

## POETRY.

## WHERE IS THE LAND THE SPIRIT LOVES?

Where is the land the spirit loves?  
Where finds the best its choicest treasure?  
Where, in a new existence, proves  
Unbroken rest, unending pleasure?  
Where shall the instincts of the mind,  
Those voiceless promptings, point for rest?  
Or man another Eden find,  
The brightest, fairest, best and best?

Beneath the tropic's fervid sway,  
Where earth in rich abundance pours  
Her glowing fruits—where smiles the day  
On golden sands and glittering shores?  
Or yonder, where the glorious lays  
Of ancient bards the theme unfold?  
The classic lore of other days,  
The deathless memories of old?

Or far, by Jordan's sainted shore,  
Or Shiloh's brook, or Salem's towers,  
Where Israel's chosen race once more  
Shall pass the consecrated hours?  
Alas! the sunniest lands are still  
With blood in ruthless passion shed,  
And richest ore has been gained  
Where slaves have toil'd and groan'd and bled.

And vainly might the poet mourn,  
The mould'ring wrecks of elder time,  
The spears and hand-bills, feathers and tins,  
Those trophies of a worlded crime;  
And Jordan's stream but sadly flows  
Where Zion's songs no more are sung,  
And Israel, in his wanderings, knows  
The harp is on the willows hung.

But yet a land the spirit loves  
Exists in its immortal bloom,  
Where life exults and pleasure moves,  
A part from time, and past the tomb.

I, hush and seen, nor ear discern'd,  
Glad cannot crush, nor time destroy,  
And earthly sense hath never learn'd  
Its deep and mystic thrills of joy;  
And poetry can we picture here,  
By all as yet to mortals given,  
The glories of that distant sphere,  
Our bright home—our native heaven.

The following *Jeu d'esprit* contains much good sense. Note also the style which its author has chosen to adopt, his subject will be found interesting.

**MAXIMS TO MARRY BY.**  
Addressed to the noble gentleman,  
To be, it is, nothing.  
To be, it is, nothing.

I never knew a good fellow, in all my life,  
That was not, some way or other, the duped  
of woman. One man is an ass unconsciously,  
another, with his eyes open; but all that are  
good for any thing are duped and bridled  
in some way, and at some time or other.

If a good fellow drinks, your best perhaps  
won't drink very much now—but, if he does  
drink, ten to one, it is because he is 'out of  
amorous with some woman. If he writes, what  
can he be about, but woman? If he games  
why is it, but to get money to lavish upon  
her? For all this courage, ardour, wit, vanity,  
good temper, and all other good qualities that  
he possesses, woman keeps an open market,  
and she will have them all. Why, then, after  
all we have heard about women—which we  
all of us do—and heard that they are no  
more to be trusted than fresh-caught monkeys—  
which the best of us are very likely to do  
after all, what does it come to but this—that  
they are the devil's plagues of our lives—and  
we must have them?

For, if you are a five-and-twenty, or there-  
abouts, and good for any thing, you'll cer-  
tainly become attached to some woman; and  
you'll find, in right, so take warning in time.  
And, for the attachment, never flatter your-  
selves that you are certain to get a third of  
any woman with whom you constantly associ-  
ate. Depend upon it, you are a great deal  
more likely to become very inextricably fond  
of her. Kick it all out of doors, the stale  
trash, that men are naturally 'indifferent'  
to their wives. How the deuce should a fine  
woman be the worse for being one's wife?  
—And are there not five hundred good reasons  
to every body but a puppy, why she must be  
the better? Then, as you must all of you be  
married, suffer in respectable company.

**MARRY!** Boys—it's a danger, but, though  
it is a danger, it is the best. It is a danger!  
I always feel thankful when a man is hanged  
for killing his wife, because I should not  
choose to kill a wife of my own—and yet the  
crying of the "dying speech" for the bar-  
barous and inhuman murder! &c. &c. is a  
sort of warning to her—as one rat losing his  
tail in the rat-trap, frightens the whole gang  
full of danger. But, though marriage is a  
danger, nevertheless, hazard it. Between  
evils, boys—you know the proverb—choose  
the least. Marry, I say, all and each of you.  
—Take wives; and take them in good time,  
for your names may be long in the land.  
And then, seeing that you would, one and all  
of you, have wives—comes the question,

how you should go about to get them?  
Then, in the first place, I shall assume, that  
he who reads this paper, and marries, marries  
for a wife. Because, if he wants a "fortune"  
to boot, or an "office," or to be allied to a  
"respectable family," he had better apply to  
an attorney at once. Don't make these things,  
indispensable, any of you, if you can help it.  
For the fortune, a hundred to one, when you  
get it, if it does not over-ride you with "set-  
tlements," and "trusts," and whole oceans  
of that sort of impudence, which every pro-  
per man should keep clear of. No woman  
ought to be able to hold property independent  
of her husband. And if that is not the law,  
all I can say is, that it ought to be so. Then,  
for the "office"—it's very well to have an  
office, where you can get one—but it must be  
the very devil to have the donor's property, all  
your life afterwards, reminding you how you  
came by it. And, for the "respectable fam-  
ily," why, shut the book this minute, and  
don't have the impudence to read another line  
that I write, if you would quit a brother-  
in-law that was "an eternal office-holder, or  
office distributor," with one impetus, from  
Georgia to Maine, just as soon as a kinsman  
that was a clerk in a lottery-office, provided  
he deserved it, or you took it into your head  
that it was convenient to do it! Besides, a  
nice woman is worth all the money in the  
bank. What would you do with it, after you  
had it, but give it all for one? Please your  
taste, my children; and so that you get an  
honest woman, and a pleasing one, take no  
care for the remainder. And then, to guide  
your choice, take the following maxims, those  
who have brains will perceive their value at  
a glance; and such as are thick-headed, can  
read them three or four times over. And let  
such not be too hastily disheartened; for it is  
the part of wit to bear with dullness; and  
one comfort is, that if you have at last beaten  
any thing into a skull of density, stupidity  
itself can hardly ever get it out again. "We  
write on brass," as somebody or other ob-  
serves, and somewhere, "less easily than in  
water; but the impression, once made, en-  
dures forever."

**MAXIM I.**  
Now, in making marriage, as in making  
love—and indeed in making most other things  
—the beginning is, that is the difficulty.  
But the French proverb about beginnings—  
"C'est le premier pas qui coûte," goes more  
literally to the arrangement of marriage; as  
our English well illustrates the condition of  
love. "The first step over, the rest is easy."  
Because, in the marrying affair, it is, particu-  
larly, the "first step" that "costs"—as 20  
your god you will find, if that step happens to  
go the wrong way. And most men, when they  
go about the business of wedlock, owing to  
some strange delusion, begin the affair at  
the wrong end. They take a fancy to the  
white arms—(sometimes only to the kid  
gloves)—or to the neat angles of a peculiar  
school-girl, and conclude, from these premises  
that she is just the woman of the world to  
sow a house full of servants, and to bring up  
a dozen children! This is a convenient de-  
duction, but not always a safe one. Pleasant,  
like Dr. Maculoch's deductions in his *Political  
Economy*, but generally wrong. "Let not  
the creaking of shoes, nor the rustling of  
silk, betray the poor heart," as Shakespeare  
says, &c. &c. "to woman?" Implying there-  
by, that red rashes and face-flourishes are but  
as things transitory; and that she who puts  
ornaments of gold and silver upon her own  
head, may be a "crown" to her husband?—  
and yet, exactly such a "crown" as king Solo-  
mon against a virtuous woman should be. He  
that has ears to hear, (while he has nothing  
worse than ears) let him hear. A word to  
the wise should be enough. There are some  
particular qualities now and then, very likely  
to lead a gentleman, on the sudden, to make  
a lady his wife; and, after she has become so,  
very likely again to make him wish that they  
had made her any body else's.

