

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 43

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848.

[Vol. 15]

COLONIZATION RAILWAYS

From the London Railway Record, July 29.

Is there (said Sir William Molesworth) in his Colonization speech of Tuesday night any mode of bridging over the intervening oceans, so that our colonies may be to the United Kingdom what the backwoods are to the United States? Truly, we reply, yes. Make the colonies attractive to the man of education, as well as to the industrious labourer and mechanic, and at once and forever is bridged over the jealous Atlantic, and Europe joined to America by a link as obvious and more enduring than that by which the "Memnonian King Europe to Asia joined." Colonize, adapt, prepare, in the outset, connect existing markets and centres of population by railways, through the instrumentality of organized and combined labour; establish physical, moral, and sanitary means of civilization and progress; and voluntary emigration will know well where and how to adopt and use that bridge of steam which has annihilated distance, and has brought Halifax nearer to Liverpool than, thirty years ago, London was to Edinburgh.

Then, too, would disappear the anomalies and monstrous evils which, at this moment, pervade our Colonial system. Self-government would be willingly accorded by this empire to her distant children, whose education and self-respect had proved capable and worthy of the boon. The £1,000,000 a year which it now costs us to protect colonies to which our exports are but double that amount, would be an altogether unconsidered item in the estimates when it went to protect a trade expanded ten or twenty fold. Even the unfathomable criminality of our penal settlements will vanish after it shall have passed into a minority, and a legitimate proportion of the sexes shall have been established, or shall have established itself, in those regions. * *

However excellent any proposition may be in itself, it is above all things necessary that its promoters should be of established and undoubted integrity and good faith, and more especially in any scheme which involves the whole happiness and fortune of thousands of our fellow creatures. It is the selfish disregard of that happiness which has not only brought the word Emigration to be considered as synonymous with transportation and misery, but has ruined many capitalists themselves, who have, without due enquiry, embarked their property in ill regulated, ill considered and jobbing enterprises. If the Halifax and Quebec Railway is ever to be constructed, it must, as Lord Ashlev observed, be done by the agency of men of leisure, experience, and comparative independence. It is known to our readers, and can hardly be unknown to his Lordship, that the first link of the great chain of railways which shall by-and-by accommodate and develop the resources of the British Imperial possessions in North America, is now in course of active construction; and the names of Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Ashburton, on the one hand, and on the other, the fact that humanity of the former noble Lord has already provided for 500 individuals on the works, are sufficient guarantee of the *bona fide* and practical character of the undertaking. We have just received, from an esteemed correspondent at Halifax, a copy of the preliminary Report of Colonel Simpson, the Government Commissioner on the subject, for Canada, on the projected railway between the ports of Halifax and Quebec, which is full of valuable information, and to which we shall devote a portion of our columns in a succeeding paper.

CHEAPNESS OF FOREIGN RAILROAD IRON.

The price of Railroad Iron, at the places from which the greatest supplies are derived, is a matter of great interest to all who are about to engage in the construction of railroads. This article has been gradually falling its principal producing market—Wales—from its highest point, \$63 down to 24 60 per ton at shipping ports, which is about as low a price as it has ever reached. The Liverpool Times of June 17, remarks that the demand

for British iron for home consumption continues on a very reduced scale, and for many kinds lower prices have been submitted to. The price of freights from the shipping ports in Wales to New York, varies from \$2 40 to \$4 80 per ton. Railroad iron cannot long remain at its present low price abroad. It is much more likely to advance than to decline in price.

HARDENING HIDES.—The following patented process for hardening hides, extracted from Examiner Page's Report, will be found to be not a little interesting. The hide is hardened and rendered transparent as horn.

In the first place they are submitted to the sweating operation or the lining, for removing the hair. They are submitted to the action of powerful astringents, such as sulphuric acid, alum, or salts of tartar dissolved in water at a high temperature. During the operation of clearing the hides of the oil, they are rubbed, or friction is applied in any convenient way, whereby the hide becomes thickened; and after this process is finished, they are rinsed in warm water and dried. After being dried they are submitted to the action of boiling linseed, or any other drying oil, and retained in the hot oil until a yellow scum appears on the surface of the hides, when they are withdrawn. If it is desired to impart color to the material, as staining it in imitation of tortoise shell, it is done while in the oil bath, and when removed from the bath it is submitted to pressure in moulds for the formation of various articles, as knife handles, &c. For the article, when it comes hot from the oil bath is very soft and pliable, but when allowed to cool, it becomes hard and susceptible of a high polish.

WASH FOR BUILDINGS.—The following composition is said to be not only protective against fire, but to render brick work impervious to water. Lime in slacked with hot water in a tub to keep in the steam. It is then passed, in a semi-fluid state, through a fine sieve. Take six quarts of this fine lime, and one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, the salt to be dissolved by boiling, and the impurities to be skimmed off. To five gallons of this mixture of salt and lime, add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of potash added gradually, four quarts of fine sand, or hard wood ashes, and coloring matter to suit the intended purpose. It is applied with a brush. It looks as well as paint, and is as lasting as slate.

