

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 10

NUMBER 2

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1843.

[17s. Gd. sent by Mail]

THE FIVE OPEN PORTS OF CHINA.

CANTON.

The capital of Kwantung, the most eastern province of China, and hitherto the only port with which any nation has been permitted to hold commercial intercourse, is in latitude 23° 8' North, and 113° 3' East long. It is distant 1,193 statute British miles S. by W. of Peking. The city is finely placed at the head of a bay, into which flow two large rivers. Although nearly in the same parallel of latitude as Calcutta, the Chinese city is much cooler; for though in summer the thermometer sometimes reaches 100 degrees of Fahrenheit in the shade, the average of the whole year is about 22 degrees. Canton proper is surrounded by a wall, nearly in the form of a square, and is divided into two parts, of which the northern and larger part is called the old city, and the southern, that nearest the river, the new city. The entire circuit of the walls has been variously estimated, but a writer in the *Chinese Repository* (an English Magazine published in the suburbs of Canton) says—"At a quick step we have walked the whole distance in less than two hours, and think the circumference cannot exceed six English miles." The population is also variously estimated, at from a million to a million and a half. The exports, besides tea and raw silk, have been hitherto a few manufactured silks and crapes, fans, ivory, chess-men, fancy boxes and other toys—say, Indian ink, &c. The principal imports from Bombay and Bengal are cotton and opium, from Great Britain, woollens, calicoes, lead, &c.

AMOY.

The city, and part of Amoy, the capital of this island of that name, is in lat. 24° 29' N. and longitude 118° 12' E. The island is about 15 miles in circumference. The city is placed on the south of the estuary of the Huan-tou-kan (about a mile and a half broad) opposite the island of Koo-koong, which forms a harbour so spacious that, according to the account of Lord Macartney's embassy, it could contain several thousand vessels; the water being so deep that those of the largest burthen may be close to the shore without danger. By a private letter received by the last overland mail, we learn that many junks sail thence to Formosa (Amoy lying between that island and the main land) Tonquin, Cochinchina, Singapore, and the Eastern Archipelago; that it numbers 150,000 inhabitants, and that its principal export is black tea. Its inhabitants were formerly eminent for their commercial character. We copy the following account of Amoy from Mr. Lindsay's voyage of exploration in the *Amberst*:

"In Mandarin dialect, the name of the place is Heaman, which is pronounced by the natives Hama. The district in which this flourishing town is situated, is one of the most barren in all China, and consequently yields nothing for exportation. It is dependent, even for the necessities of life, on the neighbouring island of Formosa, which is most aptly described as the granary of the eastern coast of China. In spite of these disadvantages, no spot in the empire numbers so many wealthy and enterprising merchants as Amoy; they have spread themselves all along the coasts of China, and have established commercial houses in many parts of the Eastern Archipelago: most of the junks comprehended under the name of being tea (green-lead) on account of their being painted green at the bow, in distinction from the *hong-tau* (red-head) which is the badge of distinction among vessels from Canton, are the property of Amoy merchants.

Their short voyages are to Formosa, in order to provide rice, for the consumption of their native district. During the S. W. monsoon, they freight their vessels at this place with sugar, which they sell at various ports to the northward, principally at Ningpo, Shanghai, Tso-sin, and various towns in Manchou Tartary, where they take in cargoes of peas & drugs. Much trade is also carried on by them between Soochow-fou, in Keang-sou, and the towns of Ting-hae, Keang-mun, and the capital of Canton province.

"The greatest part of the foreign trade is carried on by the capitalists belonging to this place. Notwithstanding the exorbitant duties and vexatious treatment they are subjected to in Manila, they have continued to maintain mercantile relations with that island. Their trade with Tonquin and Cochinchina is not extensive, but no less than forty large junks annually frequent Bangkok, the capital of Siam. The Poken junks which go to Borneo, Macassar, Batavia, & the So-loe Islands, are of the largest class, some of as much as 12,000 pecks, or nearly 800 tons burthen, where they take in exchange investments of what is generally denominated Straits produce. Many of these vessels annually stop at Singapore to procure opium and British manufactures.

"Little favour or encouragement appears to have been shown by the reigning dynasty to the enterprising inhabitants of the pro-

vince of Poken. They were the last who submitted to their rule, and from what I have seen, would be the first to shake off the Tartar yoke, which presses heavily on the commercial energy of the people. A systematic plan seems to have been adopted in order to check the rising prosperity of Amoy; first, by removing the foreign trade from it, and lately by laying heavy exactions on native vessels. By the most accurate accounts which Mr. Gutzlaff's numerous acquaintances among the natives of this place enabled him to acquire, small junks of 2000 pecks any a little more than 1000 dollars regular duties, besides tribute to the Emperor in produce, of bird's nests, &c. each time they enter the port, unless they bring a cargo of rice, when a considerable remission is made. The irregular and oppressive exactions of the local government have of late years caused many leading merchants of this place to remove to Sing-hae, Canton, and other places, where they conduct a trade with junks had men from their native district.

