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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1845.

15s. at the end of the year

European Intelligence.

The Finance of Great Britain.—From a recent Parliamentary paper containing an account of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, a few facts of general interest may be collected. It appears that the national income has been gradually increasing every year, whilst the concurrent expenditure has remained comparatively stationary. In 1842, the income amounted to £51,120,040, and the expenditure to £55,195,159, showing a deficiency of £4,075,119; in 1843 the income amounted to £56,935,022, and the expenditure to £55,501,740, showing a surplus of £1,433,282; and in 1844, the income of the country amounted to £55,590,217, and the expenditure to £55,103,617, leaving a surplus of £486,570, which together with the former surplus of £1,433,282, formed an aggregate surplus of £2,919,852, which more than covered the large deficiency of £1,075,119 noticed in 1842.

The sources whence our enormous revenue is derived chiefly consist of the following items. We select the component parts of the income received in 1844—£55,590,217. Customs and excise figure for £38,576,634, the relative proportions of each being £23,000,000 and £15,000,000 in round numbers, stamps for £7,327,803; assessed land taxes for £4,329,870; the property and income tax for £3,299,601; the post office for £1,705,063; Crown lands for £41,533; ordinary revenues for £394,598; and Chancery revenue (an extraordinary and special item) for £25,000.

The expenditure is also divided into a variety of items. Last year the cost of collecting the customs and revenue amounted to a sum of £1,496,486, and with the preventive service charges amounted to £1,967,534. The expenses of collecting the stamps and assessed taxes amounted to £2,559,536. Thus the mere expense of collecting the revenue amounted to nearly £5,000,000, or about 1-12th.

The Civil Government costs the country £1,618,265. This includes a sum of £71,800, from which the Queen's private purse is supplied, and the salaries and expenses of the Royal Household are defrayed; a sum of £27,000, for allowances to the Royal Family; £26,119, for the Irish Viceroyalty; £100,000, for the salaries and expenses of both Houses of Parliament, including the printing of a vast mass of papers and documents; £43,533, for "civil departments," including superannuation allowances; £27,531, for other annuities; and £62,551, for pensions charged on the civil list. It may be proper to state, for the information of those ignorant of the fact, and especially foreigners, that the civil list formerly included all the heads of public expenditure except those of the army, navy, and other military departments, but is confined at present (Ed. Wilk. IV., cap. 25) to the expenses proper for the maintenance of his Majesty's household. The Queen's private purse does not exceed, we believe, an annual sum of about £60,000, or 70,000 out of the whole £71,800.

Under the expenses of justice is included a sum of £59,733, for courts of justice, £504,312, for police and criminal prosecutions, and £703,111, for houses of correction, &c. The diplomatic expenses amount to £39,690 annually, including £181,186, for the salaries and pensions of Foreign Ministers, Plenipotentiaries, and Ambassadors; £29,303, for Consular salaries and superannuation allowances; and £70,120, for expenses of outfit, &c. The above sums are charged on the "Consolidated Fund." Of these raised by annual votes of supply, there are £178,714, for the maintenance of the army, £5,858,219, for that of the navy, and £1,924,312 for the expenses of the Ordnance.

A Powerful Engine.—An engine of truly gigantic dimensions has just been constructed at the Broomsgrove station, on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, under the direction of Mr. McConnell, the locomotive superintendent of that line, and like her great contemporary on the ocean, has been appropriately named the "Great Britain." This giant has proved its power to be equal to the conveyance of upwards of 1000 tons on the level rails, and has ascended the Lickey incline on the above railway, with a load of 150 tons, thus surmounting a gradient of 1 in 37, a feat of locomotive power hitherto without a parallel. The dimensions of this mammoth engine are as follows:—diameter of cylinder, 18 inches; length of stroke, 26 inches; six wheels coupled, 46 inches; having a tank over the boiler for a supply of water, and a foot plate sufficiently large to hold boxes containing the coke necessary for a trip up and down the incline. This is by far the largest locomotive engine that has yet been made—it is now in daily use, and is worked with the greatest facility.

Iron Ship Building in Liverpool.—Few branches of trade in this port have made greater progress during the last half dozen years than iron ship building, and at no period has the Mersey now the powerful rival