**AGRICULTURE.**  
While all will admit the pursuit of Agricul-  
ture to be one of the noblest of human em-  
ployments, there are many Countries in which  
practically, it is not so regarded;—other call-  
ings are esteemed more honorable—a profes-  
sion involving less labourious duties is thought  
more respectable. The Farmer's is unques-  
tionably the most useful occupation, and natu-  
rally superior to all others, his labours are  
nationally important and yet he is expected to  
be content with an inferior social position.

A London Periodical in recently alluding  
to the present and prospective agricultural in-  
terests of Britain very justly boasts of her  
"Yeomanry"—that as regards physical devel-  
opment they are as fine a race of men as the  
world can exhibit. The British Ameri-  
can, we believe, to be no way inferior except  
it may be that in the performance of manual  
labour he should yield the merit for a greater  
degree of diligence, a more patient endurance  
of the fatigue incidental to the life of a hus-  
bandman—while, in mental qualifications he  
may perhaps take precedence of his fellow  
subjects in the fatherland—with the former  
ness of circumstance does not produce an idleness  
of mind, he thinks, and so far as his op-

portunities permit, resolves and acts correctly.  
To the English farmer now that protection is  
withdrawn, and he is left to compete with  
foreign and more productive countries, an ap-  
pel is being made to his best energies—and  
in a shorter which so deeply involves the pecu-  
liar interests of a great class, who will not  
hope that it may prove successful.

**MEXICO.**  
THE HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS.  
Montezuma II. ascended the Mexican  
throne, A. D. 1502, at the age of twenty-  
three, before Mexico had been discovered by  
Europeans. He died 30th June, 1520, in the  
forty-second year of his age, of wounds in-  
flicted by the Spanish discoverers whom he  
invited to his royal palace. Historians agree  
in admiring his character.

On ascending the throne, not content with  
the spacious residence of his father, he erected  
another, much more magnificent, fronting  
on the plaza mayor of the present city of  
Mexico. So vast was this great structure,  
that, as one of the historians informs us, the  
space covered by its terraced roof might have  
served ample room for thirty knights to run  
their courses in a regular tourney. His fa-  
ther's palace, although not so high, was so  
extensive that the visitors were too much fa-  
tigated in wandering through the apartments,  
ever to see the whole of it. The palace was  
built of red stone, ornamented with marble,  
the arms of the Montezuma family (an eagle  
bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured  
over the main entrance. Crystal fountains,  
fed by great reservoirs on the neighbouring  
hills, played in the vast halls and gardens,  
and supplied water to hundreds of marble  
baths in the interior of the palace. Crowds  
of nobles and tributary chieftains were con-  
tinually sauntering through the halls, or loiter-  
ing away their hours in attendance on the  
court. Rich carvings in wood adorned the  
ceilings, beautiful mats of palm leaf covered  
the floors. The walls were hung with cotton,  
richly stained, the skins of wild animals, of  
gorgeous draperies of feather-work, wrought  
imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in  
glowing radiance of colors. Clouds of incense  
from golden censers diffused intoxicat-  
ing odors through splendid apartments occu-  
pied by the wives and slaves of Montezuma.

He encouraged science and learning, and  
public schools were established throughout  
the greater part of his empire. The city of  
Mexico in that day numbered twice as many  
inhabitants as at present, and one thousand  
men were daily employed in watering and  
sweeping its streets, keeping them so clean  
that a man could traverse the whole city with  
as little danger of soiling his feet as his  
hands. A careful police guarded the city—  
Extensive arsenals, granaries, warehouses,  
an aviary for the most beautiful birds, mena-  
geries, houses for reptiles and serpents, a col-  
lection of human monsters, fish ponds built of  
marble, and museums and public libraries, all  
on the most extensive scale, added their at-  
tractions to the great city of Aztecs. Gorge-  
ous temples—in which human victims were  
sacrificed, and blood bled in bread, or their  
bodies dressed for food to be devoured by the  
people at religious festivals—reared their pyra-  
midal altars far above the highest edifices.  
Thousands of their brother men were thus  
sacrificed annually. The temple of Mexitli,  
their war god, was so constructed that its  
great alarm gong, sounding to battle, raised  
the valley for three leagues around, and cal-  
led three hundred thousand armed Aztecs to  
the immediate relief of their monarch. So  
vast was the collection of birds of prey, in a  
building devoted to them, that 500 turkeys,  
the choicest meat in Mexico, were allowed  
for their daily consumption. Such were the  
"Halls of the Montezumas." The summer  
residence of the monarch, on the hill of Chapo-  
tepec, overlooking the city, was surround-  
ed by gardens of several miles in extent, and  
there were preserved until the middle of the  
last century, two statues of the Emperor and  
his father. The great cypress trees, under  
which the Aztec sovereign and his associates  
once held their moonlight revels, still shade  
the royal gardens. Some of them, fifty feet  
in circumference, and several thousand years  
old, but as yet as green as in the days of  
Montezuma, whose ashes, or those of his an-  
cestors, under sacred in the eyes of the na-  
tive Mexicans, the hill of Chapotepec. Natu-  
ral decay and a waning population now  
mark the seat of the great Montezumas.

**Curious jet tree.**—A highly respectable  
medical gentleman left in our office, last night,  
a metal ring upwards of an inch in diameter,  
which a member of his family had found em-  
bedded in the heart of a potato on the previous  
day while at dinner. How the ring got into  
the tuber, which, unlike the greater proportion  
of this valuable root, was free from taint, or to  
whom it belonged, it is of course impossible  
to say. That one time it may have ornamented  
the person of an African chief and after-  
wards found its way to this country in a cargo  
of guano, we can easily imagine. Other  
theories, equally plausible, may trace its origin  
to a very different source; be what it may,  
the relic, upon which a high value is placed,  
is a curiosity of its kind.—*Glasgow Citizen*

**A BAD WATCH.**—The Duchess of Suther-  
land, who had lately been called to the office  
of Mistress of the Robes to the Queen of  
England, occupied this position some years  
since, and a singular anecdote, not generally  
known, is attached to her leaving it. The  
Queen Victoria possesses in the highest de-  
gree the exquisitely national quality of, exact-  
ness, or rather punctuality, as the English call  
it, and she makes a great point of finding this  
quality in the persons who are about her. All  
the Court were assembled one day to as-  
sist in some official ceremony. The Duchess  
of Sutherland, whose place was near the  
Queen, alone was absent at the time; and her  
absence retarded the departure. A quarter of  
an hour passed, during which, several times,  
some signs of great impatience escaped her  
Majesty. At last, at the moment when the  
Queen, tired of the warfare, was about to en-  
ter her carriage without the first lady of honor,  
the Duchess of Sutherland made her ap-  
pearance out of breath, and stammered, out-  
ragedly some excuse. The Queen contented  
herself with replying to her, "My dear  
Duchess, I think you must have a bad watch,"  
at the same time the Queen, unhooking the  
chain of the magnificent watch which she  
wore herself, pressed it about the neck of lady  
Sutherland. "Though given as a rich present,"  
the lesson made a lively and deep im-  
pression. The proud Duchess turned pale  
and blushed, in turn, and at the same time a  
tear, which she vainly attempted to prevent,  
was seen suspended at the long eyelashes. The  
next morning she sent in her resignation,  
which was not accepted.