"During the afternoon, numerous boats, filled with well-dressed persons, came round the ship; but several Cantonese boats cruised about, and drove them away, yet they could not prevent several from coming near enough to make enquiries as to our nation and our cargo, and object in coming, and by signs and words expressing their friendly feelings. After dark we landed a Chinese servant of Mr. Gutzlaff, who is a native of this place, with directions to go and see some of the leading merchants, in order to arrange with them for trading outside, in case we found it impracticable to do so openly.

"We subsequently visited the town, where we were warmly welcomed by the numerous inhabitants, who surrounded us in great crowds, but were most kind in their manner. Their delight was great at the discovery which Mr. Gutzlaff addressed them in their native dialect. We were soon followed by Li Laoay, who assured us he merely came to prevent our being annoyed by the crowd, and for the purpose of showing us over the town. He also assured us, that if we were desirous to see the town, he would give us an audience to-morrow. With this I professed myself satisfied, and having rambled about the town for an hour, we returned to the ship. Although nothing could be more civil than the manner of the mandarin and his attendants, yet their object was evidently to prevent, if possible, any conversation between us and the people; in this, however, they failed, and we had the satisfaction of hearing people of all classes express to us their regret at being prevented from visiting our ship and the anxiety they felt for permission freely to trade with us. Several more war-junks came in during the day; among others, one carrying the flag of the tsangping, or admiral of Kin-men."

Davis, in his "Chinese," states that Amoy (Hiaman) is a fine shelter for any number of large ships, and Dr. Murray, in his "Encyclopedia of Geography," states, that Amoy affords a very fine harbour, whence the Chinese carry on a great part of their foreign trade. By Wylie's map it would appear that Amoy is not more than two miles distant from the mainland of Poken.

FOU-TCHOU-FOO.

This city, the capital of the province of Poken, is the most important place in the province, on account of its trade, and the convenience of its rivers and port. It is seated on both banks of one of the arms of the river Min, which, dividing from an island, the principal portion of the city stands on the north bank of the northern stream, and there is a suburb within the river island. The city is in 29° 1' N. lat. and 119° 4' M. long.—being 435 miles N. E. of Canton, 1030 S. by E. of Peking. The river admits the largest vessels, and is crossed by a superb bridge of 300 arches, built of white stone, with a dome-like superstructure, and the city has a very splendid appearance. The importance of this city may be inferred from the fact, that it is the seat of a viceroys, and has under it nine cities of the third class. By a private letter from China, received last week, we learn that its inhabitants are estimated at 400,000, that it has a large coasting trade, and that hitherto the best black teas were sent overland from this city to Canton, whence they obtained, in return, the English manufactures required by the inhabitants.

NING-PO.

This city, sometimes called by Europeans Limpo or Lampo, is an excellent seaport, and a city of the first rank in the province of Tcheking. It stands on the west bank of the river Tschou, at the mouth of which (Chin-hae) Ningpo is in latitude 29° 58' N. and long 123° 18' East, and is distant about 660 miles S. S. E. from Peking. It is well situated for a trade with Japan, and, according to one account, the silks manufactured at Ningpo are much esteemed in other countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold and silver. By one of the accounts of Lord Macartney's Embassy, Ningpo-foo (as it is there called) is described as a large seaport, with a wall round it, built of free stone, having as-

big gates, besides two large arched water-gates, for the admission of barges. The port is defended by a citadel on a high rock, at the foot of which vessels must pass within pistol shot; but the passage is difficult for those of burthen, as there is no more than 15 feet water on the bar at spring-tides. Still it carries on an extensive trade with Batavia, Siam and Japan. Ning-po is the centre of a considerable commerce with the almost numberless group of Chusan island, which comprises many fine ports, the principal of which, (the great Chusan island, is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; Tsin-hai, its capital, (which has been compared to Venice, from its being completely intersected by canals,) carries on a considerable trade; and the various channels between these islands are crissled with almost innumerable vessels trading between different islands and Ning-po. By a recent letter from China, we learn that the large foreign and export trade of this empire was quite annual by our occupancy of the city, which is said to contain 2,000,000 inhabitants. Its export consists chiefly of commodities, and the exports are woolen cloth and cotton. We copy the following account of Ningpo from Mr. Lindsay's voyage of exploration in the *Amberst*:

"On the 25th of May, we proceeded through the numerous islands of the Chusan, Archipelago, towards Ningpo. Dairymple's chart, though it contains a considerable error in latitude and longitude, gave a very good idea of this part of the coast, from the outer islands to Kestow, but all between that and Chin-hae is laid down most accurately; between Kestow and the small round island off it, we found soundings with 45 fathoms, where 100 are marked. From that we proceeded with a fine breeze and strong tide, inside the islands called the Elephant and Tower, finding no soundings anywhere with 50 fathoms.

"The following morning, we left the ship in the launch. The entrance to the river was about twenty miles in a westerly direction from the ship. The town of Chin-hae is situated at the mouth of the river, the true name of which is Ts-hae. This town which is the capital of Heen, is built on a peninsula, formed by the river on one side, and the sea on the other; against the inner side of which it is protected by a magnificent stone embankment, extending five or six miles along the coast, which is a flat plane of some extent, and considerable below the high water mark of the sea.