School Examination.—Paul Parsnips, come up and say your exercise. Where is Greece. At the tailow chandlers, sir. They gave mother four pence a pound for it.

Who was the last of the Mohicans. General Washington, sir. Who assisted Solomon in building the temple.

Hiram Powers, sir. What are the cardinal virtues. Wearing a red hat, eating macaroni, and signing the Pipe's letters.

Who killed Tacumseh. Washington Irving. That's a good boy; now you may go and swing the gals.—Uncle Sam.

A COLD WELL.—A letter was lately read before the Natural History Department of the Brooklyn Institute, describing a singular phenomenon connected with what is called "the deep well," near the village of Owego, N. Y. It is seventy-seven feet deep to the surface of the water and was excavated twenty five years ago. Two years after it was dug, the water became frozen in the winter, and it has been frozen every severe winter since. Two years ago a lump of ice was drawn out of the well in July. In the month of June last there was only two feet of water, and its temperature was 40°.

TURNIPS AS POTATOES.—Boussingault, in his work on Rural Economy, tells us in his "Elements of Crops," that the Turnip is the most watery root he has examined, and that by desiccation he found out of one hundred parts of fresh turnep, ninety-two and a

half parts were water; whilst by a similar process he found that from one hundred parts of fresh potato only 76 parts were water. The elementary constituents of the two kinds of vegetables were very similar: according to these analyses of Boussingault's you will perceive that, weight for weight, the "raw" potato exceeds more than three times the nutritious properties of the turnep—or, in plain figures, 3.2 times.

Great Storm and Destruction of Property.—The New Brunswick of the 22d inst., says:—On Friday last, we experienced a very heavy storm of rain, which, in the evening, was accompanied by a strong gale of wind from the North-East. The wind continued to blow with great violence until Saturday night. We have heard of no extensive damage having been sustained in this city or vicinity, but learn that in some sections of the Province the destruction of property has been very great, particularly between this and the Bend of Petitcodiac. The effects of the storm will be a serious loss to many of the Farmers, who had their hay still remaining out, particularly on the Marshes between Hampton and the Valley, which were completely flooded, and where there are hundreds of tons of Hay lost. The River Petitcodiac had risen higher on Saturday last, than had been remembered for many years, and considerable quantities of timber were drifting down the current. Many of the smaller bridges between Hampton and the Bend were so damaged by the streams as to render them impossible for a few days, until necessary repairs can be made.

CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE.—Within the last year or two, we have seen frequent notices of the investigations of KEHLMAN, of Paris, in relation to the connexion of chemistry with agriculture. A volume has lately been published embracing the results of his researches on the subject. This we have not seen, but from a review of the work which we find in the Scottish Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, we learn that the leading object of the author was to ascertain facts in regard to the operation of substances used as manures. For this purpose he instituted a series of experiments with many different articles. The trials appear to have been fairly conducted, and with a sole view to the elicitation of truth. Some of the conclusions to which his results have tended are as follows:

That the value of manures may be ascertained by the quantity of azote or ammonia they contain: that the phosphates did not produce the same invigorating or stimulating effect as the azotized manures, though their action was more lasting than the latter: that there seems to be a limit to the beneficial action of ammonia, as a superabundant application actually decreases the produce.

The reviewer observed:—Unlike many agricultural writers of the day, Kuhlman has drawn all his conclusions from experiment; he has not, like them, commenced with his theory, and twisted all his results to make them agree with the preconceived opinion. On the contrary the experiments are fairly tried; and the deductions so modestly drawn, that every reader must feel himself compelled to agree with them, notwithstanding they differ from the expressed opinion, that plants derive all their azote from the air. Against this opinion we may place the conclusion at which Kuhlman has arrived, from careful and laborious experiments, namely,—That if the air can supply sufficient azote for vegetation, we can double that vegetation by the addition of azote to the soil.

The Hon. Messrs LaFontaine and Sullivan, have left Montreal for Washington. The *Minerve* states that the object of their visit is to come to an understanding with the American authorities upon certain points relative to free trade between Canada and the United States.

Mowing Bushes, if any are to be mowed, is a business that should be done in August.

THE LATE OUTBREAK AT ST. CROIX

The *Montreal Herald* has been favoured with the following letter containing an interesting account of the late dreadful occurrence at St. Croix:—

St. Thomas, 11th July, 1848.