of the Clyde, in this art, been favoured by so many excellent models of vessels of this construction as at present. Some idea of the impetus recently given to this mode of ship-building may be formed when it is known that 600 or 700 boiler-makers may now find employment and good wages in our ship-building yards; in addition to those already employed. In Mr. P. Cato's yard, at the south-west corner of the Brunswick Dock, three iron steam-packers are in course of erection, all of which are for the City of Dublin Company. Two, in which the crew will be used as a mere auxiliary, are of 30 tons burthen, and will be fitted up with 40 horse power engines, constructed by the eminent engineers and machine makers, Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, & Co. Both vessels are to ply between London and Dublin. The third steamer, which is intended to ply between Liverpool and Dublin, is 600 tons burthen, and will be propelled by means of paddles, with engines, now in the Nottingham steam packet, of 120-horse power. Besides these, in the same yard, there is one wooden vessel of 500 tons, intended for the East India trade, and a pilot boat. In Messrs. James Hodgson and Co's yard, adjoining, four iron vessels are in course of building. The first is a steamer of 600 tons burthen, to ply between Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro, the first of a new line of seven, to be propelled by means of the screw, with 100-horse power engines, by Fawcett and Co.; the second, is a vessel of 150 tons, for Buenos Ayres, to be fitted with a screw-propeller; the third is a steamship of 1200 tons burthen, the first of a new line of three, to be propelled by means of horse power engines; the two last are to have Granton's patent direct action engines, the fourth is an iron steamer for Woodside Ferry, constructed upon the same principle as the two new boats now plying, with rudder fore and aft, but with ten feet more keel. The engine will be fitted by Fawcett and Co. Messrs. Thomas Vernon and Co., Sefton street, Portico, have three iron steamers in course of erection: one for the City of Dublin Company, to be called the Windward, to ply between Liverpool and Dublin, of 760 tons burthen, to be fitted up with a side-lever engine of 325-horse power constructed by Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy; the second is for the City of Cork Company, to ply between Liverpool and Cork. She is 760 tons burthen, and will have a direct action engine of 325-horse power, by Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Co.; the third is intended for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, is 1333 tons burthen, and will be fitted up with a 450-horse power engine, constructed by Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Co. The two first named in this yard will be launched in November, when the keel of another for the City of Cork Company will be laid. She will be 600 tons burthen, and fitted with engines of 490-horse power. We understand that Messrs. Vernon and Co., and Mr. Cato, have been compelled to refuse further orders—not being able to obtain hands, and not having room to build more than those now in progress.

Criticism on Science.—On Tuesday eight able-bodied seamen, part of the crew of the ship *Huddersfield*, bound for Bony, were placed before Mr. Rastoun, charged by Captain John Douglas Kirby, with refusing to do their duty. The complainant stated that, on Monday night, he procured a crew from the *Sailor's Home*, and, on Monday last, while in the river, asked to proceed on his voyage, eleven of them refused to do duty, and two used very abusive language towards him. He called all hands aft, and asked each distinctly whether he refused to proceed on the voyage; and, on receiving an answer from eight of them in the affirmative, he marked off their names on the articles, and had them along with their clothes, brought ashore. The articles were handed to the magistrate, and Mr. Stephen Cushing, master of the *Sailor's Home*, deposed to having seen the prisoners sign their names. On their names being called over, Mr. Rastoun asked them separately what they had to say in their defence. All said that they were afraid of their first, the captain having said that they would find him the greatest tyrant that ever existed; and, on several occasions, he threatened to throw one or other of them overboard. The captain said this was all false; and, if they had acted as men, he would have treated them as such; but, as he had told them in the *Sailor's Home*, if they gave a back answer to any officer belonging to the ship, or said anything wrong to him, they would find him as big a tyrant as ever crossed salt water. Mr. Rastoun, a passenger on board, said no violence or threatening language had been used by the captain. Mr. Rastoun.—This is one of those cases which is now becoming common in the merchant service. After the seamen have got an advance, their notes are cashed, and are shipped for a long voyage, they make out a complaint, and refuse to proceed on their voyage. Fortunately the law has provided for this sort of conduct. You, addressing the prisoners, must be com-

mitted to hard labour for thirty days, and your clothes must be sent to the *Sailor's Home*, as a security for the money lent you.

A Mysterious Lady.—We have not yet seen her, but she is in Liverpool; and thus the editor of the *Illustrated News* speaks of her:—"We paid a visit to the Mysterious Lady in Piccadilly—her marvellous powers were shown to a numerous assemblage of closely-watching *qui vive* persons, whose eyes and ears were wide awake to detect deception, but who ultimately confessed to another that their incredulity was somewhat shaken, and that though they could not for a moment imagine the laws of Nature to be laid aside, yet they were lost in perplexed wonder and unsatisfactory guesses, at seeing them so obviously violated. Whisper in the lowest breath imaginable, and she will repeat your words with unerring accuracy. It is a truly wonderful performance. Various have been the opinions and suggestions which we have heard given as to the probable *modus operandi* of this strange and interesting illusion for unreal mockery it must be, although so marvellously plausible and truthful;—in fact she sees without eyes, and hears without ears."

Portrait of Professor Liebig.—Fraustcho, the great German painter, has recently executed a beautiful picture of Liebig, which was so much admired by Sir Robert Peel that he bought it for his collection. The artist, we believe, is at present in this country, and will, we doubt not, receive that patronage which his rare talents demand. The full-length portrait of Dr. Muspratt, which was lately exhibited at the Mechanics' Institution, is by the same artist, and has met with unbounded praise from all those who have seen it, among whom we may mention his competitors, Messrs. Patten and Phillips.

THEORY OF MANURES.