"The town of Ningpo lies about 12 or 14 miles up the river, which runs for the first few miles, in a south-west and west direction, and then extends towards the north-west, so the town bears about west from the entrance. The river, in front of Chin-hae is nearly half a mile wide, with six and seven fathoms water, so as to offer excellent anchorage to ships of any size. The chart made by Captain Rees gives a much better idea of the entrance than can be afforded by description. It will be seen, that ships of any burthen can enter at half tide, the only difficulty is in the narrow passage close to Foo Isun (the Crouching Tiger) where, if there was no leading wind it would probably be prudent to wrap about 300 yards. The anchorage between Foo Isun and Yew Shan is not good, owing to violent and irregular eddies.

"The town is situated on the western or left side of the river, which here divides into two branches. The walls afford of great extent, and the suburbs cover both sides of the river. We made for the nearest landing place, landed amidst a vast crowd, and walked directly into the city, solving we wished to go to the Che-fou's office. Several instances occurred through broad streets (comparatively speaking) for the streets here are several feet wider and the shops handsomer, than any other Chinese town I have seen lined with handsome shops. I stopped and looked into several; and both Mr. Gutzlaff and myself addressed the crowd, telling them that we were their ancient friends the English, who formerly traded here, and brought great wealth to their town, and that we had now come, hoping to re-establish the ancient custom which had been so beneficial to both of us.

"We visited several shops in the town in which European woollen manufactures were for sale, the prices of which were much the same as at Foo-chow-foo. I was anxious to visit some wholesale silk warehouse, but only saw retail shops. Both Mr. Gutzlaff and myself endeavoured to obtain some information as to whether any signs or remains existed of foreign commerce here, but our researches were fruitless, and we did not meet or leisure to pursue them. Every one, however, appeared perfectly well aware that foreigners had traded here a century ago, and that the greatest advantages had been derived to their city from that circumstance. Having walked right across the town, we ascended the ramparts, and from a tower near one of the gates had a good view of the city, which appears very populous; there being no vacant spaces within the walls. The population as collected from various

sources, I should state at from 250,000 to 300,000. The town and suburbs covered full more than half the space of Canton. The river fronting the town was full of junks, mostly belonging to the province, and a good many from Poken. The greater part of Poken junks appear to remain at Chin-hae.

"It appears from Davis's "Chinese," that as early as 1796, efforts were made by the British to establish a trade at Ning-po, but without much success. In 1795, another attempt was made; but the local authorities would not permit any trade, unless all the great guns and ammunition of the ship were first given up, and the charges and duties proved to be double those of Canton, while no residence on shore was allowed. The objection then made by the government to a trade at Ning-po was "the loss of revenue to the emperor, arising from overland carriage of tea and other goods to Canton," the very circumstances, of course, which enhanced the prices of those goods to the European purchasers. On their departure from Ning-po, on the occasion named, the paper cargoes were generally sold by the mandarins, that all future trade was forbidden at that port; and a public edict was shortly afterwards issued, confined the trade to Canton. In 1799, the factory once occupied by the English at Ning-po was destroyed, the merchants with whom they had dealings were ordered to quit the place, and the junks were directed to prevent any English ship from being supplied with provisions at Chin-hae. One of the principal objects of Earl Macartney's embassy, in 1816, was to obtain, if possible, the permission of the emperor to trade at Ningpo, Chusan, Tamsin, and other places, in addition to Canton; but the emperor, in his letter to the King of England, stated distinctly that the British commerce must be strictly limited to the port of Canton. Capt. Horsburg, in his report to the foreign office, as to the harbours on the coast, stated, that "the Chusan group presents safe anchoring ground in several places, exclusive of the safe harbour fronting the city of Chusan, with the river of Ningpo a few leagues to the westward."

SHANG-HAE.

The Yangtze-king, or great river of China, has its spacious estuary, divided in two broad channels, by the island of Tsungning. The Sian-hae channel forms the southern mouth of the great river, and the city of Shanghai is on the West bank of the Woo-sung river, near its mouth. It is situated in lat. 31° 10' N. long 121° E., and is distant more than 25 miles E. in a straight line from the Grand Canal, about 18 miles N. E. of Song Kiaug, and about — miles from Nanking by the river navigation. This city is in the fertile province of Kiangsun. A recent letter from China thus describes the importance of this, the most northerly of the newly opened ports of China:—"It is the most important commercial mart next to Canton. Besides its external commerce, including the Japan trade, it has the largest coasting traffic of any port, and more tonnage enters its river than that of Canton. The city is nearly as large as Canton. Its imports are English manufactures, especially woollens, silks, sugar, &c. According to one of the accounts of Lord Macartney's embassy, it would appear to have once been a place of considerable manufactures; for even at that time, it is stated, 'that this town and the village dependent on it, use more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth.' As more recent accounts are silent on the head, we presume the cotton manufacture of Shanghai has almost wholly disappeared. On the adjoining seacoast are the salt pits which supply nearly the whole empire. Song Kiaug (48 miles off) formerly carried on a very extensive trade in cotton cloth, and had four cities under its jurisdiction. Shanghai was visited by Mr. Gutzlaff in 1831, and is described by him as the most considerable trading place on the coast. It is in fact, the nearest port to Soochow, famous as the seat of the manufacture of both silk fabrics and Japanese goods. It is not more than 120 miles distant in a straight line, from Hangchow, the city where the grand canal has its terminus, and which is also the great depot for silk and silk weaving. This city, it will be recollected, was taken by our naval force on the 19th of June last, and its capture, followed by the advance of the forces to Nankin, doubtless contributed in no small degree to procure the negotiation which resulted in the treaty which opened Shanghai and the other ports named to our commerce. With respect to the two most northerly of the five ports, Davis, in his "Chinese," says, it seems to have been long ascertained, that the entrance of the river of Shanghai, in Keangsun province, is 31° 10', is available to the small vessels; and it can scarcely be doubted that the Foo-chow-fou, in Poken, and the above mentioned port of Shanghai, would be by far the most eligible points for the establishment of the British trade, in regard to both imports and exports. When we add that Kiangsun ranks as the second province of the empire, that it is the