**Signor Blitz.**—The Hartford Times tells  
the following good story of the Signor, which  
displays his dexterity and good humor in the  
most enviable light. A clergyman came into the public house  
where he was stopping, and without knowing  
the Signor was present, commenced talking  
pretty severely against the trickery. The  
Signor bore it very good naturedly, and step-  
ping up to the clergyman, expressed his opin-  
ion that such language came with an ill grace  
from one who had 9 pack of cards in his pocket;  
and who had probably come there for the  
great purpose of gambling; this charge was  
received with great surprise by the gentleman  
present; and the person was in a towering  
passion at the insinuation. The Signor re-  
iterated his charge, and agreed to prove it.  
The clergyman defied his examination but in  
and behold!—he pretended to take from the  
parson's bosom, a pack of cards; another pack  
was found in his hat, and a box of dice in his  
coat pocket!—If he had been caught with a  
sheep in his pocket, he could not have been  
more surprised; and joining in the general  
laughter, he evinced a determination to be out  
of the Signor's company as soon as possible.

**AN ANTIPODE FOR THE POTATO DISEASE.**—  
Mr. Jasper W. Rogers, a gentleman residing  
in Dublin, and who has devoted a consider-  
able portion of his time to the study of the  
nature of the potato, and the most effectual  
method of stopping the progress of the dis-  
ease which last year was so destructive to  
this useful and important article of food, and  
which disease has again broken out in many  
parts of the kingdom, has published a letter,  
to the following extracts from which we in-  
vite the earnest attention of our readers:—  
"The diseased potato may be almost en-  
tirely preserved from the effect of decomposi-  
tion, by using pulverised peat or wood char-  
coal; abundantly interspersing it between the  
layers and in the interstices, in pitting or  
storing—the pit or store being, of course, pro-  
perly ventilated.

The action is thus: the charcoal absorbs  
the over-abundant moisture, the attendant of  
the disease, and instantly corrects the putre-  
cent matter which it largely contains; there-  
fore effectually protecting the whole from in-  
fection or contagion, or the evil action of  
heated moisture.  
"As a manure for the potato, the action  
of charcoal when properly applied, is as fol-  
lows:—It absorbs from the seed (which, un-  
der existing circumstances, must be more or  
less diseased, no matter how attended to, or  
where procured in Europe), that over-moisture  
already named; and instantly correcting all  
putrescence, it leaves the soil around un-  
contaminated, to act with purity upon the  
growth, yielding to the plant abundantly that  
of which the disease has robbed it—carbon,  
and thus supplying a nutriment which con-  
stitutional weakness (its real malady) essen-  
tially requires.

It is not right to add, that peat charcoal  
can be had to any extent from the bogs of Ire-  
land, at a cost of no consideration; And that  
its value as a manure generally will be found  
of the highest consideration."

**SIR JAMES KEMPT.**—We believe it has been  
decided that the Colonelcy of the Royals,  
which has become vacant by the decease of  
the late lamented Sir George Murray, is to  
be bestowed upon General the Right Hon.  
Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. who will be  
succeeded in the Queen's Royals by Major-  
General D'Oyly.

**Extraordinary Preference.**—The Rev.  
Joseph Lambert, Curate of Marwick, York-  
shire, has been presented by the Marquis of  
Lonsdale to the valuable vicarage of Sea-  
ham, near Sunderland. The venerable gen-  
tleman who is 54 years of age, read himself  
in on Sunday last, and performed the whole  
duty without apparent fatigue. He has reach-  
ed a patriarchal age on a humble curacy in  
a remote dale, and like Goldsmith's pastor  
"passing rich on forty pounds a year." He  
has since unexpectedly obtained a benefice  
with £800 a year, within vicarage house de-  
lightfully situated, and fit for an episcopal pa-  
lace. The noble patron had no previous ac-  
quaintance with the gentleman whom he has  
selected for this desirable and valuable living.

**A Novel Enterprise.**—We understand that  
an expedition, which promises the most im-  
portant results both to science and commerce,  
is at this moment fitting out for the purpose  
of navigating some of the most important un-  
explored rivers in South America. It is to  
be under the command of Lord Ranelagh.  
Several noblemen and gentlemen have al-  
ready volunteered to accompany his lordship,  
and the enterprising and scientific band, it is  
said, will sail as soon as the necessary ar-  
rangements shall be completed.

**P. E. ISLAND.—Melancholy Accident.**—On  
Thursday evening the 3d inst. eleven labour-  
ing men loading a Brigantine at Orwell, left  
the vessel on a small raft for the purpose of  
going on shore, a distance of about 150 yards;  
after proceeding a short distance the water  
became too deep for poling, and the wind  
blowing rather fresh at the time, causing a  
swell, the parties found themselves drifting  
up the river, and eight out of the eleven  
jumped off the raft to swim on shore, when  
melancholy to relate, three only succeeded in  
reaching the shore, two were picked up, and  
three met a watery grave, namely: Donald  
Campbell of Grand River, aged 20, and Mc-  
Kenzie and McDonald, belonging to the Mur-  
ray Harbour Road. About 2 hours after the  
accident the bodies were found and brought  
on shore. It appears Campbell was an ex-  
pert swimmer, and the two latter getting ex-  
hausted, clung to him, and all went down to-  
gether. This morning the Coroner left town  
for the purpose of holding an inquest.—*P. E.  
Islander, Sep. 4.*

**The Confession.**—A cloud seemed to pass  
suddenly over the fair features of Maria.  
The lustre forsook her dark eyes. Her spirit  
seemed troubled.  
"Triumphed the lily now on that young cheek  
Where bloomed the rose."  
"Tell me, that evening did Edward importune  
her to acquaint him with the cause of her  
sickness, but not a word escaped her lips.  
Said and silently she sat."  
"And now and then a sigh she stole,  
And tears began to flow."  
Breathes there a witch so fair as to in-  
jure you—my dearest—by word or action?  
Tell me—and by this heart as pure as I am  
green! I swear, never to rest till I've redressed  
thy wrongs! Is any awful mystery locked  
up in that bosom—that I must not know?  
Tell me the secret—and by the ringlets of thy  
hair! I'll swear, never to reveal it, though  
the most infernal torments rack me! Pour out  
thy soul—tell thine own Edward, what thy  
heart in thy breast."  
She blushed—she placed her fair hands  
across her snowy bosom—looked languidly  
into her lover's face, and softly—like the last  
low breathings of an expiring saint—she thus  
confessed: "Is there any green apple, Ned?"

**New Light House.**—A Light House is in  
course of erection on Beaver Harbour Island,  
to the eastward of Halifax—and will be in  
operation in the course of the ensuing Fall,  
of which due notice will be given.—*Times.*

A man was up yesterday before the  
Recorder for whipping his better half—says  
the N. O. Delta—an amusement it appears  
in which brute as he is, he often indulges.  
A hard featured child of the parties, a boy  
about eight years old, was in court. He, too,  
seemed to take the affair as a matter of course.  
Your father is, in the habit of beating your  
mother—is he not my good boy? said the  
Recorder.  
Yes sir he is, said the young hopeful firing  
one marble after another at the same time  
across the floor.  
Does he beat her severely? said the Re-  
corder.  
What's that said the boy, still firing his  
marbles, and evincing a marked want of re-  
spect for, or at least attention to the court.  
Does he beat her severely, I say? repeated  
the Recorder.  
Well, I'll tell you what it is judge, said the  
boy, when Dad goes it, he goes it.