From the earliest speculations on the nature of manures, down to a very recent period, manures have been divided into two classes, nutritive and stimulative, or such as furnish the direct food of plants, and such as act as stimulents or excite plants to take up and assimilate such kinds of food as is presented to them. In the first class has been placed all decayed vegetable matter, farm-yard manures, animal excrements, night soil, and such other matters as having been derived from plants were considered as capable of being reconverted into vegetable matter. In the second class it has been the custom to place gypsum, lime, such salts as are found to produce a favourable effect on vegetation, and the nitrates existing in saltpetre, &c. Recent discoveries, however, serve to render it probable, that the whole system so constructed of the action of manures must undergo some essential modifications, if not a total reconstruction. It is now maintained with great plausibility, that doing itself acts not by any power which it possesses, as having formerly been a part of living bodies, animal or vegetable, but as uniting those chemical elements, some of them mineral, which constitute the food of plants; and that a compound of these elements, artificially brought together, would act precisely in the same manner as dung.

Thus the potash contained in a soil, or applied to it in the form of ashes, converts the silica into a silicate of potash, and in the form of a solution of that substance, acts most decidedly in promoting the growth of all the grasses, corn, wheat, and indeed all plants that contain silica in their stems or in their grain. To make grain perfect, however, other substances than those required to create straw are necessary. It is found by experience, that a great growth of straw may be produced in wheat, while the grain will be very imperfect and inferior. Farm-yard dung will make as much straw as the farmer pleases, but there must be all the elements required to perfect the berry, or straw will be all that he will gain. Ammonia has been found to be one of the most efficient of fertilizers, and as this substance is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, and as the gluten of wheat is mainly nitrogen, it was reasonably inferred that ammonia, or such agents as would furnish it to plants, would aid a wheat crop materially. Here gypsum, burnt clay, and other things that absorb ammonia from the atmosphere rapidly, are found to produce a good effect, giving a more perfect grain than could have been expected without the use of such articles. Such absorbers of ammonia are indeed useful in other respects, thus the perfection of a single crop of grain, as by the cultivation of clover and other green crops to be fed off on the ground or left to decay there, humus, or in other words a supply of carbonic acid, so indispensable to the formation of the carbon of plants, or their woody fibre, is thus provided. It is thus by simplifying the elements of nutrition, and showing the manner in which this important function of plants is performed, the

science is conferring the greatest practical benefits upon agriculture.

Electricity Applied to Agriculture.—Some electrical experiments performed last year, and said to have produced extraordinary effects, have induced several individuals to try the same this season; and among others, two scientific gentlemen here have erected apparatus precisely according to the description given, but as yet there has been no perceptible effect, though they have been now in operation for some months, and have also had the advantage of thunder clouds repeatedly passing over them; therefore whatever may have taken place elsewhere, we think ourselves warranted to say, that in these cases it has been a complete failure. In looking out for some authority on the subject, we find that the conjecture is nothing new. Sir Humphrey Davy says it is probable that the various electrical phenomena occurring in our system must influence both the germination of seeds and the growth of plants, and that he found corn sprout much more rapidly in water positively electrified by the voltaic instrument than in water negatively electrified, and that as yet the effects of this power in vegetation may not have been correctly estimated. We know for certain that electricity is a most powerful agent, and being so generally diffused in the system of nature, we can hardly doubt its effects on vegetation, but as experiments have not as yet gone directly to prove the successful application of this agent, we must consider the question as still unsettled. The Abbe Bertholon, long prior to Sir Humphrey Davy, had made many experiments, and was decidedly convinced of its great utility in directly forwarding the growth of plants. The ingenious philosopher says he finds this "heavenly manure" to be of the greatest service. In the thirty-fifth volume of the *Journal de Physique*, there are some decisive experiments, showing the utility of electricity on plants in every stage of vegetation, and of this opinion we find Moulard, d'Ormay, and Carinoy, who all maintain that it is of equal advantage in the germination of seeds as it is in the after growth of plants. On the other side of this question, M. Hausskrautz opposes his experiments to these conclusions, and Lugenhouse expressly says that on repeating the experiments of Bertholon, he found none of them succeed, and Fourcroy also says that electricity, when combined with the influence of water, is an useful auxiliary in promoting vegetation, but otherwise it is hurtful. There are other respectable names who have not experienced any beneficial effects from the influence of electricity, and some have even supposed it to be attended with noxious consequences when applied to growing plants.