first in point of fertility and natural riches, its wealth being such that it pays an annual tax to the Emperory of 32 millions of taels;—and that the whole country is intersected by lakes, rivers, and canals, and is celebrated both for its trade and manufactures; it will be seen that the privileges of a good open port in this province are not easily overrated.

HONG-KONG.

The Portuguese town of Macao, fast falling into decay, has received its final blow in the British settlement of Hong-Kong. This new seat of our eastern commerce is thus favourably described by Dr. M'Pherson:—"Hong-Kong forms the most northerly of the group of islands, at the mouth of the estuary that leads to Canton. It is in lat. 22° 17' N., and long 114° 12' E. It is distant from Macao forty miles, and from Canton about a hundred. The island is about eight miles in length, and two and a half in its greatest breadth. The strait which separates it from the main land is, in some places, barely a mile in breadth, while at others it is five and six miles broad. The bay of Hong Kong cannot probably be surpassed by any in the world, not only by reason of the infinite number of ships which it can accommodate, but also of its safe anchorage from typhoons, compared with any other harbour in China, and the depth of water close to the land, which along the greater part of the bay is sufficient for a seventy-four on foot at a distance of a cable's length from shore. From this circumstance alone, the island must prove a possession of enormous value as a commercial acquisition. Magnificent granite quarries are found all over the island, so that warehouses on any scale can be built close to the water's edge, and wharfs with ease thrown out, which will enable ships to approach for the purpose of loading and unloading. There is at all seasons an abundant supply of fresh water procurable on the island. In other respects, this new colony possesses as but few advantages. Its northern side is formed by a connected ridge of mountains, the highest of which is about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Except in a few spots, these mountains are barren and uncultivated, formed by black projecting masses of granite, the intervals giving shelter to herbage and brush-wood. There are no trees of any size; and unlike the generality of mountainous districts, it possesses but a few valleys, and these not of any extent. The mountains, for the most part, fall perpendicularly into the sea, thus leaving but little space for building at the base. The interior and south side is chiefly formed by level and undulating land, and appears to be far better adapted for private residence, than on the north side. Here, too, there are some very fine bays, the chief of which are Ty-tan and Chuck-pie-wan. At the former place a military post has been established. The latter place, which is removed about five miles from Ty-tan, forms a very convenient and well-sheltered site for building dockyards, &c. Partridge, quail, and snipe, have been found on the island; and in the jungle, pheasants and deer have been seen. The population, on our first taking possession, was barely 1000, but it is now daily increasing, and numbers upwards of 10,000. Opposite to the north eastern extremity of Hong Kong, and across the bay, is the town of Cayloon, a small fortified Chinese position, from which the best defensive supplies in abundance. A peninsula of considerable size, with only a few Chinese upon it, extends from the town of Cayloon in a south easterly direction. This mostly consists of rich and level ground, and would prove of inestimable value to us were it to become an appendage to our present possessions. The appearance of Hong Kong is anything but prepossessing; and to those who have hitherto resided upon it the climate has proved far from salubrious. There is a good deer park situated on the face of the hill, the ground on which, after a heavy fall of rain, becomes elastic and boggy. On the Cayloon side of the bay, the atmosphere is, at all times more pure, and the changes of temperature less sudden; indeed, altogether, it appears a far more likely and preferable spot to form a settlement, than on the Hong-Kong side.

Philadelphia.—The number of new buildings erected in Philadelphia during the year commencing the 21st of February, and closing December first, was 275. This does not include the number erected in the suburbs, which probably exceeds five hundred. Among the 178,049,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 67,000,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community without contributing to its resources. In Denmark the proportion is 5 per cent. in England 10 per cent. in Holland 14 per cent.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstance. What so full is it that the more of which it is, the fuller is the box gets. The snuff of a candle.

See that the words are engraved on the 500 times, containing none is genuine, (containing four of size, 21s. per bottle,

KALYDOR,

Creole, is now price and efficient, and is preserved in thoroughly refined, ten sticks, in defects, in healing being the most rough and smooth, in delicate and fine, and delicate and fairness.