On Sunday, 2nd instant, a dreadful insurrection of the slaves on our beautiful island, Santa Cruz, commenced about ten at night. A slave from the estate "Campo Rico," to whom I had been kind, informed me of the intended movement about five o'clock. The information appeared to me so well founded, that I immediately conceived it my duty to inform some of my friends. I accordingly went to several, among others the authorities; but they all ridiculed the idea of danger, and said that if there were any demonstrations, they would be peaceable, and only to demand their freedom, which no doubt Government would be compelled to grant them. While out on this errand, the "first shell" was blown, and even then the authorities would do nothing. The town was then in a fearful state of alarm ("West End" is the name). The free negroes threatened everything—the heads of the whites, the violation of the women, &c. All the latter, and the children went on board the ships, of which, thank God, there were then in port the *Bangalore*, East Indianman the *Johanna Marina*, Danish, and another, English, the *Blanc*. Capt Parsons, the commander of the East Indianman, son of Lieut. Parsons, an Admiralty Agent, Cunard's line, is one of the noblest fellows ever God created. He had on board 260, and I never knew people so kindly treated. The same of the Danish ship. I can not say so much of the *Blanc*. The gentlemen all volunteered their services, but the authorities declined under the impression that there was no danger. So, many went on board the ships: The militia was not called out, and there were only 40 soldiers in the fort. There are about 30,000 slaves to 3000 whites. The shells continued blowing most fearfully all night; still no preparations. At nine in the morning, the first gang made their appearance, about 100 in number, dancing, singing &c.; still no order to put them down. They increased by eleven in 4000, and then commenced the most fearful devastation of property I ever saw. The Government house and court house, (where they were whipped and punished) was the first; then the Police Adjutant's then a Mr. Moor's, an American merchant, where they destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000. They went under the very guns of the fort; and when I tell you that Mr. Moor's property was destroyed within fifty yards of the guns, you may fancy the supineness, to call it by no other name, of the authorities. The Governor drove down about four o'clock, from Bassin, the seat of Government, and declared their freedom; thus ruining at one blow the lovely spot. The slaves, however, had seen their own power, and had tasted the sweets of stolen property, and it was not at all likely that they would end then. Nor stop did they. I urged the authorities to take strong measures, but they would not, and their answer was (the negroes) would be revenged by destroying all the estates on the island, were one drop of blood to be shed. But events have proved that they were wrong. On Tuesday they re-assembled in the country, for by this time the whites were muttering in "West End," and they took the direction of Bassin, the seat of Government. There they were received rather hotly; and after killing some twenty of them, they retired, destroying on their way property at the different estates to the value of several millions. They completely gutted the houses. In the mean time, to make things worse, the Governor was appointed, which was not recognised at one end, where they appointed a Council of War. Six hundred Spanish soldiers arrived from Porto Rico, who would not recognise the new Government. Altogether a fearful state of things. All the inhabitants, except those in the fort, went on board the ships. I was there also, after the first day, and never took off my clothes for nine days. I frequently went on shore, but every store and place was shut. I gave forty dollars to bring my things on board in the midst of the riot. I paid five dollars per trunk, the danger was so great to the people bringing them, and five dollars to each boat that came off. I have lost im-

mensely, and things, too, that no money can replace. But I bless God it is no worse. My people were most faithful, and told me I had no occasion to have stirred. They said I had no slaves, and treated those I employed well. They guarded my house for three days. I was on board the *Bangalore*, and lost my youngest child, twelve months old, when I had to bury on shore myself, with one friend only accompanying me. On Tuesday the Danish brig of war, *Ornen*, arrived, and the Captain took command. Since then the Spanish soldiers came, and they are now shooting many negroes. Two were shot at "West End" on Saturday, and a dozen have been shot at Bassin. The island is under Martial Law, and Courts Martial are sitting constantly. Still there is no prospect of peace. They have destroyed so many valuable properties! Many who the day previous were in affluence, are now reduced to beggary. It was a painful sight. Poor Santa Cruz, one of the loveliest spots on this earth! No white man will ever now be able to stay there, unless Government maintain a strong force, and that I fear they have not the means of doing. They have strong patrols here—150 men each night. Freedom being declared at Santa Cruz, of course became law here and at St. Johns. A little precaution and energy at Santa Cruz, such as they took here, would have saved our lovely island.

RAILROADS IN MICHIGAN

Our young sister of the West is far ahead of any other Western State in her railroad advancement. She now has the

Central Road, nearly completed, 220 miles.

Toledo and Adrian	33
Monroe and Hillsdale	80
Pontiac and Detroit	26

Total, 359

The Monroe and Hillsdale road is about being extended 30 miles, to Coldwater, and the Pontiac road 20 miles west to Fentonville, Genesee Co.—The Detroit, Romeo and Port Huron road 60 miles in length, is about being commenced, using the 17 miles of the old grade of the Utica road. A year or two will probably find one hundred additional miles to her railroads.

The Detroit, Romeo and Port Huron road ends opposite Port Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron; where it is to be connected by a ferry with the Canada road to Hamilton, and the road to the Wire Bridge on the Niagara River. The Port Huron route is some two miles shorter to Detroit, than the former contemplated route of the Canada road by way of Windsor. On the Michigan side the country is well settled, passing through the villages of Port Huron, Romeo and Utica, to Detroit. The water power on the line is much improved—having 27 flour mills.

Notice is given of an application to the next Canadian Parliament for the charter of a railroad from Fort Erie, opposite this city to intersect the Great Western road, near Brantford. This will make the distance to Detroit some 20 miles less than by way of the Falls and Hamilton.—*Buffalo Express*.

FISHERMEN.—The Nantucket Enquirer, of Saturday, says: "The Schooner *Laurana*, arrived yesterday, with 39,000 fish, and the *Oneco* will no doubt be in, to-day, with 19,500 fish. Excellent voyages both of them. Our fishermen have, thus far, done grandly.