To cure Gapes in Chickens—take as much  
soft soap as will cover the thumb-nail, and  
mix it with meal-dough. Give it to the chick-  
ens at any stage of the disease. If this fails  
on the first application, surely does on the  
second.



## European Intelligence.

From the European Times.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On the 28th ult. Parliament was prorogued by commission.

The Lord Chancellor in a clear voice read the following speech from her Majesty—

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

We are commanded by her Majesty to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the public spirit you have evinced in the discharge of your laborious duties during an anxious and protracted session.

Her Majesty trusts that you will be rewarded by witnessing the beneficial results of the measures which have been sanctioned by her Majesty for the present relaxation and ultimate repeal of protective duties on corn and sugar.

Her Majesty entertains a confident hope that the more free admission of the produce of foreign countries into the home market will increase the comforts and better the condition of the great body of the people.

Her Majesty feels the greatest satisfaction in reflecting that her Majesty's efforts to settle, in a manner consistent with national honour, the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, with respect to the territory on the North West Coast of America, have been completely successful.

Her Majesty continues to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to cultivate friendly relations with this country.

Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the victorious course and happy conclusion of the war in India, and her Majesty has much gratification in announcing to you this perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the whole of the British possessions in that quarter of the world.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the care you have taken to prevent permanent loss to the revenue and to maintain the public faith.

Her Majesty has commanded us to acknowledge the zeal and unanimity with which you assented to the increase in the naval and military estimates which a regard to the exigencies of the public service induced her Majesty to propose for your consideration.

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

Her Majesty has to lament that a recurrence of a failure in the potato crop, in an aggravated degree, will cause a serious deficiency in the quantity of a material article of food.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to measures by which this calamity may be mitigated in that part of the United Kingdom, where the cultivation of the potato has hitherto afforded the chief supply for subsistence of the people.

Her Majesty has seen with pleasure that a considerable diminution of crime and outrage has taken place in those counties of Ireland which had been most disturbed.

Her Majesty is confident that on your return to your several counties, you will find a spirit of loyalty generally prevalent. The extension of works of improvement has increased the demand for labour, and the tranquillity of the country has favoured the pursuits of industry in all its branches.

Her Majesty trusts that by a combination of prudence with enterprise, and a willing obedience to law, with a desire for social progress, her people will, through the Divine blessing, enjoy the full advantages of peace.

The noble and learned lord then, in her Majesty's name, and by her Majesty's command, declared the Parliament prorogued until Wednesday, the 4th of November.

*The Cobden Testimonial.*—The subscription for the subject has now reached the enormous sum of £70,000.

There has been a considerable falling off in the import of Canadian Timber this year compared with the corresponding period last year. The deficiency amounts to nearly 20,000 tons, all from Quebec. The recent cargoes have met with an advance, and, as the demand at the present moment is good, stocks are being reduced, and the prospects of the trade are favourable. A number of timber vessels continue to arrive from the Baltic, principally laden with railway sleepers.

Ibrahim Pacha has searched Constantinople in good health and spirits, pleased with the trip to Europe—pleased, more especially, with the marked attention which he met with in England. It is said, but the statement appears too absurd for credence, that the Sultan entertains the hope, on the death of Mehmet Ali, of wresting the sovereignty of Egypt from Ibrahim, his successor, and that the dynasty of the old warrior is by no means so firmly established as he may imagine. The empire of the Sultan, which is crumbling to pieces from inherent weakness, is the first in the world likely to give much annoyance to the present or proximate ruler of Egypt.

*Storm at Dorchester.*—A terrific hail storm, accompanied with very heavy thunder, and vivid lightning, was experienced at that place on Saturday evening last. The hail stones are said to have been of an enormous size, and it is feared that considerable damage has been done in that neighbourhood. *New Brunswick.*

*The Late Corn Bill.*—The claims of those parties who paid duty on foreign grain under protest, in the interval that occurred between the lapse of the old corn bill and the operation of the new in 1844, are at length about to be adjusted. Government, it appears, have offered a compromise, which has been accepted, and matters are now in such a position as to lead to the hope of a final settlement in a few days.

## IRELAND.

Since we last addressed our readers, the news from Ireland is of a character which cannot fail to prove interesting. The return of Whigs to power has gladdened the hearts of the "people," who seem to think that they will now be governed with impartiality, and that their religious and political prejudices will be respected. The new Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Besborough, has returned to Dublin. Lord Chancellor Brady is still engaged in restoring the repeal magistrates who were superseded by Sir Edward Sugden. As yet there is no word respecting the restoration of the Orange magistrates who were dismissed for their political sins. The fact is they want a friend at Court. Should Mr. Chancellor Brady neglect these gentlemen he is likely to meet a severe castigation from the Tory press. The Times has already shown the impolicy for the omission.

Mr. O'Connell is about to pack up and be off to the wilds of Darrynane, for the purpose of following his well-trained beagles on the hills of Kerry. He appeared at Conciliation Hall, at the weekly meetings held since our last publication. The chief topic of discussion was the separation of the Young Ireland party from the ranks of Repeal. Although the Liberator would gladly receive the "Nation" party back again, particularly Mr. Smith O'Brien, still he is fully determined to keep clear of the law, and will not permit the idea of "physical force," to enter the deliberations of the Association. The rent for the week was announced at £104 18 6d.

The Young Ireland party in Rathkeale, county Limerick, intend inviting Mr. Smith O'Brien to a public dinner in that town. Some active members of the priesthood in the same county, have originated a subscription in support of the "Nation" newspaper, and it is said several laymen have contributed to the fund.

The crops have been gathered, and the general impression now is that Wheat will be an average yield; but Oats are thin, and Potatoes, owing to the universal disease, are everywhere a failure. The Potato root is becoming extinct, and another substitute must be found. Turnips, it is gratifying to learn, are in a sound state, and may, to some extent compensate for the loss of the more popular esculent. In Ireland, a good deal of hostility continues to be manifested towards the use of Indian Corn, but time, which wears away all things, is gradually removing the prejudice, and when the people are accustomed to its use, it will be found a wholesome and palatable beverage.

The Bank of England has lowered the rate of interest from 3½ to 3 per cent., and the effect has been already visible in improving the price of the public funds.

At Liverpool, (England) after a few days illness, Mary Louisa Gibbs, in the 18th year of her age, eldest daughter of John C. Gibbs, Esquire, and grand-daughter of the late Sheriff Andrews, Miss Gibbs had just finished her education in Paris and London, and was a very talented and accomplished young lady.

*Custom-House Notice.*—The Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs have given notice, that all goods upon which the duties have been repealed, and which shall have been warehoused three years and upwards, will, if not entered to be cleared, on or before the 15th of August, be liable to be sold, and the produce applied to the payment of warehouse rent, and other charges, the overplus, if any, to be paid to the proprietor thereof, as directed by the 16th section of the 8th and 9th of Vict. ch. 91.

*Large Arrival of Preserved Meat from Russia.*—By the Marquis of Chandos brig, from Tavarog, arrived in the St. Katherine's Dock, has been received the first importation of preserved Russian beef into the port of London. The Marquis of Chandos brings 24,822 packages; each package is enclosed in a tin case, the contents weighing from 8lb. to 10lb. each, and is pronounced by good judges to be of excellent quality.

*NAVY CONTRACTS.*—The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a notice for tenders to supply 12,000 tuns of salt-beef and 35,000 tuns of salt pork for the use of the navy; all to be cured in the ensuing season, and to be delivered at the various victualling stores at Deptford, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Haulbowline, in such proportion as shall hereafter be directed, part on or before the 31st of March next, and the remainder on or before the 31st of May next.