ODONTO,

TIFRICE, Oriental Herbs of the medicinal Tarter and preserves the Enamels in their sockets, removing an Anti-Scorbutic from the Gums, and three of a healthy state from the mouth, and taking medicine to suppress the brain.

LAND'S "Articles," in red, on the Viscerous.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS

CANADA

Papers from Canada by yesterday's mail, bear the very gratifying intelligence, that the health of His Excellency the Governor General had much improved since last accounts.

The Times and Commercial Advertiser, says:—We have the best authority for stating that Sir Charles Bagot is daily gaining strength, and slowly casting aside the influence of a disease generated, we doubt not by the unwholesome atmosphere of Kingston.

Our fervent hope is, that he may rally vigor sufficient to enable him to leave a locality singularly unsuited to a constitution, unfitted to withstand the malaria of neighbouring swamps and unwholesome wilds.

Kingston is situated too close to the wilderness, and the residents thereof are required to withstand the noxious vapours generated by marshes almost as fatal to the English constitution, as the Pantine marshes of the Roman States.

The town is built upon a rock, which however substantial as a foundation serves to prove the sterility of the soil—and so unassisted is this vicinity to agricultural labors that we state as a fact—that vegetables have been furnished by the Montreal gardeners for the supply of the Governor's table.

The Times recommends a visit by His Excellency to the Parishes of Lower Canada for the benefit of his health.

The winter thus far is one of the coldest we have experienced for several years. Since the snow fall, there has not been one day without severe frost.—Times.

The population of Upper Canada, or as it is now called Canada West, amounted in 1841 to 452,912 souls.

NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA.—The Kingston Statesmen and the Whig published at the same place enumerate fifteen newspapers published in Canada, fifteen of which are printed in Lower Canada. The list, however, is incomplete. We know of three or four papers now printed at Quebec, which are omitted. The supposed Editors are:—English 18, Irish 9, Scotch 9, British Canadian 8, French Canadian 3, and American 3. Total, 42.

Taking the list as it is, it shows some progress. Eighty years ago, there was only one paper published in the present provinces of British North America, fifty years ago, there were only three in the Province of Quebec, all in Lower Canada. Upper Canada since that time has reached the number of forty.—Quebec Gazette.

In Nova Scotia there are printed at this time sixteen papers—three of which are issued weekly. In 1828 there were but six.—Newspaper.

The Halifax Times of the 31 instant, says:—By the packet Sandwich, arrived yesterday in four days from Newfoundland, papers have been received to the 25th ult. They contain accounts of the progress of the elections, which were still going on at the latest dates. In addition to an article which we have inserted from the Public Ledger on this subject, we give the following items of news from that paper of the 27th December:—

Election Affairs.—Since our last we have the high gratification to be enabled to report the return of our excellent Conservative friends, Messrs. Ridley and Mung, for the district of Conception Bay; and with them was associated Messrs. Pendergast and Hanrahan—the former, so far as we are advised, a Conservative Roman Catholic, and the latter still under the temporal yoke of the Priests;—so far, then, we are still going ahead;—and without, therefore, the return of our most particular friend and most intimate companion (who closer to us than a brother) for the district of Burin—sending over even the doubtful characters to the radical side—we have a clear majority of three; that is, so far as the returns have been already made, we have a decided Conservative majority in furtherance of moderate views and sound principles, and the gradual improvement of all the substantial interests of the colony.—Public Ledger.

It is, we understand, the intention of Mr. Bryan Robinson, one of the principal Barristers in our Courts of Law, to prefer charges, in the proper quarter, against the Hon. the Chief Justice Bourne. We shall see the result.—Ibid.

UNITED STATES

An old subscriber, a farmer in Illinois, lately wrote to have his paper discontinued.—He had read it, he said, with pleasure, for years, and it was with the utmost reluctance that he should now cease to peruse it, but he was dependent upon the produce of his farm for subsistence, and what else could he do, but to lop off all his luxuries in view of the following prices, which he subjoined as the current rates at the place of his residence.

Wheat bush, 25 cts. Beef per lb. 2 cts
Corn " 56 " Pork " 1 "
Oats " 5 " hog per lb. 8 "
Potatoes " 5 " Butter 6 "
Ponies per doz. 50 " Steers, each \$3.50
Eggs " 34 "

—New York Commercial Advertiser.
The Manager of the Vicksburg Theatre has adopted a new expedient. He admits ladies gratis—in hopes they will attract the gentlemen. It is said that they draw like sticking plasters.

A Healthy Town.—Dana, a small town in the west part of Worcester county, containing six hundred and ninety inhabitants by the last census, is so healthy a place that for years there have not been deaths there to the amount of one per cent a year. There were living there, at the commencement of the present year, one person 77 years old.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Charlotte-County Agricultural Society held its Annual Meeting at the Town Hall on Tuesday last the 19th inst., Dr. Frye, President in the Chair. The annual Report (which we give below) and the report of the Committee on Accounts, having been read and the usual routine business gone through with, the President left the chair, and the Hon. Col. Wyr was requested to take the same, when the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

Dr. S. Frye, President.
Hons. H. Hatch, and Thos. Wyr, Vice Presidents.
W. Hatch, Esq., Treasurer.
Mr. D. D. Morrison, Secretary.