St Croix Insurrection Put Down.—Of the 590 soldiers who went up on a British steamer to St. Croix, recently, from St. Johns. P. R., to put down the slave insurrection at the former place, about 100 of them were killed, and a number taken prisoners. A Provincial Government was then formed by the white inhabitants, to protect themselves from the blacks, accompanied with a protest against the decree of the Governor, freeing them after the 6th inst. [New Orleans Crescent, 9th.]

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. The Salem Register tells this story: Daniel Webster was once standing in company with several other gentlemen, in the capital at Washington, as a drove of mules were going by. "Webster," says one of the Southern gentlemen, "there go some of your constituents." "Yes," in-

stantly replied Mr. Webster, "they are going South to teach school."

An ingenious fraud was recently perpetrated at Newfoundland, by the master of a small schooner, called the *Two Brothers*.—The schtr. arrived at Newfoundland on the 31st ult. from Halifax, with a cargo said to consist of 163 barrels of Pork. After the lapse of several days, the master sold the pork at auction, and on one of the barrels being opened, it was found to contain nothing but salt water, and this barrel was a faithful sample of the whole 163. The perpetrator of the fraud has made his escape.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

FREDERICTON, 14th August, 1848.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned Promotions, &c.:

New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.—Captain S. K. Foster to be Major vice Nicholson, deceased, dated 10th August, 1848. To be Captains—J. Messinett, vice Mowatt, resigned, 10th Aug. 1848; Wm. Wright, vice Foster, promoted, 11th do.; C. C. Stewart, vice Hughson, resigned, 12th do. To be 1st Lieutenant—2d Lieut. R. Reed, vice Wright, promoted, 11th do. To be 2d Lieut.—Charles H. Connell, gent. vice W. I. Bedell, promoted, 10th do.; James G. Meick, vice Durant, promoted, 11th do.; John R. Marshall, vice Reed, promoted, 12th do.; Robert Sweet, 13th do.

Lieutenant Thomas Al'Arity to be captain of the Rifle Company, St. John City Light Infantry, vice J. W. McLeod, removed from the County. By Command. GEO. SHORE, A.G. M.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—THE REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED.—An arrival from Vera Cruz brings advices to the 3rd instant from that port.

The revolution has been suppressed throughout Mexico, the Indians disarmed, and all the prisoners discharged upon pledging themselves to support the Government.

Most of the Americans who remained in Mexico have gone to Yucatan, to aid in subduing the refractory Indians of that province.

FROM YUCATAN. By an arrival at this port we have advices from Campeachy, Yucatan, to the 5th inst.

The whites had defeated the Indians in numerous engagements, and recovered most of the lower towns.

THE STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Saturday Aug. 26, 1848.

The English mail had not arrived when our paper was put to press.

THE CHARLOTTE GAZETTE AGAIN.

We feel that we would be recreant in our duty, were we to pass unnoticed the column and half article in the last Gazette, notwithstanding the threat held out of "furnishing a picture of oneself, which we would consider 'anything but flattering, although perfectly true.'"

The mountain was in labor, and brought forth a mouse—in other words, the writer in the Gazette has ransacked his brains, or what is left of them, for a whole week in order to meet a short, plain, and correct statement which we made respecting the Parish Accounts. Has he answered us,—no; he has "blinked the question," and in his usual pompous clap-trap style endeavored to divert the attention of the public, from the unpalatable truths which he is compelled to swallow. The very heading of his tirade of abuse bears the stamp of wilful misrepresentation. The writer would fain have the public believe that the article in the Standard, was directed against the publication of the Parish Accounts. We deny the assertion—we are as desirous to see them published as the writer in the Gazette—but we cannot afford to publish them gratis. When we penned the few lines respecting this matter, we were aware that the accounts had been published in the "Gazette."

two years ago, consequently of that paper, if it has not have known that they were

We deny coming out "champion" of any man. stated facts which he has. Such epithets as "ready," do the dirty work of a tool of an arrogant fanatic; garments, they do not re "gross misconduct having appendage of J. P. to be

He asks what comes with the Parish Account question? who said the tion? Bah! he cannot It won't do. They *know* did not find fault with these accounts published sale abuse and scurrilous respectable persons, which ated as he was by a de pique, and personal a possessed a feeling of to injure our contempt feelings to gratify, or ed two letters sent us called for attack upon Society, and another, four weeks since. B forbearance for fear, we have done with him not his correspondence that there is no per what appears either numbers. We, alon own the establishment cover on our printing paying an honest de purchased for a glass much less evil. On entering further into we shall follow it up of the Gazette-man, but flattering."—Pe hquous, &c.

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Aug. 24, Sloop Flour & Bent Flour Dim Schr. Dart, sloop Matti Flour

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COAL.—To ar Gloucester. 200 Chaldron Apply August 26, 18

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August 26,

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AL ORDERS.

August, 1848.
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two years ago, consequently the conductor
of that paper, if it has any such person, must
have known that they were "volunteers."

We deny coming out as the "doughty
champion" of any man, or body of men. We
stated facts which he has not controverted.—
Such epithets as "ready made publisher to
do the dirty work of a faction"—"miserable
tool of an arrogant faction, &c." are not ar-
guments, they do not refute the statement of
"gross misconduct having relieved him of the
appendage of J. P. to his name."