Character of Napoleon.—With incomparable force of intellect, Napoleon wanted grandeur of mind. It has become the custom of later years to deny him even superiority of intellect; but the man who, in a contest open to all, goes before all—who converts a republic, with all its arduous, hesitations, and passion, into a monarchy at once as rigid and as magnificent as an Oriental despotism—who, in a country of warriors, makes himself the leading warrior—who, among the circle within circle of the subtlest political intrigues, baffles all intrigues, converts them into the material of his ascendancy, and makes the subtlest and the boldest spirits his instruments and slaves—has given sufficient evidence of the superiority of his talents. The conqueror who beat down in succession all the great military names of Europe, must have been a soldier; the negotiator who vanquished all existing diplomacy, and the statesman who remodelled the laws, curbed the fiery temper, and reduced to discipline the force insubordination of a people, whose first victory had crushed the state, and heaped the ruins of the throne on the sepulchre of their king—must have been a negotiator and a statesman of the first rank. Or, if those were not the achievements of intellect, by what were they done? If they were done without it, of what value letters, lay all about in most admired confusion. This is my workshop, he observed to Southey; as black as any smithy in Christendom. And the next and precise Laureate seemed to think so; for he looked continually about for a clean chair, folded up his coat tails, and was preparing to sit down, when Southey, with a dry gravity, wiped, with his handkerchief, (none of the cleanest) the dust from an old skin edition of the works of one of the *Fathers of the Church*, and requested his friend to sit on it. Southey shrank from the profanation, and respectfully removing the work, preferred the dusty chair. He was perhaps mentally comparing, or rather contrasting the appearance of Smith's library, with that of his own exquisitely neat one, at Keswick.

Advice.—We have a piece of sensible advice to give. Take heed to it, one and all. It has doubtless been rung in your ears a thousand times, but you are as careless as ever. O, that we could pound it into your brains. It is short and easy to remember. It is this: Shut the Door. A great deal of cold flies in when you open and close a door instantly; but when you stop to talk with the latch in your hand, the inmates are half frozen. Remember this, ye who are wrapped up in warm garments, and never again stop on a door step to tell a long tale, preach a sermon, or bid a score of good byes.

A Titled Beggarmen.—A favourite frolic of the late Marquis of Huntley was to counterfeit the character of the lower orders; and he was such an adept in the art, that his most intimate associates, and even his own father, could not recognise him. He made a wager that he would obtain a supply of both meat and money from his father without being detected in the character he would assume. Having rigged himself out with meal-packs, and walters, and all the appendages of gaberlunzie, he selected the time when he knew his father would be walking in the beautiful long avenue leading to Gordon Castle. The father and son met, and the latter acted his part so admirably, that he was ordered to go into the Castle, and partake of the substantial victuals and good cheer set apart for poor strangers. The marquis, after enjoying the repast without being discovered by the servants, again placed himself in a situation where his father would have to pass him; and on his approach, solicited "two or three bawbles to buy sneeshin." His father gave him a sixpence, when the marquis, laughing, observed, "Was a sarpence a' that the Duke of Gordon could afford to gie to the Marquis of Huntley?"

Well, Mr. Snow—I want to ask you one question. Propel it, den. Why am a grog shop like a counterfeit dollar? Well, Ginger, I gibs dat richt up. Does you gib it up?—Kase you can't pass it. Yahl! yahl! nigger, you talk so much 'bout your counterfeit dollars, 'juss'ted to deform me why a counterfeit dollar is like an apple pie. Oh! I drops the subject and doesn't know nothin' bout it. Kase it isn't current. Oh! de Lord, what a nigger! Why am you head like a bag of dollars? You 'way from me—why am it? Kase dere's no sense (cents) in it. Well, you always was de bracket nigger I never seed—you always will hab de last word. W.

Anecdotes of the late Rev. Sidney Smith.—A writer in the *Atlas*, giving some personal recollections of this deceased wit and scholar, relates the following anecdotes:

A hundred witty stories are told of him. Edwin Landseer, the celebrated animal painter, sent to ask him to sign his portrait. Mr. Smith, in reply, quoted scripture, and said, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" Indeed, he was rather fond of scriptural witticisms; and on the last occasion of my ever seeing him, at his lodgings in Green Street in London, I remember the conversation turned on the Pennsylvania letters, which had then just appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. He was surrounded by a circle of friends, one of whom a young man, made an observation, which was to the effect, I think, that he envied him his acquirements and lettered ease. "Young gentleman," said he, talking up a bundle of Pennsylvania scrip, I would you were altogether such as I am, except these bonds." Of course there was a general roar. Whether such application of scripture as these were correct or not, in a grave and reverend teacher, is left for others to decide.

Referring to Charles Lamb and his habits of intemperance Smith once day remarked—He draws so much beer, that no wonder he buffoons people—he must have a butt to put it in. Southey undertook to pay Smith a visit, and was conducted into the library, a large room, full of old fashioned furniture, where books, parliamentary reports, pamphlets, and letters, lay all about in most admired confusion. This is my workshop, he observed to Southey; as black as any smithy in Christendom. And the next and precise Laureate seemed to think so; for he looked continually about for a clean chair, folded up his coat tails, and was preparing to sit down, when Southey, with a dry gravity, wiped, with his handkerchief, (none of the cleanest) the dust from an old skin edition of the works of one of the *Fathers of the Church*, and requested his friend to sit on it. Southey shrank from the profanation, and respectfully removing the work, preferred the dusty chair. He was perhaps mentally comparing, or rather contrasting the appearance of Smith's library, with that of his own exquisitely neat one, at Keswick.