Committee.—Messrs. C. Campbell, Jos. Walton, John Luchary, John M'Curdy, Thomas Sims, Henry O'Neil, C. R. Hatheway, Thomas Turner, and Samuel Getty.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTE-COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Gratitude for benefits received, becomes rational feelings; and the blessings bestowed on the labors of the farmer by the beneficence of Divine Providence the past season, call for devout acknowledgments and cannot fail to impart a lasting impression of the goodness of God and the dependence of man.

And the gloom arising from great depression of Trade and Commerce, and the consequent stagnation in almost every subordinate branch of business or industry, the cultivation of the soil alone seemed to offer an asylum for those who could no longer pursue their usual occupations. All classes of men became sensible of the importance of agriculture, and the stimulus thereby given to its interests was manifested not only in extension of operations, but in a spirit of inquiry and enterprise, which has apparently laid a foundation for rapid and lasting improvement.

By the Board, instead of improved bands. The Board has great pleasure in being enabled to report that the supply of grass seeds imported from the State of Maine, arrived in good order and proved excellent in quality; and that the stock of seed wheat and oats which remained over was all disposed of, as well as the iron Ploughs manufactured in this Town, which have been so much approved of that a further supply has been suggested for consideration. A new importation of Plough metals will be indispensable to meet the increasing wants of the County.

Col. Marks of St. Stephen having determined to dispose of his imported Durham Bull, tendered the refusal of him to the Society, which induced the Board on mature consideration to secure the only animal of that breed now in the County by purchase, but unfortunately it will be attended with an additional expense for keeping. It is hoped however that the improvement in the breed of cattle will be more than an equivalent for the outlay.

The bounty on Lime has induced numbers to try it as a manure, and wherever it has been applied on land sufficiently drained the benefit has been obvious, and in several instances the yield of crop, particularly of wheat has been extraordinary; and the Board feel warranted in remarking that in the immediate vicinity of the Town one acre thus treated produced fifty bushels of good wheat weighing 59 lb per bushel; a yield it is presumed seldom exceeded in any country.—The utmost care and judgment however must be exercised in the application of this expensive article as a manure, and it must never be lost sight of, that thorough draining is indispensable.

The success which has attended the incipient attempts of several individuals to cultivate Turpines on a small scale, will doubtless lead to important results, and ere long radically change the present expensive and ruinous mode of feeding stock so exclusively on hay. This decided impulse given towards the general cultivation of the Turpin crop, must in common fairness be attributed to the extensive and judicious experiments instituted by Mr. Bolton of this town, whose noble example is deserving of high praise.

The premiums offered by the Society for the best crops of grain and roots were awarded by the several committees appointed for that purpose, and it is believed satisfactorily to the competitors—the great number of whom establish the increasing spirit of enterprise now influencing the cultivators of the soil throughout the County.

A small sum has been expended for the improvement of the breed of Swine, and it is hoped the experiment will be useful. The Board was induced during seed time to depart from its usual course in order to supply seed to new settlers and others who could not furnish themselves on the promise of future payment, some of whom are residents of the County of York and it has reason to believe that the measure adopted has been beneficial to the parties and creditable to the Society.

It will be seen from the Treasurers accounts that the funds of the Society after meeting current demands have not been in a condition to admit of the importation of live stock as contemplated, in consequence of not having, as yet, realized the amount of the Legislative grant, but should the Provincial bounty be continued as heretofore it is recommended that every exertion should be made to carry into effect that important measure.

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The newly elected members also addressed the electors briefly, but to the purpose, and the unsuccessful Candidates with the greatest good feeling, acquiesced in the choice that had been made, while they tendered their thanks for the liberal support which they had received,—a support quite equal to their expectations, considering the late hour at which they appeared in the field as Candidates.

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We believe all the candidates joined in approving of the independent and impartial conduct of the Sheriff, and the general good behaviour of the freeholders and all who attended the election. Indeed we think the conduct of all parties has been deserving of no ordinary praise, and we congratulate the County upon the excellent example which they have set, and which we hope will be followed in all time to come.

We understand that not a solitary instance of inebriety or quarrel, took place during the whole contest.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Charlotte-County Agricultural Society held its Annual Meeting at the Town Hall on Tuesday last the 19th inst., Dr. Frye, President in the Chair. The annual Report (which we give below) and the report of the Committee on Accounts, having been read and the usual routine business gone through with, the President left the chair, and the Hon. Col. Wyr was requested to take the same, when the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

Dr. S. Frye, President.
Hons. H. Hatch, and Thos. Wyr, Vice Presidents.
W. Hatch, Esq., Treasurer.
Mr. D. D. Morrison, Secretary.

Committee.—Messrs. C. Campbell, Jos. Walton, John Luchary, John M'Curdy, Thomas Sims, Henry O'Neil, C. R. Hatheway, Thomas Turner, and Samuel Getty.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTE-COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Gratitude for benefits received, becomes rational feelings; and the blessings bestowed on the labors of the farmer by the beneficence of Divine Providence the past season, call for devout acknowledgments and cannot fail to impart a lasting impression of the goodness of God and the dependence of man.