He asks what connection his affairs have
with the Parish Accounts? What a silly
question? who said there was any connec-
tion? Bah! he cannot mislead the people.
It won't do. They know him too well. We
did not find fault with his endeavours to have
these accounts published; it was his whole-
sale abuse and scurrilous attacks upon re-
spectable persons, which we condemned, ac-
tuated as he was by a desire to gratify private
pique, and personal animosity. We never
possessed a feeling of jealousy nor any desire
to injure our contemporary.—we had no bad
feelings to gratify, or we should have publish-
ed two letters sent us at the time of his un-
called for attack upon the C. C. Agricultural
Society, and another which we received not
four weeks since. But he has mistaken our
forgiveness for fear. He will learn before
we have done with him, that we neither fear
him nor his correspondents. And further,
that there is no person, "making us say,"
what appears either in our last or present
numbers. We, alone, edit our paper, and
own the establishment.—we do not require a
cover on our printing office, to shield us from
paying an honest debt! Neither can we be
purchased for a glass of brandy to do good,
much less evil. Our time will not permit of
entering further into this matter, to-day, but
we shall follow it up, giving a graphic history
of the Gazette-man, which will be "anything
but flattering." People who live in glass
houses, &c.

We understand that a commission has
been appointed by the Executive, to investi-
gate the cause of John Gilmour's escape, the
opposed murderer of Thomas, at Grand Ma-
nan. Wm. Watts, Esq. of Fredericton, and
the High Sheriff of St. John proceeded in the
steamer Nequasset, this morning to Eastport,
on their way to Grand Manan.

SHIPPING JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

—ARRIVED—

Aug. 24, Sloop Hornet, Dewolfe, Eastport.

Flour & J. McFarlane

— Bent Rice, Robinson, provisions,

Dimock & Wilson.

Schr. Dart, Anderson, Bangor, Ballast.

sloop Matilda, McMASTER, Eastport,

Flour &c

—CLEARED—

Aug. 23, Brig Skylark, Kavanagh, Water-

ford, Deals by Steam Mill Co.

COAL.—To arrive per Banque Ivy Green, from

Gloucester.

200 Chaldrons best House Coal.

Apply to J. W. STREET.

August 26, 1848

FLOUR.

Ex "NELSON" from Boston.

20 Bbls. Guinness Sup. fine Flour, (fresh ground.

Aug. 26, 1848. J. W. STREET.

For Sale.

A commodious TWO STORY HOUSE situate

in Queen Street, at present in the occupation

of Mr. Dennis Bradley.

ALSO TO LET.

And possession given on 1st September, the House

at the top of Queen-street, owned by Mr. Thomas

Crowley, at present occupied by J. Garby, Esq.

Aug. 26] Apply to J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons trespassing on lands belonging to

Robert William Crookshank, Jun., in the Parish

of St. Patrick, namely, 200 Acres deeded by the

late Colin Campbell and Wife, to R. W. Crook-

shank, Jan. 28th September, 1823, and also the

North-Eastern part of the same, to be granted to Sam-

uel Gardner, adjoining the above on the great road

leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, and con-

taining 100 Acres, will be prosecuted to the utmost

rigour of the law.

WM. KER,

Agent for the above Proprietor.

August 26, 1848.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

Cattle Show and Fair,

will be held at Mr. Robert Johnston's, Oak Bay,

in the Parish of St. David.

On SATURDAY the 14th day of OCTOBER next.

At 10 A. M.

when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded.

HORSE.

Best Breed Mare 21 5 0

second do 1 0 0

third do 17 0 0

Best Colt Gelding, or Filly, under three

years old 1 0 0

second do 17 0 0

third do 12 0 0

Best Spring Colt 10 0 0

second do 7 0 0

third do 7 0 0

CATTLE.

Best Bull under four years old 1 5 0

second do 1 0 0

third do 17 0 0

Best Cow 17 0 0

second do 17 0 0

third do 17 0 0

Best Heifer under three years old 15 0 0

second do 12 0 0

third do 12 0 0

Best pair Steers under four years old 1 0 0

second do 15 0 0

third do 12 0 0

Best Spring Calf 10 0 0

second do 8 0 0

third do 8 0 0

SWINE.

Best Boar 1 0 0

second do 17 0 0

third do 15 0 0

Best Sow 12 0 0

second do 10 0 0

third do 10 0 0

SHEEP.

Best Ram not over four years old 15 0 0

second do 12 0 0

third do 10 0 0

Best Ewe 12 0 0

second do 10 0 0

third do 10 0 0

DAIRY.

Best sample of Butter, not less than 40 lbs. 15 0 0

second do 12 0 0

third do 10 0 0

Best sample of Cheese, not less than 50 lbs. 12 0 0

second do 10 0 0

third do 10 0 0

HOMESPUN CLOTH.