The editor of the *Norwich Spectator* says:—"It's hard work to look at the sun without winking; but harder still to look at some of our young women without feeling ashamed to wink."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Lead Pipes.—We copy from *The Medical Gazette* the following interesting statement relative to the deleterious effects of water impregnated with carbonic acid passing through lead pipes. It is written by Mr. Rost, of Windsor, who was consulted on the respective cases. On the 23d of last April a labourer, residing at Ascot, and employed by Mr. Hubbard, clerk of the race course there, applied to me at the dispensary at Windsor, evidently suffering from the poisonous effects of lead; his complexion was sallow, and he was constantly suffering from severe pain in his bowels, attended with flatulence. He had the dark blue mark round the gums, so peculiar to those who are suffering from the deleterious effects of that metal. On inquiry I found that his children had been ill, and that they had become weak and sallow, and had suffered from pains in their bowels, and indigestion, and that he had cut out of the most affected away, believing that the air of the breath was prejudicial to their health. I immediately asked him if the water he drank, and used for cooking, passed through lead, and was answered in the affirmative. I prepared a quantity of it, and on the addition of water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, a large precipitate of sulphuret of lead was thrown down. By the use of other water, and of appropriate remedies, the principal of which was alum, he is slowly recovering. In November, 1842, one of the whipper-in at the Royal kennel, at Ascot, applied to me suffering from lead palsy, after a severe attack of colic during the previous summer, which was believed to have been inflammation of the bowels. Having previously met with similar cases, I felt convinced that lead was dissolved in the water which he had used for cooking and drinking; and on inquiry I found that discharges which could be attributed to the effects of lead had for a long time been present in the establishment at the Royal Kennel, and that the dogs had for a long period suffered from a species of paralysis denominated kennel lameness. The water was in consequence analysed by Dr. Ryan, at the Polytechnic Institution, the results of which were as follows:—Water at the spring head, specific gravity at 60 degrees, 1.018. The contents of an imperial pint on evaporation to dryness, yielded 2.37 grains of solid matter. Chloride of sodium, 1.54 grains; sulphate of lime, 0.125 grains; a trace of carbonic acid; total, 2.378 grains. The water after it had passed through the leaden pipes was found to contain 164 grains of carbonate of lead in an imperial pint, or one and a third of carbonate of lead in an imperial gallon. Soon after I had treated the case of the whipper-in, a young man, Richardson, from East Hamstead, applied to me with the worst form of lead palsy I had ever seen; this came on him when in service as whipper-in in the family of Sir W. Wallis, at Rokeby, then inhabiting a mansion in the immediate vicinity of Ascot, and was attributed to drinking water contained in a leaden cistern. Recently I have seen other persons from the immediate vicinity of Ascot, suffering from various symptoms, which might be caused by lead, and on inquiry found that they were supplied by water, which passed through the leaden pipes of pumps. I think it may be fairly deduced from the above facts, that the spring water at Ascot contains a small portion of free carbonic acid, which dissolves portions of lead in passing over its surface, and it will readily account for the fact, that the leaden cisterns and pipes usually so innocuous should occasionally produce such deleterious effects. The paralysis of the whipper-in was entirely removed by alum combined with opium, and Richardson was very much relieved by the same remedy. From the almost specific effects of alum in painters' colic (a disease I have been frequently called on to treat), I was induced to try whether it would be found serviceable in the paralysis produced by lead, and have seen many instances found it of the greatest service, although in many more it has been useless.

Important from the River Amazon.—*Opening of a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific.*—We have received the *Grandes Chroniques* of the fish out, which contains intelligence of the highest interest to the whole world. It appears that while efforts are making in Europe to cut a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Isthmus of Panama, or to construct a railroad across the country to Tehuantepec, at an enormous expense, the Americans have achieved the great work in the most simple way, and at comparatively little or no cost. They have discovered the Amazon to be navigable for steamers from its mouth on the Atlantic to Lima, in Peru, and within eight miles of Callao, one of the principal ports on the Pacific. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Governor General's Health.—We have been much astonished at finding nothing in the Ministerial papers on the subject of the Governor General's health. If the information received be correct, and our authority is good, His Excellency is at present in a very precarious state. It is certain that he has not been in town for several days, and we understand that he had to submit to an operation of a very painful nature. It would only be acting in accordance with uniform custom if bulletins were issued from time to time, so as to keep the public advised of the true state of the health of the Queen's Representative in this Province. —*Montreal Pilot, Oct. 16.*

Important Legal Decision.—The New York Express, speaking of a late important decision of the Court of Chancery, declared

by Vice Chancellor Stanford. Until very recently it has been supposed that our mechanics and manufacturers had a right to adopt the names and marks of manufacturers of foreign countries. It will be seen that, not only they have no right to use the names or marks, or imitate them, but that they will be liable for so doing for the profits of sales, and also for all damages which may accrue for the manufacture of an inferior article. This decision is important to the manufacturers, and is worthy of being re-issued up by legal men.

A Giant at Last.—In examining of late the remains of so many wonderfully large animals unknown to the present age, it has been supposed that the ancient race of men must have been correspondingly as large. At length we have something to sustain the doctrine. The Madison Banner states on the most reliable authority, that a person in Franklin county, Tennessee, while digging a well, a few weeks since, found a human skeleton, at the depth of fifty feet, which measures eighteen feet in length. The immense frame was entire with an unimportant exception in one of the extremities.