And the gloom arising from great depression of Trade and Commerce, and the consequent stagnation in almost every subordinate branch of business or industry, the cultivation of the soil alone seemed to offer an asylum for those who could no longer pursue their usual occupations. All classes of men became sensible of the importance of agriculture, and the stimulus thereby given to its interests was manifested not only in extension of operations, but in a spirit of inquiry and enterprise, which has apparently laid a foundation for rapid and lasting improvement.

By the Board, instead of improved bands. The Board has great pleasure in being enabled to report that the supply of grass seeds imported from the State of Maine, arrived in good order and proved excellent in quality; and that the stock of seed wheat and oats which remained over was all disposed of, as well as the iron Ploughs manufactured in this Town, which have been so much approved of that a further supply has been suggested for consideration. A new importation of Plough metals will be indispensable to meet the increasing wants of the County.

Col. Marks of St. Stephen having determined to dispose of his imported Durham Bull, tendered the refusal of him to the Society, which induced the Board on mature consideration to secure the only animal of that breed now in the County by purchase, but unfortunately it will be attended with an additional expense for keeping. It is hoped however that the improvement in the breed of cattle will be more than an equivalent for the outlay.

The bounty on Lime has induced numbers to try it as a manure, and wherever it has been applied on land sufficiently drained the benefit has been obvious, and in several instances the yield of crop, particularly of wheat has been extraordinary; and the Board feel warranted in remarking that in the immediate vicinity of the Town one acre thus treated produced fifty bushels of good wheat weighing 59 lb per bushel; a yield it is presumed seldom exceeded in any country.—The utmost care and judgment however must be exercised in the application of this expensive article as a manure, and it must never be lost sight of, that thorough draining is indispensable.

The success which has attended the incipient attempts of several individuals to cultivate Turpines on a small scale, will doubtless lead to important results, and ere long radically change the present expensive and ruinous mode of feeding stock so exclusively on hay. This decided impulse given towards the general cultivation of the Turpin crop, must in common fairness be attributed to the extensive and judicious experiments instituted by Mr. Bolton of this town, whose noble example is deserving of high praise.

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AGRICULTURE DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY IN OCTOBER

At a proposition to have a discourse on agriculture delivered at the meeting of the Society in October, at the exhibition of the Society for premium having been sustained by the Board, James Brown Esq. was prevailed upon to prepare one accordingly, and it is pleasing to observe that the experiment excited much interest, and that the address of Mr. Brown was highly appreciated by a numerous and respectable audience, and it is hoped that he or some other competent person will be induced to continue a course of similar instruction, which cannot but have a tendency to extend emulation and advance improvement in agriculture.

The President and Directors in conclusion cannot refrain from felicitating the Society on the favorable influence of its operations thus far; and venture to predict, from the rapid strides which Agricultural Science is now making in the world, together with the spirit that is perceptible among our farmers, that in a very few years, the occupation of the agriculturist will become more respected and profitable, and that the results of his various enterprises will remove every doubt or evil against the capability of our soil or climate, and prove that the only obstacle to successful cultivation or farming is want of industry and science.

S. Frye, President.
D. D. Morrison, Secretary.

At six o'clock a numerous and respectable Company sat down to an excellent Dinner prepared at Driscoll's Hotel. Dr. Frye presided, ably assisted by the Hon. H. Hatch, and the Hon. Thos. Wyr, as Vice Presidents. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, which we regret want of room prevents us from giving, songs, sentiments and speeches followed in rapid succession. The toasts were superior, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed; the only thing to be regretted was, that the state of roads was such, as to prevent a number of friends from the Country being present, particularly Joseph Walton and James Brown, Esqs. who have scarcely been absent on any former occasion, for twenty three years. The whole party left the room at an early hour, apparently much pleased with their entertainment.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has addressed a Circular, to the High Sheriff, to call meetings in this County, of the Merchants and principal inhabitants to express their opinions, upon the important subject of regulating the duties now imposed upon the Commerce. The following are the questions:—

Question 1st whether the exception of the duties on spirits and some other special articles would not be advisable for the purpose of raising a revenue, to impose a moderate ad valorem duty, on all articles of import including corn and other bread-stuffs.

Question 2d whether a moderate export duty on Timber &c. would not be advantageously substituted for the Licence duties now imposed on the cutting of Timber in the Forests.

Question 3. whether the warehousing system would not be preferable to the present mode of taking Bonds, the duties being paid on taking goods out for consumption?

In addition to the answers to the above questions His Excellency wishes to obtain any general observations which may be of importance in regard to the effects of the British and American Tariffs on the trade of the Province.

Meeting of the Provincial Legislature.—It will be seen by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation, which we insert in another column, that the Provincial Legislature is to meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday the 31st January.

In reply to some unhandsome remarks in the Chronicle of Friday last, we have only to observe that the short article copied by us was "marked" as credited to that paper, and over looked in correcting the proof in the hurry and bustle of the election. We can assure the Editor, that were we to make a practice of "copying his editorials," generally, our Subscribers would be very likely, "to drop the Standard"—but whether they would consent to take the "Chronicle" in its place, is very questionable.