Best samples dyed Woolen Cloth, not less

than 15 yds. 15 0 0

second do 12 0 0

third do 10 0 0

Best sample Cotton & Wool (Sattinett), not

less than 15 yds. 15 0 0

second do 12 0 0

third do 10 0 0

Best sample Cotton & Wool plain Cloth, not

less than 15 yds. 10 0 0

second do 8 0 0

third do 6 0 0

Best sample Flannel, all wool, not less than

15 yds. 15 0 0

second do 12 0 0

third do 10 0 0

GRAIN OR GRASS SEED

To be exhibited on the 2d Tuesday in January

next at the Market House, St. Andrews:

WHEAT.

Best sample, not less than 5 bushels 15 0 0

second do 12 0 0

third do 10 0 0

OATS.

Best sample, not less than 5 bushels 10 0 0

second do 8 0 0

third do 6 0 0

BALD BARLEY.

Best sample, not less than 5 bushels 12 0 0

second do 10 0 0

third do 8 0 0

BARLEY.

Best sample, not less than 5 bushels 12 0 0

second do 10 0 0

third do 8 0 0

GRASS SEED.

Best sample, not less than 1 bushel 15 0 0

second do 12 0 0

third do 10 0 0

REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations will be strictly attended

to, viz:

No animal which received a first premium last

year will be allowed to compete.

All animals, Dairy Produce, or Domestic Manufac-

ture, must be bona fide the property of the

person entering the same, and the produce of

this County.

Swine, receiving premiums, must be kept one year

for breed.

Persons must hand a List of Animals or other arti-

cles entered for competition, in writing to the

Secretary before 10 o'clock on the day of the

Fair, and all persons not paid up Members of

the Society, must pay an entrance fee of five

shillings.

Grain and Grass Seeds to be exhibited on the 2d

Tuesday in January next, at the Market

House in St. Andrews.

No person shall receive more than one premium on

the same kind of Cattle or other articles en-

tered by him.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed to

award the Premiums, viz:

Hon. Col. Hatch,

Col. N. Marks,

Mr. Wm. Ellis,

Robert Watson,

James Brown, Esqrs. and

Mr. Edward Pheasant,

Messrs. Joseph Maxwell,

Andrew Glendinning, and

Henry O'Neil,

Messrs. C. R. Hatheway, Esq.

Thomas Cotterell, and

Henry Stiles,

Hon. Col. Weyer, and

Me. str. Eben. Doten and

Thomas Turner,

Mr. C. R. Hatheway, Esq. and

Messrs. Thomas Turner, and

Edward Pheasant

A suitable Field will be provided for the re-

ception of Cattle.

By Order of the Board,

ALEX. T. PAUL,

Sec'y.

St. Andrews, Aug. 18, 1848.

At an adjourned meeting of the President and

Directors of the Charlotte County Agricultural

Society, held at the office of the Secretary, on

Tuesday the 15th August, the names of the fol-

lowing persons who were willing to become mem-

bers of the Society, together with the amount of

their subscriptions for the present year, was hand-

ed in by Mr. James Stevenson, viz:

1 Nehemiah Marks 17 Charles D. Grant

2 Robert Watson 18 Thomas Smith

3 Ninian Lindsay 19 Jacob Young

4 Henry Eastman 20 William Glendinning

5 William Todd 21 Andrew Glendinning

6 J. H. Whitlock 22 Ebenezer Doten

7 John Marks, jun. 23 Robert Johnson

8 William H. Chalvey 24 George Smith

9 John Grimmer 25 Ephraim Turner, jr.

10 James Maxwell 26 John Hill

11 Thos. H. Maxwell 27 Joseph Smith

12 Joseph H. Maxwell 28 Thomas Cotterell

13 James Marchy 29 James Reed

14 John McAdams 30 Henry Stiles

15 Thomas Bell 31 Joseph Garcelon

16 James Spence 32 Samuel Davis

33 W. H. Mowat.

RESOLVED.—That the names of the foregoing

persons be published, with the hope that many

others throughout the County, may follow their

example.

By order of the Board,

ALEX. T. PAUL,

Secretary.

St. Andrews, August 18, 1848.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office St. Andrews,

15th August, 1848.

Austin, Richard. Kirwin, Catherine.

Bailey, James. Kitty, Jerry.

Bellon, Jane. Little, John.

Burnard, James. Little, William.

Buhot, Samuel. Leary, Dennis.

Bine, William. M-Ginnis, Edward.

Bryan, John. M-Gerrigan, John.

Brownrigg, Mary Jane. Mathews, Dennis.

Blain, Andrew. Mansel, Prudence.

Cavin, Miss A. O'Brien, John. 2.

Cole, George. O'Neill, Frank.

Crichton, David. Orange, Joseph.

Daslane, Patrick. Peacock, John.

Docherty, William. Quinn, Thomas.

Doggett, Horatio. Quirel, Andrew.

Elliman, Edward. Rankin, Joseph.

Ferris, William. Steele, John.

Griffin, Mr. Steward, David.

Johnson, Mrs. Ann. Thompson, David.

Karwin, Mrs. Walsh, Thomas.

King, Mrs. Mary.

Keary Patrick.

FOR ST. PATRICK.

Atcheson, George. McColla, Mr. F.