The Potato Crop.—Extract from a letter dated Caranalis, 6th Oct. —The Potato disease is much more serious in this Township than was anticipated a short time ago, even five days past has made a visible alteration, and the potatoes that were dug and put into small heaps in the fields, barns, &c., which at the time they were raised, appeared to be sound, have since become useless for man or beast. Persons who have stored their potatoes in cellars have found them in such a state of rotteness that they have been obliged to carry them out and cover them up as a compost. God only knows what the poor people are to do. —*Nec.*

We learn from the Kingston (Canada) Chronicle, that warlike preparations on a large scale are being made at that point. The front of the splendid Town Hall, says the Chronicle, is to be laid open to the Lake, by the pulling down of MacPherson & Crane's store-houses and the erection of a heavy battery. The show in front is to be secured by a large Tower, which will be of great utility in a naval point of view, as a mark for the harbour. It is also proposed to erect a large Tower at Sunart's Point, and strengthen the works at Fort Henry. The last steamer from England brought advices that it was contemplated to send out a large additional military force to Canada, and also that the construction of aerosteen war steamers was to be undertaken forthwith. —*Rec.*

Fire in Chatham.—About 11 o'clock on the morning of Monday last, the large building in the Ship yard of Messrs. Cunards, in Chatham, occupied as a moulding loft, &c., was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and in a short time a large concourse of people had assembled near the premises. Every exertion was made to stop the progress of the flames, but it proved unsuccessful, and the building was consumed; a large portion of its contents, however, were saved. —*Id.*

County Westmoreland.—The dwelling house owned and occupied by Samuel Black, Esq. in Sackville, we understand, was totally destroyed by fire, on the morning of Sunday last. A very small portion of its contents was saved.

Soon fell of sufficient depth at Shediac, on the morning of Tuesday last, to allow parties to take a drive in their sleighs. —*Gleaner Oct. 25.*

We understand there is now in harbour a Brig called the *Harmony*, which was built at Margerville in 1810, consequently is 35 years old, and yet in such condition as to trade across the mighty Atlantic. She was built, we are informed, of Hiramite, and was considered at the time a top-built vessel. Quere as this enduring quality, owing to the nature of the wood, or to some other cause. If it be owing to the nature of the wood, why is it not more extensively used. —*Advocate.*

Extract of a Despatch received by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, from Lord Stanley, dated Downing Street, 47th Sept., 1845.—Her Majesty's Government have attentively considered the representations contained in your Despatches, No. 324 and 331, of the 17th June and 2d July, respecting the policy of granting permission to the fisheries of the United States to fish in the Bay of Chaleurs, and other large Bays of a similar character on the Coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and apprehending from your statements that any such general concession would be injurious to the interests of the British North American Provinces, we have abandoned the intention we had entertained on the subject, and shall adhere to the strict letter of the treaties which exist between Great Britain and the United States, relative to the fisheries in North America, except in so far as they may relate to the Bay of Fundy, which has been thrown open to the North Americans under certain restrictions.

In announcing this decision to you, I must at the same time direct your attention to the absolute necessity of a scrupulous observance of those treaties on the part of the colonial authorities, and to the danger which cannot fail to arise from any overstrained assumption of the power of excluding the Fishermen of the United States from the waters in which they have a right to follow their pursuits.

Fire.—The large Building on Shediac Island occupied as a Lazaretto, was totally consumed by fire between the hours of four

and five o'clock on Thursday morning. The bedding and a portion of the furniture was saved. The building used as a cook and wash house was with difficulty preserved from the flames. —*Miramichi Gleaner.*

We understand that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is expected to arrive in the Steamer New Brunswick on Monday evening. It is His Excellency's intention to visit the new County of Albert, to decide upon the site of the County Town, it being provided by law that His Excellency shall select the site in the Parish of Hopewell. —*N. B.*

Halifax and Quebec Railway and Land Company. At a meeting of the Provisional Board, held at No 38 Moorgate street, London, on Wednesday, the 1st October, 1845—*Inter alia*—It was moved by Sir Richard Broun, Bart., seconded by G. R. Young Esquire, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Resolved, That Alfred Lock Street, Esquire, be nominated the Solicitor to the Company for New Brunswick.

J. T. KEENE, Chairman.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1845

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week.—Robert Walton.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

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.

Alms and Work House. Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week.—Geo. S. Hill.