*THE BRITISH NAVY.*—The present Lords of the Admiralty have issued new regulations for the retirement of officers of the navy, and extended the time to October 1st. Officers not in Europe, who may be desirous of accepting the retirement, will not be excluded in consequence of their letters not reaching the Admiralty before the 1st of October next, as a reasonable time will be allowed for such applications.

*THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.*—This body has continued its sittings daily since our last publication. Among the speakers were the Rev. Joshua Himes (U. S.) and the Rev. H. Osborne, Rhode Island, whose speeches have been remarkable for perseverance, eloquence, and a bold determination to grapple with the sin of drunkenness.

*ARRIVAL OF SIX MILLION DOLLARS.*—On the 24th, a good deal of excitement was produced near the Bank of England by the arrival of two large wagons, containing a large freight of specie just brought to England by her Majesty's ship America, Captain the Hon. John Gordon, amounting to six million dollars, collected from the different ports in South America.

The income of Great Britain, ending the 5th January, 1844, 1845, and 1846, was £56,938,022, £58,590,217, and £57,602,268, whilst the expenditure was £55,591,740, £55,103,647, and £53,873,063.

*FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.*—Shipping continues to arrive freely, so that though the quantity of weight going forward has increased, there is little improvement to notice, and several vessels have cleared in ballast—many others buying salt and coal on owners' account; a partial advance has, however, been obtained in some cases.

*LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE, SEPT. 4.*  
*American Pine Timber.*—Of St. John, early in the month, one cargo of nearly 20 inches average was sold from the yard at 15d, and one of 18½ inches at 17½d per foot. From the quay, one cargo, said to have been 21 inches (but afterwards found not to be so), was sold at 19½, with stowage at reduced rates; another part of a cargo of 14½ logs, of 20½ inches, was sold by itself at 20d per foot; one large cargo, of same size, without stowage, also at 20d; another, of 20½ inches, at 20½d per foot, with stowage at full prices; and the last sale was of a cargo of better than 20½ inches at 19½—the beam fillings, which would reduce the average to about 19 inches, being sold at a different price. Of St. Andrew's, a parcel was sold at 16d, and a cargo of Dalhousie at 15d per foot.

*Red Pine.*—St. John has been sold at 13d per foot.

*Masts and Spars.*—A few Halifax Spruce Spars have been sold at 13½ to 14½d per foot, and some old Quebec Masts at 15d per foot. *Birch.*—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14½d per foot; P. E. Island and Nova Scotia at same price; and some good St. Andrew's at 15½d per foot. *Spruce Timber.*—A large parcel was sold, with cargo, at 13d per foot.

*New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.*—With cargo, St. John Spruce have been sold at 2d, and in one instance at 2½d per foot of 2 inches, and Boards at 1½d per foot of inch—apart in the cargo they have been sold at 2½ to 7½d per 2½d; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island at 2½d; Miramichi Yellow at 2½d; and a cargo of the latter mixed Spruce and Yellow at 2½d per foot. *Staves* of all kinds are most difficult of sale.

Accounts from Smyrna state, that no less than ten piratical vessels are cruising along the coast of Asia Minor.

Letters recently received from Jerusalem state, that all Palestine is a prey to the horrors of famine, caused by the drying up of the rivers and streams. At Safet, numerous persons had died for want of food.

The Russian government has just declared the Polish provinces of Wilna, Kovno, and Grodno, to be under martial law; the command of the coercing army being given to General Paskevitch Erwanaki.

From recent returns, lately published in a Spanish journal, it appears, that the Spanish navy consists of 55 vessels or ships of war, armed with 820 guns, and manned by 4,751 men.

The latest accounts from Paris, announce the fact, that the Queen of Spain has at length been provided with a husband, and not only has the Sovereign found a helpmate, but her sister, the Infanta, aged thirteen, has been equally fortunate. Isabella is to marry her cousin, the Duke de Cadiz, eldest son of Don Francisco; and her sister is to be united to the youngest son of Louis Philippe, the Duke de Montpensier.

With Sovereigns, marriage is too often a political convenience, not a matter of the heart. The Times of yesterday exults at the arrangement, which scatters, it thinks, the intrigues that France has been long making with an eye to the Spanish Crown. Nevertheless, the Infanta may reach the throne, for the health of Isabella is delicate, and in the absence of issue, the Bourbons of France and Spain will become members of the same family. But if the Spaniards are satisfied—above all, if the young ladies are gratified with the arrangement, other parties have little reason to complain.

Conservative Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the French Chambers have been elected by large majorities, and the ministry, it is clear, has a working majority of 120.

*From the Royal Gazette.*  
**BY AUTHORITY.**  
By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACBRAIN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Branswick, &c. &c. &c.

**W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.**

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-second day of September instant, I have thought fit to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby accordingly dissolved; whereof all persons whom it may concern will take due notice.

And I have further thought fit to order and direct, that Writs for calling a new General Assembly be forthwith issued in due form, returnable on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of October next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
**JOHN S. SAUNDERS.**

*Gas.*—The Gas Company's works were brought to such a state of forwardness on Wednesday evening last that several buildings in different parts of the City—our Office and News Room among the number—were lighted with Gas. The trial gave very general satisfaction; and we have every reason to believe, should the cost be found reasonable, that Gas lights will be adopted very generally in the City. The Company's prospects are extremely flattering at present.—*Courier.*

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Veritas, with enclosure is received—too late for insertion this week.

## THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Sep. 23, 1846.

### Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—Wm. Whitlock.

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.

### Sains and North House.

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

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

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—P. A. Babcock.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

### Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Lindsay.

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, —Sep 4 Montreal, —Sep 7

London, —Sep 3 Quebec, —Sep 8

Edinburgh, —Sep 1 Halifax, —Sep 17

Paris, —Sep 1 New York, —Sep 18

Toronto, —Sep 5 Boston, —Sep 19

### THE ELECTION.

We have inserted in our columns to-day, the Governor's Proclamation dissolving the House of Assembly, and ordering a new Election, which will be seen must take place previous to the 29th of October. As there has been some doubt hitherto respecting the time when the causing election would occur, or whether there would be an election at all this season, we have refrained from discussing the subject until that matter was determined. A few remarks to freeholders and the public generally will not, we presume, now be amiss.

In treating of this subject on a former occasion, we called public attention to the impropriety of allowing Candidates to nominate themselves. We endeavoured to show the advantage of adopting some system in the selection of candidates; such as the freeholders of each Parish after calling a public meeting, nominating one or more suitable persons, and leaving the ultimate choice for those nominees to be made at the election, if more than four candidates were nominated. Good men may offer as candidates; bad men often will. The principle if principle it can be called, of freeholders selecting from self-nominated candidates, is unsound; it may be, and frequently is, abused. We repeat it, the people should nominate their candidates, as well as elect their members; and it is a matter of astonishment that they do not in the County of Charlotte, exercise their rights in this respect. There is no difficulty in the way of having a proper nomination made in each section of the county, if the freeholders were only so disposed, and would exercise sufficient energy for that purpose; and we hope the present election will not be suffered to pass without a trial at least of this principle of nomination which has been found to succeed well wherever it has been acted upon.

In reference to the qualification of candidates we need not say much. Honest, independent, and intelligent, men are required; and they may certainly be obtained if proper search for them be made. If on the contrary, no effort be made to induce men of the right stamp to accept of nomination as candidate for the suffrages of the people; the latter need not be surprised if ultimately their members turn out contrary to their expectations. We do not by this mean to insinuate that the candidates now in the field, are unworthy of the people's choice: some of them we are sure are very worthy men, and will make good representatives, but we mean to say that it is the prerogative of the freeholders to satisfy themselves as to the qualifications of candidates, and to bring forward such men as fully have their approbation.