Baldwin, John

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
Protection Insurance Company of N. J.
 CAPITAL, \$200,000
Canadian Insurance Company of N. J.
 CAPITAL, \$100,000
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF CONNECTICUT
 CAPITAL, \$150,000

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Calais and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight, and Vessels upon the Stocks, Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$100,000 on Marine risks, and \$200,000 on Fire risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, or, in case of differences, the Courts of this State will be recognised.

E. D. GREEN, Agent.
 Calais, June 1, 1848.
 Refer to Wm. Lee, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews, N.B.

AT INVOICE !!
Western Dried Apples & Beans.
 2500 pounds Dried Apples,
 40 bushels White Beans,
 Just landed and for sale at invoice and commission at
 Robinson, July 22, 1848.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per Cambria from London, and Wanderer from Liverpool via St. John.

A Splendid Assortment of FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS, IN WOOLLEN, LINENS, SILK & COTTONS which are now open for inspection, of Purchasers, and will be sold extremely low for Cash, as they have been purchased in some of the best Houses in England, and at Second Price asked. Purchasers will find it worth their notice to call and examine the present Stock, as it will be found large for this market, and well assorted, and as above mentioned extremely low prices for Cash.

D. BRADLEY, Original Cheap Store, next door to Mr. Bradford's Temperance House, St. Andrews May 30, 1848.

Bar ron, Hardware, &c.

Ex Charles Hamerton from Liverpool. The subscriber has received his usual assortment of Hardware, among which are the following:
 12 doz. N. E. Patent Scythes 38 and 40 inch.
 70 Bags Nails & Spikes assorted.
 2 Rolls 8lb and 4lb sheet Lead.
 4 Cwt. Key Vices.
 12 Boxes Pin Plates 1C and IX.
 406 Bars "T. Banks" best Iron.
 11 Bunds Plow plate 13-4 inch wide.
 12 do "Chimble Iron, 2 X 1-8.
 355 Bars Common Iron assorted.
 28 Bushels Common Iron assorted.
 24 Bags shot assorted &c. &c.
JAMES W. STREET.

It is just the Time

To buy NEW GOODS at C. NOWELL'S Variety Store, Robinson.

He has just received a fresh stock of

W. I. Goods, Groceries, roots and

Shoes of the best quality, and at low prices.

Townsend's Sarsaparilla and other valuable Patent Medicines.

SCHOOL BOOKS, and books suitable for Gifts and Keepsakes—Also the Lives of Generals Taylor and Scott, illustrated with numerous Engravings. It is literally a Variety Store, will you call and see. Robinson, July 22, 1848.

BREAD! BREAD!

300 BARRELS different qualities and

Barrels CRACKERS do do and prices.

Boxes Soda, Water, Sugar and Dyspepsia DISCUI

Also—a few barrels do.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

Southern and Western WHEAT MEAL.

For sale at a small profit at

BRADISH & CO'S BAKERY,

Corner of Dana and Water-streets, St. Andrews, EASTPORT.

JUST Received—6 Superior center Drak

PLOUGHES. W. WHITLOCK.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sale will take place at the COURT HOUSE in ST. ANDREWS.

Real Estate of John Marks January 20

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday

the 20th day of January, 1849, between

the hours of 12 a m and 5 p m., at the

COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

All that right, title, interest claim and

A demand of John Marks of in and to

all that certain tract or lot of land, contain-

ing 120 Acres, more or less, situated in the

Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between

lands owned by Mrs. B. Porter and the Wi-

dow Lindsay, being part of the Grant to Ne-

hemish Marks, Esquire, deceased, and now

in the possession of John Marks, with the

Dwelling House occupied by him and J. G.

Stevens, Esq., and with the other buildings

also fronting on the main road leading from

St. Stephens to Milltown occupied by Messrs

Ryder, Rogers, Todd and others.

ALSO

All that certain Farm lot situated in the

Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between

lands owned by John Dinsmore and Abra-

ham H. Marks, now in the possession of

John Marks, with the Barn and other build-

ings thereon and containing 150 Acres more

or less.

To satisfy executions issued out of the

Supreme Court at the suit of the President

Directors and Company of the St. Stephens

and Calais Banks, endorsed to levy respect-

ively £722 15 with interest from the 16th

day of July 1847, and £370 15, besides

Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,

July 8, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands

against the Estate of John Mowat,

deceased (late of the Parish of St. George),

are hereby requested to present the same

duly attested, within three months from this

date, and all persons indebted to said Estate,

are requested to make immediate payment to

HARRIET MOWAT, Admx.

W. H. MOWAT, Admx.

St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR, &c.

Ex Charles Hamerton from Liverpool.

REFINED LOAF SUGAR, in 6lb and 12lb loaves,

Refined crushed Sugar, suitable for preserving

fruit.

Pearl and Pot Barley, Split Pease.

Also—

In Store, and constantly on Hand.

S. F. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy and Pilot Bread,

Beans, Rice, Pork, Boston Hams, Molasses,

Brown sugar, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Coffee,

Pollock and Cod Fish, Porpoise, Seal, and Fish Oil.

Soap, Room Paper, Preserved Ginger.

