost always associated with all new and great enterprises of substantial merit. The Erie canal was thought, even by Jefferson, to be a half a century in advance of its time. Fulton's steamboat was ridiculed and sneered at as the conception of a manumachine. The idea by Stephenson of running a locomotive at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, was discarded by all his professional brethren, and laughed at by every body else. In 1850, the first locomotive was placed on this railway and performed twenty miles an hour. They have since reached 70 miles an hour—22 is said to be their average speed in England. Pray who were the perfectly sane men, those who had a sufficient amount of perception of coming events, and the genius to embody their own conceptions in substantial realities, or those whose mental optical machine could discover nothing in the future beyond the experience of the past. These wonders are now consigned to history, and the world has forgotten that it was ever so partial. The industry, which miracles will not convince, must be left to vegetate in its own morbid insensibility, without improvement from the past, or hope for the future.

Many are ready to admit that railways might be useful to the colony, but would be useless to the proprietors. They ask—what would they have to do? The question involves the assertion, that the Province has no resources for railways to develop—and if this were true, it would be madness to sink capital in their construction. The Province is rich in natural resources, and the necessity for railways to bring them out, and make available for its commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing prosperity, is imperative.—Railways would furnish a powerful motive for investigating the hidden wealth of the country, and new articles for railway transportation would, from time to time, be discovered—iron and coal with other minerals are known to abound in the Province, and would supply an extensive resource of railway traffic, after the present immense resources of wood are diminished or exhausted. The rapidly increasing population and wealth of the country by means of railways would give to them a progressively growing business.—In a few years the traffic and travel would, without controversy, be very great, and render railway stock highly remunerative to the proprietors. A very few years would place railway stock at a handsome premium.—The experience of other countries places this beyond any reasonable doubt.

On the construction of Railways, immense quantities of wood, now wholly unavailable for commercial purposes, would be rescued from our forests to extend the trade of our Province and augment its wealth—such as masts, spars, ship-timber of the finest quality, pine and cedar shingles, clapboards, lathwood, railway-sleepers, or rafters, bark, cordwood, ranging timber &c. &c. Immense quantities of waste pine timber are lying in the forest, which would be worked up into shingles and clapboards, and furnish profitable employment during the leisure of Winter, to the settlers along the line of the railways. Manures, such as marl, mussel-beds, fish-mud, sea weed, &c., would be accessible to the interior at a small expense, to fertilize the soil and render it productive. Small mills in the neighborhood of railways for the manufacture of boards, deal, railway sleepers &c. would spring into existence. From these, and a variety of other circumstances, an impulse would be given to the agriculture of the country, which, in the absence of railways, can, by no possibility, be hoped for.—The Province abounds in rivers and streams, and consequently water power, which would be gradually made available for manufactures of different descriptions. The different interests of the Province, the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, and the mechanic arts, would grow up together, and mutually aid and strengthen each other—instead of pining out a sickly and querulous existence, as at present. They would give new energy, physical, moral, and mental to the people.

Railways are to the industry of a country what the heart is to the body, imparting vigor, activity and health to every part of it. If the blood circulates too sluggishly, palsy is the consequence. A people, without easy means of transit and communication, are in a condition of economic paralysis. There is no propelling power to put their engine in motion.—There may be the engine, but no steam. Whatever may have been the fact in other times, nothing short of railways and steam power will satisfy the wants of the present day. Where these are not, there can be no progress—no development of resources—no competition with countries favored with these physical agents. Not to advance with the onward progress of the age, is to recede.

It is not in the advancement of the material interests alone, of a country, that railways and locomotive power are valuable. They infuse, as well new ideas as new energy, into the masses. As wealth increases, the means of popular education increase. The people are brought more into contact with each other—their feelings, interests, and sympathies become more identified. Union is cemented, and with it, strength for accelerated progress and self-protection. The puffing of steam engines and rattling of railway cars have much the same effect on the minds of a people, that the wind has on the stagnant lake—They agitate while they purify.

Stage coaches and King's highways are becoming obsolete, in England. It is humorously said that there are no King's highways in England now, except King Hudson's, to whom has been awarded the sobriquet of the Railway King. By the construction of railways in England an astonishing impulse has been given to the mechanic arts. A like cause would, of course, produce a like effect here.

Railways, when constructed, will take the transportation of all the supplies of goods and provisions into the interior—and these would be a large item of profit, and with the travel, would increase from year to year. The full benefits of Railways to a country, like the mischief of alcohol, can scarcely be overrated. The success of railways generally have anticipated the expectations of the most sanguine. They possess a creative energy, which, to the inexperienced in their results, appears truly marvellous.

Without railways, of what value will New Brunswick, after its at present available staple of commerce is exhausted, be to England? Our value to her depends upon our commerce, and this, at our distant day, must decline, without railways. We can, in our present condition, absorb but little of her emigration, and that of the poorest description. Who remains here that has the means of going farther? The immigration to Texas, slave afflicted as it is, brought with it the past year, it is stated, one million dollars in specie. A open up railway avenues to the interior, and population and wealth will flow into them. Our forests are at present almost inaccessible, and hermetically sealed against either of these results. Our country must be traversed by railways, or its future historian will write "little" on all its "great" interests.

Yours, F. S. A.

The days of the present Parliament are said to be numbered.

S. S. Gair Esq., chief manager in the Liverpool house, and one of the partners in the eminent firm of Baring Brothers & Co., died on the 13th ult. The 8 million loan to the Government, was taken by the Messrs. Baring and Rothschilds.

Mr. O'Connell it is said is dying. The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Milley, left Dublin by express, to attend him in London, where he now remains. His complaint is water on the chest and dropsy in the legs.