The four old members have been for a long time before the public, and their character and abilities ought by this time to be tolerably well known. How far they have realized public expectation—how far they have fulfilled their promises—how far they have discharged their duty to their constituents, without reference to their own private interests—in a word, how far they are trustworthy—is a matter of which the public are the best judges. They that have served their country well, ought to be returned.

There are already several new candidates in the field, and there will probably be more. One thing ought not to be overlooked, viz. the avowal of principles by candidates before the day of election. The people have a right to know what political principles a candidate professes, and means to act upon. The general profession of doing every thing possible for the good of the people, amounts to just nothing at all; something more specific is necessary. What objection could a candidate, if he is fit for the office which he seeks, have to publish, in a distinct and clear form, what his principles are? Those who are honest and upright men, can have nothing to conceal. Plain, open dealing, is in all cases the best, and this the people have a right to insist upon from every candidate who solicits their suffrages. We do not mean that professions made in conversation, or even published speeches, are sufficient; but a written and published avowal of principles, is the very least thing with which the people should be satisfied.

Let us in conclusion invite the attention of every well wisher to his country, to the serious consideration of the duty which devolves upon him in the exercise of his elective franchise. Let the merits and demerits of every candidate be thoroughly weighed; let those who best deserve the confidence of the public be approved, and let no earthly consideration influence the minds of freeholders to support the unworthy, or to desert those, who ought to be the objects of their choice. To all we say—examine carefully, judge wisely, and act firmly and with decision.

It will be observed, that several of the Candidates address the freeholders through our columns this day.

For Maguadavic—L. Loading at St. Stephen for St. Stephen, via H.

## SHIPPING.

### PORT OF ST.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18, Schr. Mary Jo port, assorted cargo, Brig Elgin, E. Owners.

Schr. Nelson.

25th cargo, P. 19, Schr. Bee, H. Dimock & Wile.

21, Bque. White.

aid, Neith, Balla.

—CLEAN.

Sept. 17th, Schr. Len mouth.

### TO THE E.

### OF THE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

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ers through our columns

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Cambria.**  
Cambria, arrived at Hal-  
the 16th inst. in 11:45  
he brought out 127 pas-  
sengers. We are indebted to Mr.  
n, who came passenger,  
y of Willmer & Smith,  
th inst. from which we  
of the latest news.  
ued on the 28th ult. by  
as expected would turn  
we are sorry to say, the  
y in Ireland, is reported as  
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in the House of Commons  
the subject of Mexico, and  
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mediator, and the Govern-  
ment did not think it prop-  
er to discuss the subject. As  
how was now settled, he had  
nam again to renew the offer  
that shall require an answer  
A corresponding column  
made to the Government of  
some conclusions in favor of  
was elicited from her. May-  
Mexico question.

THE SHIP "SEA KING,"  
—a Sea King, Hutton, master,  
was for Liverpool on the 10th  
several days at sea, was  
at Havana, on consequence  
of the crew. Six of the ring  
age of the British Consul,  
England in money, by the next  
King was ready to leave Ha-  
August, having shipped other  
hose sent to prison.  
owned by Messrs. E. & J.

KEEN ST. JOHN AND SAINT  
JOHN by the Countess of Salisbury  
Fox Master General has  
will be made up at St.  
L. (Sunday excepted) for the  
Andrews, St. Stephen and St.  
nails will be received at Saint  
day excepted) at five o'clock  
he next improvement we hope  
mission of mails, will be  
daily mail between this Town  
Stephen, which is rapidly in-  
re importance. The want of a mail  
is much felt, particularly in  
that the mail on this line will

**DIED**  
—John, infant son of Mr.  
aged 6 months and 5 days,  
ing, George, son of Mr.  
aged 8 months.

from **ST. ANDREWS**,  
g. 19 Peru; Hull 20, Vingel;  
iron; Henrietta, do.  
phen—Cork, Aug 30, Mary  
131, Philadelphia.  
davis—Aug. 17, Lady Dom-  
for **ST. ANDREWS**,  
Joseph Porter; 30, London.  
—Liverpool Aug. 15, Kath-  
Charles Humberston.

For Maguadavie—Liverpool, Sept. 2, Hu-  
ron.  
Loading at St. Stephen—Sept. 4, Edward,  
for St. Stephen, via Halifax.

**SHIPPING JOURNAL.**  
**PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.**  
—ARRIVED—  
Sept. 19, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-  
port, assorted cargo, Master.  
Brig Elgin, Bute, Ballina, Ballast,  
Owners.  
Schr. Nelson, Harper, Boston, as-  
orted cargo, P. Smith.  
19, Schr. Bee, Hains, Westport, Fish,  
Dimock & Wilson.  
21, Bque. Whitwell Grange, McDon-  
ald, Neith, Ballast, H. Frye & Co.  
—CLEARED—  
Sept. 17th, Schr. Leader, Blackford, Yar-  
mouth.

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

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

**TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE  
COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.**  
GENTLEMEN,  
I am requested by many respectable and  
influential persons in the several Parishes of  
the County, to offer myself as a Candidate at  
the approaching election. Encouraged and  
influenced by these requisitions, I now offer  
myself for your suffrages, and in doing so, I  
owe to you, Gentlemen, and to myself, brief-  
ly to state the principles by which I shall be  
directed in the exert of your selecting me as  
one of your Representatives.

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

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

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

Our present school law imperatively re-  
quires reformation, I shall therefore con-  
sider it my duty to have it so reformed, that  
the amount now contributed by the inhabi-  
tants for the support of our schools, together  
with the Provincial Grants, shall be most  
beneficially appropriated.

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

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

The home Government having conceded  
to us the right of self Legislation, I shall re-  
gard it as one of my most important Legisla-  
tive duties, to see that our Province partici-  
pate in these benefits, of which that right,  
when wisely managed, must necessarily be  
productive.

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

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



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

And in case a Poll shall be then and there de-  
manded, I do hereby further proclaim and give pub-  
lic notice, that Polling Booths will be opened on  
Thursday the 15th day of October next, at eight  
of the clock, A.M., and continue open until four  
of the clock, P.M. of the same day, at the following  
places to-wit—  
For the Parish of St. Andrews at the County Court  
House.

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

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

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

For the Parish of St. George, at the Lower Falls.  
For the Parish of Penfield, at the School House,  
near the Episcopal Church.

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

For the Parish of Grand Manan, at Grand Harbour,  
for the purpose of taking the said poll.

And I hereby further Proclaim and give Public  
Notice, that the said Election will be closed on  
Monday the 19th day of October next, at the hour  
of 12 o'clock, noon, at the County Court House,  
aforesaid—and the persons chosen to serve in the  
said General Assembly, will be then and there  
openly declared; of all which said Proclamations,  
all persons will take due notice, and govern them-  
selves accordingly.

**THOS. JONES,**  
High Sheriff of Charlotte  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1846.

**TO THE ELECTORS  
OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.**  
GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the  
earnest request of many of my friends, in this,  
and other sections of the County, I beg  
leave to offer myself as a candidate for your  
suffrages at the approaching General Election;  
—and unconnected with any other candi-  
date, I respectfully solicit your support.  
During the time I had the honor of being  
one of your representatives in the House of  
Assembly, I invariably and consistently en-  
deavored to maintain and promote the inter-  
ests and rights of the people, to the utmost,  
without however, attempting to encroach on  
the prerogative of the Crown, and if I be  
again honored by your confidence, I will steady-  
ly pursue the same constitutional course.