THE AMBASSADOR OF JANUARY is received, and is as usual interesting. This interesting periodical has just commenced its third volume, now is the time to subscribe.—Price \$s. 3d. free of postage.

The Report and proceedings of the St. Andrews local committee of the Church Society, will be inserted in our next.

NOTICE.—Those of our Subscribers indebted to us will please pay the person who will call upon them; we have engagements to meet for paper &c. immediately. We trust that they will see the propriety of paying promptly. To those persons, who have paid us regularly, we return our thanks.

Remarkable Egg.—A correspondent at Weymouth informs us that a hen belonging to Mr. Cereno Jones of that place, some time last month produced an egg, having upon it an inscription resembling the dial plate of a time piece, with all the numbers in letters—some of them rather indistinct—x. and xi. perfectly legible, the egg was flat on the side containing the letters, and within the letters was raised a little—was of an oval shape. The egg unfortunately got broke. Our correspondent thinks there was something remarkable in it—so do we—something certainly going to happen. A gentleman now in town who saw the egg, confirms the above statement, and speaks of it as a curious phenomenon.—Yarmouth Herald.

PROVINCIAL

From the Royal Gazette.
By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACBRYAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province has been summoned to meet at Fredericton on Saturday the fourteenth day of this instant January, I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Tuesday the thirty first day of this instant January, then to meet at Fredericton for dispatches of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, and in the sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

Crown Land Office, Jan. 2, 1843.
ALL persons or associated parties who may be desirous of obtaining Crown Land in any of the locations recently Surveyed by Government, or which may hereafter be Surveyed in this Province, will have an opportunity, on the first and third Monday in every month, of purchasing the same at this Office, under the Settlement Regulations lately published in the Royal Gazette.—Sales to commence at noon.

THOS. BAILLIE, S. G.
Downing Street, 23d November, 1842.
SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you for publication in the Colony under your Government, an order made on the 3d instant, by Her Majesty in Council, authorising British Possessions abroad from the Portuguese Dominions, and to export Goods from such Possessions to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY,
Lieutenant Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

THE ELECTIONS.
York County.—The poll finally closed at Fredericton on Tuesday last, when it stood as follows:—Mr. Allen, 744; Mr. Taylor, 739; Mr. Wilton, 662; Mr. Fisher, 536; Mr. Piccard, 469; Mr. Botsford, 453; Mr. Munchin, 416; Mr. Coy, 274.—The four first named were accordingly returned as Members. We understand that in consequence of the retirement that prevailed, and the threatening appearance of a great number of men, who were armed with clubs, and took possession of the passage leading to the poll on the last day of the election, the military had to be called out, and it was not until they charged upon the mob with fixed bayonets, that access could be had to the poll. Several individuals, we understand, were severely beaten.

Kent.—The election in this County terminated on the morning of Wednesday the 28th ult.—the seventh polling day—when Mr. M'Laughlin gave up the contest, and John Weldon and David Wark, Esquires, were declared duly elected.—State of the Poll at close:—Mr. Weldon, 427; Mr. Wark, 35; Mr. M'Laughlin, 139.

Carleton County.—The election for this County commenced on Tuesday the 27th ult. when J. M. Connell, and B. C. Beardsley, Esquires, (the former Representatives,) and Charles Perley, and Richard English, Esquires, were proposed as Candidates. On the second day of polling, Captain Elisha Cunliffe, who acted for Mr. English, withdrew from the contest. State of the poll at its adjournment on the third day.—Perley, 258; Connell, 237; Beardsley, 194.

Queen's County election commenced on Tuesday the 3d instant. Hugh Johnston and Thomas Gilbert, Esquires, the former Representatives of the County, and John Earl, Esquire, came forward as candidates. At the close of the first day's polling, the numbers were as follow:—Earl, 28; Johnston, 23; Gilbert, 19.

King's County.—State of the poll at its adjournment last evening at Kingston.—Earl, 678; Freeze, 632; Vail, 545; McLeod, 414.—Mr. Poywell had resigned. The election will terminate at Kingston this afternoon.

Miramichi, Jan. 3.
Our Election.—We mentioned in our last, that there was much excitement on the first day of the election, but were in hopes it would diminish, and that after the ebullition of popular feeling manifested in Chatham on that night, things would be more calm. In this, we lament to remark, we have been disappointed. Each day the feeling grew stronger, and on Saturday evening it burst forth in open violence. The houses and stores of a number of parties were assaulted—the windows smashed, doors broken in, and otherwise injured. This is a state of affairs much to be deprecated. We have long urged the propriety of strengthening the Civil power with a Military or some other force, but all attempts to accomplish this, has proved futile. No person, we are glad to be enabled to state, has received bodily injury, and we trust exertions will be used to prevent such an occurrence.—Gleaner.

STATE OF THE POLL.
5th day:—Rankin, 609,
Williston, 555,
Street, 468.

The New Brunswicker says, "We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated
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At St. St. traced all numbers. No Ar. Jan. 12, 1843.

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