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. 4 Montreal.—Oct. 17

London.—Oct. 3 Quebec.—Oct. 18

Edinburgh.—Oct. 2 Halifax.—Oct. 22

Paris.—Oct. 1 New York.—Oct. 24

Toronto.—Oct. 9 Boston.—Oct. 25

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY PREMIUMS.—The Charlotte County Agricultural Society held their annual Cattle Show and Fair on the 22nd inst., at the farm of Mr. John McGurdy, in this Parish. The weather was fine, and the attendance of Farmers much as usual. The show of young cattle, was good, and some of the animals very superior; a spring calf exhibited by Mr. John Marks, of St. Stephen, was much admired. The show of swine and sheep was limited—the latter in particular, arising from no cause but mere negligence on the part of farmers, who might have offered a good number for competition by taking a little pains. In domestic manufactures there was a decided improvement—the samples of Butter were much praised, and the only sample of Cheese offered for competition, was likewise very fine. We have heard complaints against farmers living in the vicinity of the Show yards, for not attending at the hour appointed, and by that means detaining those from a distance (who more to their credit,) attended at the proper time; this negligence, however, we hope to see corrected on every future occasion. The following is a list of the Premiums awarded by the different Committees, and paid on the ground, as handed us by the Secretary:—

Horses.—N. Smart, for the best entire Horse.—J. C. Gurney, for the best brood Mare.—Geo. Walton, for second do.—Jas. Stephenson, St. David, for third do. Colts.—To J. Grant, for best Colt.—T. Murphy, St. Patrick, second do.—E. Phassant, for third do.

Bulls.—J. Stephenson, St. David, for best Bull.—S. Donley, for second do.—J. Walton, third do.—J. McDouall, for fourth do.

Cows.—M. Andrews, for the best Cow.—J. Walton, for second do.—M. Andrews, third do.

Heifers.—E. Phassant, for best Heifer.—M. Grant, second and third do.—J. Curtin, fourth do.

Steers.—J. McCurdy, for best Steers.—J. McFarlane, second do.—J. McDouall, third do.

Calves.—J. Marks, St. Stephen, for the best Calf.—Jas. Stephenson, second do.—D. Mowat, third do.—J. Walton, for fourth do.

Swine.—J. McDouall, for best Boar.—H. O'Neill, second do. Sows.—J. McDouall, for best Sow.—H. O'Neill, second do.—D. Mowat, third do.

Sheep.—Wm. Simpson, for best Ram.—

M. Andrews, second do. Ewes.—M. Andrews, for best Ewe.—D. Mowat, second do.—J. Walton third do.

Butter.—Sam'l. Deily, for best Butter.—J. McDouall, second do.—Geo. Simpson, third do.

Cheese.—D. Mowat, for best Cheese.

Cloths.—Woolen, S. McFarlane, St. Patrick, for best.—D. Mowat, second do.—Wm. Henry, third do.—Cotton & Wool.—Wm. Simpson, for best.—D. Mowat, second do.—J. McDouall, third do. Plain Cloth.—Thos. Sime, best, and second do.—J. Stephenson, third do.

LEAD PIPES.—We beg to direct attention to an article in this days paper, from the Medical Gazette, relative to the deleterious effects of using water which passes through lead pipes—the paper speaks for itself and renders comment unnecessary.

We notice upon examination of our English files, that the Railway excitement still continues—and is on the increase, so much so, as to create serious effects upon the monetary interests of the country. The great North American Railway, from Halifax to Quebec, is becoming an object of increasing interest—Sir Robert Peel has been addressed upon the subject, and the memorial referred to the Colonial office. Lord Stanley expressed the opinion "that in the event of local support being secured, the Government would not refuse their sanction to the undertaking."

Had Her Majesty's Government no other interest in this project, that, in testing such an experiment, it would deserve upon this ground alone their sanction and encouragement.

MELANCHOLY.—We are informed that two men named David Kelly and Pat Keichu, left Greens Point, Letete passage, in a boat on Monday morning the 13th inst., for Caffe Weir, for the purpose of obtaining bait—since which time they have not been heard of—and it is supposed that the boat which was heavily ballasted upset and sunk, and that the two unfortunate men met with a watery grave. They have left large families, so lament their loss.

The Weather for the last few days has been remarkably mild and warm; on Tuesday the thermometer stood at 69—more like a day in June than the 23th of October.

Great Express Robbery.—The express cars of Messrs. Livingston & Wells, while stopping at Rochester, were robbed of the "Deposit Trunk," which was under their agents charge, while he stepped off the car for a moment—no trace of the trunk or contents has yet been obtained.

FIRE AT EASTPORT.—We regret to learn that a destructive fire took place at Eastport on Monday night last, which destroyed the Market Wharf with the long range of Stores thereon—the origin of the fire is unknown—damage estimated at \$12,000.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—How often do we hear persons say "encourage domestic manufactures," and yet these very people are the most determined enemies to any article of domestic make—Our manufacturers as well as other people, should help each other more particularly when the articles made by them are as good and cheap as those imported—for instance the Candles manufactured by Mr. Pomeroy (whose advertisement is published to day) are as good and as cheap as any imported.

Deputation of the Church of Scotland.—The Halifax papers state, that the Reverend Gentlemen forming this Deputation, arrived in the Cambria from Boston on their way home. On their arrival they were presented with an Address from the Lay Association of that Church. The Revd. Gentlemen expressed themselves highly gratified with the reception they had met with in their tour through the Colonies, and the very favorable result of their mission.