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

**TO THE ELECTORS  
OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.**  
The Subscriber at the ensuing general  
Election, of members to serve in General As-  
sembly intends to be a candidate for the suf-  
frages of the Electors. He expects to be  
tried by his past conduct, and this, of course,  
furnishes the best assurance of his future  
course, in the event of his being elected.  
Your Obedient Servant,  
**GEORGE S. HILL.**  
St. Stephen, Sept. 23, 1846.

**TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE  
COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.**  
GENTLEMEN.—Having received most flat-  
tering Requisitions, signed by the Magis-  
trates and Freeholders of the Parishes of  
Grand Manan, West Isles, and Campobello,  
as almost to amount to the unanimous wish  
on the part of the inhabitants of those parishes,  
to offer myself as a Candidate at the ensuing  
Election, and having had most cordial prom-  
ises of support from most of the other parts  
of the County—upon the principle that this  
district is entitled to a Member upon a fair  
division of Charlotte—(although far be it  
from me to advocate the system of a mere  
local Member, a man who goes for the Coun-  
ty ought to be a Member for all parts of it,  
still there are many local subjects that a res-  
ident could give much information upon that  
that others could not.)—I beg leave upon  
these grounds now to offer myself to the E-  
lectors of Charlotte for their suffrages—there  
may be some Parishes in which I have not  
the good fortune to be much known, but the  
same may be said of other Candidates as re-  
gards these Parishes. But as I before stated,  
it is almost the universal wish of my neigh-  
bours that I should offer myself, and if that  
stands for any good at an Election in the  
minds and opinions of other persons, my  
friends have no misgivings as to the state of  
the Poll on the day of Election.

I shall make it my business prior to the  
Election, to be in every Parish and see as  
many of the inhabitants as possible; until  
then  
Believe me, Gentlemen,  
Your faithful Servant,  
**J. J. ROBINSON.**  
Campobello, 13th August, 1846.

**BYASS LONDON BROWN STOUT & PALE ALE.**  
Just received ex Duke of Wellington from  
London, via St. John.  
60 CASES 4 doz. each Byass' London Bottled  
Stout and Pale Ale. For sale by  
**J. W. STREET.**  
July 16, 1846.

**Militia Orders.**  
**FIRST BATTALION CHARLOTTE  
COUNTY MILITIA.**  
1st Division—Captains Berry, Parkin-  
son's, Stinson's, and Aymar's Compa-  
nies, to assemble at the Western Block  
House, on SATURDAY, the 10th day  
of OCTOBER next, at 3 o'clock P.M.  
2nd Division—Captains Hitchings',  
and Getty's Companies, to assemble at the  
School House near Mr. James Russell's farm,  
at 10 o'clock A.M.  
Duplicate Muster Rolls will be required,  
as also a return of all persons enrolled in the  
Militia, over 45 years of age.  
By order of Lieut. Col. Boyd.  
**J. H. WHITLOCK,**  
Captain and Adjutant.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1846.

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby Given, that the following  
Non Resident Property in the Parish of Saint  
George, has been assessed as under, for the present  
year, and unless the amount together with the cost  
of advertising &c., are paid within three months  
from this date, the same will be sold according to  
Law.  
**JAMES BURCHELL, sen. or Holt**  
**ROBERT T. CLINCH,**  
Collector of Rates.  
St. George, Sept. 23, 1846.

**FOR CHARTER.**  
Shin-SEA BIRD, 494 tons regis-  
ter, PATER MORRISON, Command-  
er, will take a Freight to any safe  
Port in Great Britain; to load here  
or at any of the out-ports.  
Apply to **F. A. BABCOCK.**  
September 16.

**ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.**  
St. Stephen, Aug. 31, 1846.  
**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PERCENT.**  
on the half year ending this day, will be  
paid to Stockholders, on the 30th September  
next.  
**D. UPTON, Cashier.**

**USHER WANTED.**  
**WANTED,** an USHER for the Charlotte  
County Grammar School.  
Applicants should at least be acquainted with  
Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Penmanship—  
A young man, with habits of activity and diligence,  
and wishing to improve himself in the higher branches  
of education, would be preferred. Apply to  
St. Andrews, July 28. **D. S. MORRISON.**  
(Courtes, three insertions.)

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons having any legal demands  
against the Estate of James Esley, of  
St. James, deceased, are required to present  
them within two calendar months, and all  
persons indebted to said Estate are requested  
to make immediate payment to either of the  
executors.  
**PETER McGEORGE, } Executors.**  
**DAVID TRAFFON, }**  
St. Andrews, Sept. 8, 1846.

**BANKRUPT'S SALE.**  
IN THE MATTER OF JEREMIAH DONAGHUE, A  
BANKRUPT.  
To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday  
the 17th day of October next, at 12 o'clock,  
noon, in the Market Square, St. Andrews.  
ALL the right and title of Jeremiah Don-  
aghue a Bankrupt, of in and to a Lot  
or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of  
St. George, and conveyed by said Donaghue  
to Hamilton Mitchell.  
**H. H. HATCH,**  
Assignee.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 9, 1846.

**Notice.**  
ALL Persons having any legal demands  
against the estate of Thomas Pendle-  
ton, of West Isles, deceased, are required to  
present them within one calendar month, and  
all persons indebted to said Estate are re-  
quested to make immediate payment to  
**WARD PENDLETON,**  
Executor.  
West Isles, Aug. 31, 1846.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby Given, That the Courts of  
**OVER & TERMINER & GENERAL  
GAOL DELIVERY.**  
for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the  
Court House in Saint Andrews, on  
**Tuesday the 3d day of November**  
next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Consta-  
bles, within my Bailiwick, are hereby notified and  
required, to be then and there present and in at-  
tendance, with their Records, Indictments, and  
other Memorandums, to do those things which to  
their offices appertain, in that behalf to be done.  
All persons bound over to prosecute at this Court,  
are hereby requested to take notice hereof, and  
govern themselves accordingly.  
**THOS. JONES,**  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
August 25, 1846.  
**Crushed Sugar, &c.**  
**RECEIVED PER BARQUE "PLUTUS,"**  
from Liverpool.  
Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,  
Day & Martins BLACKING,  
Best Durham MUSTARD,  
Hillied BARLEY. **SPILT PEASE.**  
**CROCKERYWARE,**  
Bottled Linseed OIL, &c. &c.  
August 12, 1846. **W. WHITLOCK**

**SHIPS' ARTICLES FOR SALE**  
The Bark BRUNSWICK, will leave the  
above Port for St. Andrews, about the 10th  
October next. Persons wishing to engage passages  
for their friends, will have an opportunity of doing  
so, on early application to either of the undersigned.  
**F. A. BABCOCK, } Agents Bque.**  
**W. WHITLOCK, }** Brunswick.  
August 18.