A good assortment of Mens, Womens, Boys,

Misses and Childrens Shoes, &c. &c.

W. WHITLOCK.

July 12.

Auctioneer and Commission business attend-

ed to as usual.

W. W.

TEA, SOAP, CRUSHED SUGAR, &c.

Ex Charles Hamerton just arrived from Liverpool

22C 4 Tierces moist crushed Sugar,

70 Boxes Steel & sons Yellow Soap,

20 do Crown do 60lb. each,

5 Bags Black Pepper,

10 Cwt. best White Paint,

3 Casks Whiting, 1 do Glue,

3 Pipes best Cognac Brandy, "Martell" and

6 Hbds. finest Oatmeal brands,

6 Hbds. finest Pale Hollands, &c. &c.

July 5, 1848. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the

Estate of Daniel Malloch, late of the Parish

of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present

them duly attested within three months from this

date; and all persons indebted to said estate are

requested to make immediate payment to

J. M. MALLOCH, Executors.

W. H. MOWAT, Executors.

St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established under Act of Assembly 10th Vict., Chap. 63, at a public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John, September, 1847.

Shares, £120; Monthly Subscriptions 12s, per

Share; Management Fee 7s per share; present

Balance £1,000.

The monthly Subscriptions are payable in Saint

John on the first Monday in every month, and

at the Branch Office, or Agencies, on the Thurs-

day previous.

The first Subscription is due on the third day of

January, 1848.

TRUSTEES—(with a Seat at the Board)—

Wm. Wilson, R. F. Hazen and H. Chubb, Esqs.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Bruns, George Wheelley,

Charles E. Raymond, James Poyntz,

William C. Dunham, John C. Littlehale,

John H. Gray, Samuel Huggins,

James Agnew.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick.

SECRETARY & TREASURER—Mr. C. L. Street.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.

Alexander Campbell, Esq., Agent, St. Stephens.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual

simplified system—the most approved in

England; and founded on a basis so sound as to

give the most effectual security to its members.

THE DESIGN OF THIS SOCIETY IS—

First—To enable persons to become their own

Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold

Property, by advances made by the Society.

(£300 positively advanced for £36 a year for eleven

and a half years, which sum pays both principal

and interest. Other sums in proportion.)

Second—To provide a safe and profitable Fund

for SAVINGS, or Investments for small or large

sums of money. (This Society offers approximates

in this respect which no other Institution in this Pro-

vince can do.—Savings Bank only pay 5 per

cent, whereas this Society pays 6 per cent. Compound

Interest.)

THE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE—

1st—No money is lent but on security on Real

Property.

2d—New Members are admitted up to the time

the Society will end, with equal proportionate ad-

vantages.

3d—Any Member may withdraw the amount of

his Shares at any time after the first year, with

the compound interest, thereon. Shares may be

transferred at any time.

4th—Members may invest their Money in PAID

UP SHARES, which will necessarily be doubled

£100 at the commencement being worth £120 at

the conclusion.

5th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with

proper notice.

6th—The Accounts and Bank Book are open for

the inspection of members at every monthly meet-

ing.

7th—Securities given by all Officers of Trust.

The Board of Directors in St. John have the

GENERAL MANAGEMENT of the Society—but for

the purpose of accommodating persons resident in

other parts of the Province, BRANCH OFFICES, or

AGENCIES, are formed—where Shares can be ob-

tained, and all the payments made, in the various

districts; and LOCAL BOARDS of Management will

be established so soon as the number of Shares

taken in many districts render it advisable.

The Funds are secured from the Monthly Sub-

scription of the Members, and also from Monies

invested in Paid up Shares, which will always en-

sure ample means for meeting the advances re-

quired.

The PROFITS are certain, because the amount

paid by the borrower, for an advance, must neces-

sarily form the fund for paying the lender.

The EXPENSES of the Society are small, as the

Officers act gratuitously, with the exception of the

Secretary and Treasurer.

The FEE and FINE form a Contingent Fund

out of which the expenses are paid, and the bal-

ance, which will be very considerable, will go

into the general Fund, which will lessen the du-

ration of the Society.

Every information, with copies of Prospec-

tus, Rules, &c. can be obtained on application at

the Office of the Society, or at the Office of the

Agents.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES L. STREET,

Secretary & Treasurer.

Prince William street, St. John, N. B.

December 25, 1847.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte

County Bank, will take place at their Banking

House on Monday the 1st proximo at noon, to elect

Directors and take into consideration such matters

as may be laid before them.

J. RODGER, Cashier.

C. C. Bank, 3d. April, 1848.

E. B. YARD, M. D.

Graduate of the University of Edinburgh,

Intends practising his Profession in St. Andrews

and its vicinity.

Dr. E. B. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs

Colewell's Boarding House, King-street.

JUVENILE CRIME.

From the Illustrations

The conviction has

within the last few, mo-

colonisation is at once

and the most important

and that in neglecting

fully of the magnificent

possession, we have

perity and very serious

So much, however, my

effectually relieve our

tion at home, and as

scarcely-peopled deper-

we need not indulge the

plan of colonisation can

and carried into opera-

ons are all but unan-

must be done, opinion

being agreed