A number of persons were presented to the Deputation. There were present the Rev Mr. Scott, Hon. Alex. Staggard, Alex. Keish, Esq. Dr. Hume, and others. Houbert Samuel Cunard, we understand, made a most liberal offer to the Deputation, of land in P. E. Island, and a handsome contribution towards the settlement of Ministers of the Church of Scotland there. The Deputation expressed themselves highly delighted with their journey, and its attendant circumstances. Subsequently to the notice of sailing as above, the Steamship was unexpectedly delayed by the Admiral, until 10 o'clock, which gave many gentlemen an opportunity of congratulating the Rev. Gentlemen, who may be said to have held quite a levee on board. They carry with them the best wishes of the community for a prosperous voyage, and the respect and esteem of all friends of religious harmony in the Colonies.

A Great Catch of Mackerel.—The Hal-

fax Times of Tuesday last says—"Near 3000 barrels of Mackerel were taken yesterday by the fishermen in the coves to the Westward of Halifax."

Newfoundland.—The papers from this Island, furnish the pleasing intelligence that the Cod Fishery had proved much more successful than was at one time expected. Herrings, too, are plentiful. Accounts from the Labrador received at Carbonear, represent the fishery on this coast to be very satisfactory. A light house has been recently erected on Gleantry Head, just above Cape Noir, on the southern part of St. Pierre.

During the month of September, 114 vessels, of 62,786 tons arrived at Liverpool, with cargoes of Timber and Deals—being a greater number than during any previous month on record. This very large import had caused less activity in the market, but prices of St. John Timber were still pretty well maintained.—White Pine ranged from 18 1/2d. to 21d. per foot; Birch, 13d. to 15 3/4d., and Deals 2 1/3d. to 2 1/4d., per foot, and other parcels at £10 10s per standard.

The Editor of the St. John Courier, was presented with a bunch of Strawberries, the second growth of the season, picked on the grounds of Mr. Gifford Cougle, at Sussex Vale, on the 16th of October.

Mr. Pickard's new steamer "Reinarter," ascended the River St. John last week, above Woodstock, as far as the mouth of the Tobique—passing through the several rapids without any difficulty, and with not much over half her power of steam.

The news by the Great Britain, caused a rise of nearly a dollar a barrel on Flour in the United States. Many speculators who had purchased at \$4.75 to \$4.87, sold their lots again, in preference to shipping to England.

Mr. Tibbels, the inventor of the new system of propelling by a combination of the High and Low Steam pressures, has recently left this, his native place, for Canada, having secured his Patent in New Brunswick. He has succeeded in constructing the Machinery of the Rein Deer on such an admirable principle, that after a few trial trips, her superiority is universally acknowledged.—*R. reporter.*

A down-east Yankee very cutely says:—"The men hold the reins, the women tell 'em which way they must drive."

An extraordinary Cure of a case of Consumption by Holloway's Pills.—Miss Newman, aged 40 years, whose father is a shoemaker, living in Long-lane R. roadway, has been in a consumptive and dangerous state for about two years. Her parents considered her case as hopeless, when they were recommended the use of these miraculous Pills, which, after she had taken them for about three months, restored her to perfect health, although she had been considered as being on the brink of the grave. This medicine will cure any cough or cold, however bad they may be, as well as all asthmatic affections.

MARRIED.

At Campbellton, County of Restigouche, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. James Stevie, James Stanley Morse, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Sarah, third daughter of Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Campbellton.

On the 9th instant, at St. Mary's Chapel, Chatham, by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rector, John M. Johnson, Jun. Esq. Barrister at Law, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late A. D. Shirreff, Esq. of that place.

At St. John, by the Very Reverend James Dunphy, V. G., Charles Doherty, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of this City, to Catharine second daughter of Leslie Gault, Esquire, late of Strabane, County of Tyrone, Ireland.

DIED.

At Bathurst, on Monday the 13th instant, Patrick Coughlan, Esq. Barrister at Law, aged 44 years.

At Richibucto, on Sunday morning, the 19th instant, John M. Du Vernet, Esq. Attorney at law, in the 26th year of his age.

At St. John, on Sunday last at the residence of Chas. Hazen, Esq. Union street, after a long and tedious illness which she bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth, consort of George Anderson, Esq. of Musquash, in the Parish of Lunenburg, aged 52 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and a large family to mourn their irreparable loss.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 23, Schr. Sarah Ann, Waycott, Boston, Flour, &c.

24, Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport, Sundries.

27, Bgo Volant, Balson, Hull, Ballast to Club.

28, Brig Jaunt, Brown, Bristol, Ballast, H. Frye.

CLEARED.

Oct. 24, Schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport, 25, Brig Conservative, Kelly, Dublin, Deals, by Steam Mill Co.

27, Bgo Venitia, Knight, London, Deals, by E. & J. Wilson.

Sailed from Liverpool, Oct. 23, Ianthe, Porter, St. Stephen.

At Liverpool, 25 Sep. Joseph Porter, Gas kin, St. Stephen, 30th, Mary, Murke, Andrews, Oct. 1st, barque William Ward, from St. Andrews, for Hull.

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