**LIST OF LETTERS.**  
Remaining in the Post Office, St. Andrews  
1st. SEPTEMBER 1846.

A	Martin Catherine
Andrews Marshall	Morrison John
Anderson Andrew	Morey Nathan E.
Allen Joseph	Melovey Hugh
Ames Henry	McMaster John
Brown Walter	McCurdy Mrs. Alex.
Butler James	McCurdy Thomas, (2)
Bullock Joseph	McCormick Pat.
Boyd Hugh	McLean Malcolm
Bye John	McLelland Eliza (2)
C	McKerry John
Cannon Mary	McCullough Wm.
Cavanagh Ann	McGrath Patrick
Cosgrove Honora	McCann Peter
Cosloy Cornelius	McKeon James
Cloney Thos. or Mich.	McKerrane James
Craft Capt. W. H.	McKenna Hugh
Caughy John	M Henry William
Costs Thomas	N
Cooksen William	Nixon Samuel
D	Naughtane John
De Wolf John	O
Donnelley James	Orr William
Davison Miss A. (2)	Orr William John
E	Orr Samuel & Eliz
Ellis John	P
Elliott S.	Ping Mrs Stephen
Egan Michael	Patchel Robert
Elliott James	Q
F	Qain Charles
Fairish John	R
Graham Jack	Rogers John
H	Rouch Samuel
Hoopar John	Rust C.
Haddock William	Robinson George
Holland Margaret	Rome John
Harmon Henry	Rankin Joseph
I	S
Johnston Capt. John	Smith Thomas
K	Scott Wm C
Kearney Patrick	Scullian Thomas
Kelil John V	T
Kent Wm John	Thompson Cornelius
Knowls Wm H	Traginy John
Kerr Sarah	Triol Mary Ann
L	Turner Thomas
Leavitt Benjamin	Tavernor William
Loring Bela W	U
Leakane Patrick	Umstead Mrs S G
M	W
Maher Mrs.	Whitford David
Mills William	Wallace Francis
Maher Michael	White Sarah Jane
Morrison George D	Watson George
FOR ST. PATRICKS.	
B	McWilliams Robert
Blakely Samuel	McCallum Donald
C	P
Crawford Joseph	Pratt John E
Mc	T
McKay George	Turner Mrs David
McDonald George	

Persons calling for any of the above will  
please say advertised  
**GEORGE F. CAMPBELL, P. M.**  
**PASSAGE FROM  
LONDONDERRY.**  
The Bark BRUNSWICK, will leave the  
above Port for St. Andrews, about the 10th  
October next. Persons wishing to engage passages  
for their friends, will have an opportunity of doing  
so, on early application to either of the undersigned.  
**F. A. BABCOCK, } Agents Bque.**  
**W. WHITLOCK, }** Brunswick.  
August 18.

**Mill &c to Lease.**  
THE Subscriber will lease for a term of three or  
five years, the LINTON MILL, on the Linton  
Stream, St. George. Also with said Mill a Reserve  
of 5,000 ACRES of best SPRUCE and PINE land,  
commencing at the upper part of the Lake, and ex-  
tending up stream to the granted lots on Clarence  
Hill. This Mill is worthy the attention of persons  
disposed to cut Hemlock Railway Sleepers.  
**WANTED TO CONTRACT**  
For ONE MILLION FEET of HEMLOCK, to be  
sawn free from shakes, 9 feet long, 9 inches wide,  
and 4 1/2 inches thick.  
Apply to  
**JOHN WILSON.**  
July 29, 1846.

**DRY GOODS.**  
**CHARLES KEIVE** would also invite the atten-  
tion of Purchasers to his present  
**STOCK OF DRY GOODS,**  
which he is now selling at a great reduction in  
prices, in order to settle up his business early in  
the fall. The Goods are principally all new, and  
will be found on inspection, to be of as good a qual-  
ity as can be found elsewhere, and prices as low.  
N.B.—All Persons indebted, will please call  
and settle immediately, as any accounts unpaid  
after the 1st of August, will be handed over to  
those authorised to collect them.  
St. Andrews, July 15, 1846.

**BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY,**  
No. 425 1/2 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.  
Messrs. BARKER, BROWNE &  
CO. respectfully inform their friends  
and the public in the Provinces, that  
they are constantly manufacturing PIANOS of la-  
test fashion and best description. For beauty of  
tone and finish, their instruments are not excelled  
in the United States, and they warrant them to  
stand the climate and keep in tune for a twelve-  
month. Pianos tuned and repaired.  
They respectfully solicit a call from persons from  
New-Brunswick, (their native Province,) before  
purchasing elsewhere.  
Orders left at the Office of the St. Andrews  
Standard, will be attended to.  
**BARKER,**  
**B. BROWNE,**  
**EPHRAIM WILLARD,**  
Boston, July 12, 1846.

**BILLS OF LADING,**  
And other Blanks for sale at this  
Office.

**Chancery Sales.**  
To be sold on SATURDAY the Fourteenth  
day of NOVEMBER next, at noon, at  
the approbation of the Under-  
signed, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery  
of this Province, in the Market Square, at  
Saint Andrews, by virtue of a decretal  
order made in the said Court, in a cause  
wherein Richard Haslock is Complainant,  
and Thomas Sims, Harris Hatch, and  
James W. Street, Defendants.

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

The above premises will be sold in five  
several lots or parcels, as laid off on a Plan  
of the same to be seen at the Master's office.  
The terms of Sale and further particulars  
may be known on application to the Solicitor  
for the Complainant, or at the Master's of-  
fice.

**GEORGE D. STREET,**  
Master in Chancery.  
Thos. B. WILSON,  
Solicitor for Compl't.  
St. Andrews, August 10, 1846.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the thirtieth  
day of OCTOBER next, between the  
hours of Twelve of the Clock, at noon,  
and Five of the Clock, in the afternoon,  
with the approbation of the Under-  
signed, one of the Masters of the Court of  
Chancery in this Province of New Brun-  
swick; on the Premises at the Lower Falls  
of the River Maguadavie, in the Parish  
of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte  
pursuant to a decretal order made in the  
said Court, on Wednesday the third day of  
June, now last past, in a cause represent-  
ing in the said Court, between James Adam-  
shaw, Thomas Wier, and George W. Street,  
Plaintiffs, and Patrick Clinch, Remond  
Whidden, Anthony Clinch and James W.  
Street, Defendants.

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

The said Premises will be divided and  
sold in several parcels.  
A PLAN of the same with the terms of  
Sale, and further particulars, may be known  
on application at the office of the undersig-  
ned, the Commercial Bank Buildings, in  
the City of Saint John, or at the office of  
George D. Street, Esquire, at St. Andrews.  
Dated at the City of Saint John, this  
eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1846.  
**ROBERT F. HAZEN,**  
Master in Chancery.

**Geo. D. STREET,**  
Solicitor for Plaintiffs.

**Sugar, Spirits, Oil.**  
Just Arrived per Barque "Plutus" from  
Liverpool.  
3 Huds. Crushed SUGAR,  
6 " Linseed OIL,  
4 Pipes finest Martell BRANDY,  
4 Hhds. " Pale HOLLAND,  
12 Crates Earthenware,  
16 Gr. Barrels GUNPOWDER.  
August 5, 1846. **J. W. STREET.**

**Saint Andrews Broom  
Factory.**  
The Subscriber offers for sale at his Factory,  
south side of the Market Square, an assortment of  
**CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,**  
of every variety, manufactured by the best Ameri-  
can Broom Makers, which he will sell as low as  
similar qualities can be manufactured in the Pro-  
vince or imported from the United States.  
**THOMAS SIMS, Junr.**  
St. Andrews June 24, 1846.

**MAIL STAGE.**  
BETWEEN  
**St. Andrew's & St. Stephen.**  
THE Subscriber thankful for past favours  
respectfully intimates to his Friends  
and the Public generally that he continues  
to run a two horse Stage between St. An-  
drews and St. Stephen, leaving St. An-  
drews on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock  
and on Saturdays at 10 o'clock—returning  
leaves St. Stephen on Wednesdays Friday  
and Sundays at 10 o'clock.  
A comfortable Stage and good horses  
have been put on the route, and every at-  
tention will be paid to the comfort of Pas-  
sengers.  
Light freight taken on moderate in man-  
ner.  
**THOMAS HARDY**