The Government scheme of Education is meeting with strong opposition.

The transportation system is to undergo a change. Model penitentiaries at home, are to receive penal offenders. Convicts are not to be sent to the Australian Colonies.

Prince Albert has been elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Parkhurst has now two experimental wheels, in operation of his new method for propelling steamers.

The financial position of France is said to be most embarrassing. It is stated by the Budget that there is a deficiency of 16 millions sterling in the Revenue.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—It is reported that an arrangement has been effected, by which the postage on letters for the Colonies will be placed under the shilling postage system. The postage stamps are ready, by which prepayment may be effected.

Mr. Monahan, the Irish Solicitor-General has been returned for Galway, by a majority of 64 over the repeal candidate. The numbers for Mr. Monahan 610; and for Mr. O'Flaherty 566.

Every small farmer in Limerick county who can muster £20, or even £10, is about emigrating to America in the ensuing spring.

It is reported among the military circles in Dublin that his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, K. G. and G. C. M. G. commanding the district, will shortly be appointed to a staff situation in Canada.

Timber.—The Markets continued firm. A Cargo of St. John 20 in. average brought 18 1/4 one of 19 inches 18d. one of 18 1/4 inches 17d.

Deals.—The import this year is one fourth more, than last year. The stocks are more than last year by 713,000 feet. The estimation of New Brunswick Deals is increasing to the almost total superseding of Baltic, which is stated to be mainly owing to the attention paid in this Province, to the make and dimension of our deals. St. John with cargo were sold from 24d to 26d.

In the House of Commons on the 24th Feb. the discussion of the Catholic Relief Bill was the chief business, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Watson. The object of this bill is to mitigate the penal laws that are still in force against Roman Catholics, of which the mover gave a brief history, the accuracy of which was impugned by Sir R. Inglis, who objected to the bill. He thought that they ought to strengthen rather than weaken the hands of Government for the suppression of religious orders; and he particularly objected to the permission which the bill gave to Roman Catholic processions through the streets. The motion for the second reading of which was carried by a majority of only 3, the numbers being 102 to 99.

Letters, and papers have been received in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India, which bring accounts from Calcutta to the 5th January, from Madras to the 14th, and Point de Galle to January 20. A perfect hail appears to prevail in the stormy atmosphere of Indian politics. Not only is there a profound calm in the interior of Hindostan, where all disturbance is overruled by the indisputable ascendancy of British power, but the same tranquillity extends to the frontier provinces, now lately brought into subjection by the recent triumph of the British arms. The treaty of the Sikhs was duly ratified by Duple Singh, and the Governor-General on Christmas day. Other pacific arrangements have been agreed on; and orders have been given for the reduction of the Scinde force by 7000 men. In all other quarters comparative quietness prevails, and the intelligence received is consequently of little interest.

FAST BIND.—A new species of envelope and seal for letters has recently been introduced in London, the invention of an ingenious person of the name of Brown. The London Sun says "it would puzzle the prying propensity even of a late minister of state, to peep into anything enclosed in one of these impervious coverings." Against common seal or water breakers, they are a perfect protection. The description of this new invention is given as follows:

The under fastening of what is called the seal is made of very thin and light, but yet very strong metal, to which the corners of the envelope are riveted as it were, no paste or gum being employed; from this a small nipple, not very unlike the nipple of a percussion gun lock, but flatter, projects. On the external seal is what is called the cap of the nipple, into which the nipple fits when the envelope is closed; a slight blow is then to be given on the seal, by which the nipple-cap is beat quite flat and the upper and under become so incorporated, or in a manner welded together, that to pull them asunder without completely tearing the envelope is impossible. Thus everybody can know whether or not his letter has been opened, inviolability is secured, and the meanness of curiosity defeated. The invention is of great service, also, from the quickness with which the operation is performed, and the necessity for sealing-wax or wafers superseded.

Consumption of Tobacco in England.—According to official returns, Great Britain consumed in 1846 twenty-six millions five hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-three pounds of tobacco, which

at three shillings sterling, or six pence per pound duty, put into her eighteen millions of dollars. The bacco on hand in the kingdom on January, 1847, reached the 69,365 hogheads, which will put into the British treasury about forty seven millions of dollars.

RTA collection for the relief of the poor, in Ireland and Scotland, will be taken up at the Chapel of Ease, Chamcook, on Saturday next.

PUBLIC MEETING.—By reference to the columns, it will be seen that a public meeting, for the purpose of raising a contribution to aid out of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, will be held at 2 o'clock at the Town-Hall.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

March 19. Schre Mary Jane. port. Provisions &c.

22. Naney, Holland, Ro. Spray, McKenzie, Esq.

March 18th. Schre Deane. Wood, by Master.

22d. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. ANDREWS.

Southampton Feb 7. Bar. Plymouth " 14. James. Liverpool " 16. Peltona. Do " 17. Minerva. Hull " 20th. Latona. Loading at Liverpool for St. Stephens, Elizabeth Gr. At Liverpool Feb 12, C. John. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 13. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 14. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 15. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 16. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 17. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 18. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 19. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 20. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 21. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 22. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 23. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 24. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 25. Sch. Mary Jane, port. Ballast. 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to in England.—
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ty-six millions five
thousand one hun-
dreds of tobacco, which

St. Stephens Bank.
St. Stephen, Feb. 27, 1817.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT
from the profits of the last half year, will be paid
on the 30th of March next.

payments.

C. A. BABCOCK.

Feb. 22, 1847.

February 23, 1947

Monday November 9th

Order, Copy. Apply to Mr. FARMER.

