

# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 66] SAINT ANDREWS, N. L. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1848. [Vol. 15

## POETRY.

The following beautiful tribute to the memory of a Mother, is from the pen of Miss Margaret Belches, sister of Mr. D. M. Belches of this place. We have seen several poems published by this young lady, but the following piece is superior to anything which has yet issued from her pen.

From the Republican Banner.

### A MOTHER'S SMILE IN DEATH.

We saw thee die, we marked a heavenly smile  
Of angel brightness play around thy lips,  
That like a ray of glory shone awhile—  
Which death's stern majesty could not eclipse.  
Was it that Heaven burst upon thy view,  
O'erwhelming thee with rapturous joy sublime—  
Realms of unthought-of glory, oh how new—  
Regions unsullied by the breath of time?

Or didst thou hear the symphonies of Heaven,  
Woke by angelic hands in measured roll,  
Which but in death to mortal ear is given—  
Thrilling the deep recesses of the soul!  
Or was it shining angels hovering near,  
To bear thy trembling soul o'er death's pale foam  
Did Jesus smile on thee, to sooth thy fear,  
And point the starry pathway to thy home?

We know not—but we feel that thou art gone,  
And time can ne'er efface the agony  
That thrilled our hearts, when thus the star that  
shone  
Of thy pure love, first left our clouded sky.  
We miss thee, Mother, when the spring's first  
flowers  
Come forth to deck the smiling earth again—  
We miss thee, in the summer's twilight hours—  
When autumn's chilling breeze sweeps o'er the  
plain.

When gathered round the winter's joyous hearth,  
When jest and mirth goes round, our hearts are  
lone—  
They all, to us, have lost their wonted mirth—  
And music, too, is sad in every tone.  
We miss thee at the holy hour of prayer—  
With tearful eyes we view thy vacant place,  
But fruitless is each glance—thou art not there—  
We see not, now, thy meek and holy face.

And when athwart our path misfortunes lower—  
And when with life's dark shadow we are pressed,  
We pine for thee in sorrow's lonely hour,  
And long to share with thee thy place of rest.  
But we shall meet with thee, when time is o'er,  
To share again, thy fond, undying love—  
Through faith, we hope to meet, and part no  
more.

Before our Father's throne, in bliss, above.

MARGARET BELCHES.

### THE CHOLERA.

The general state of health both in the metropolitan districts and throughout the kingdom is in a satisfactory state. The number of deaths in London during the past week is 171 less than the average of the corresponding weeks during the last five years. The fatal cases reported of cholera amount to 45. The disease seems to be hovering over many isolated parts of the country. Instances of individual cases are cited from widely distant districts, but at present they are so inconsiderable compared with our immense population, that in a national point of view they do not create any especial apprehension. In Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven the malady seems still to exert a malignant influence to a considerable extent. The deaths are far more numerous in that quarter, compared with the population, than elsewhere. They amount to 112 since the 4th instant. Hull and Sunderland furnish also, from day to day, occasional fatal cases. Upon the whole the pestilence has not increased in virulence; the relaxation of the quarantine regulations has not led to any unfavourable results; and we earnestly

hope that the angel of terror will pass over our islands, without leaving behind the calamitous traces of death and desolation which have marked its path through the eastern countries of Europe.

### MR. MEAGHER'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech which was delivered by Thomas Meagher, after his conviction by the Clonmel jury:—

"It is my intention to say a few words I desire that the last act of a proceeding which has occupied so much of the public time should be of short duration, nor have I the indelicate wish to close the dreary ceremony of a state prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear, that hereafter, when I shall be no more, the country I have tried to serve would think ill of me, I might indeed avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and my conduct. But I have no such fear. The country will judge of these sentiments, and that conduct, in a light, I think, far different from that in which the jury by which I have been convicted have viewed them; and perhaps the sentence, you my lords, are about to pronounce, will be remembered only as the severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth. Whatever may be the language in which that sentence will be spoken, I know that my fate will meet with sympathy, and that my memory will be honoured. In speaking thus, I accuse me not, my lords, of an indecorous presumption. To the efforts I have made for what I conceived to be a just and noble cause I ascribe no vain importance; nor do I claim for them any high reward. But it so happens, and it will ever so happen, that they who have tried to serve their country, no matter how weak their efforts may have been, are sure to receive the thanks and blessings of its people. With the country, then, I leave my memory, my sentiments, my acts proudly feeling that they require no vindication from me this day. A jury of my countrymen, it is true, have found me guilty of the crime of which I was indicted. For this I entertain not the slightest feeling of resentment against them; influenced as they must have been by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, they, perhaps, could have returned no other verdict. What of that charge? Any strong observations upon it I sincerely feel would ill befit the solemnity of this scene; but I would earnestly beseech of you, my lord— you who preside upon the bench—when the prejudices and the passions of this hour have passed away, to appeal to your own conscience, and ask of it—was your charge as it ought to have been, impartial and indifferent between the subject and the crown? My lords, you may deem this language unbecomingly in me, and perchance it may seal my fate; but I am here to speak the truth, whatever it may cost. I am here to regret nothing that I have ever done—to retract nothing that I have ever said. I am not here to crave, with a lying lip, the life I consecrate to the liberty of my country. Far from it. Even here—here where the thief, the libertine, the murderer, have left their footprints in the dust—here in this spot, where the shadow of death surrounded me, and from which I see an early grave in an unappointed soil open to receive me—even here, encircled by these terrors, that hope which beckoned me to the perilous sea on which I have been wrecked, still consoles, animates, and enraptures me. No! I do not despair of my poor old country—her peace, her liberty, her glory. For that country I can now do no more than bid her hope. To lift this island up—to make her a benefactor to humanity instead of what she is—the meanest beggar in the world—to restore to her her native powers and her ancient constitution—this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. Judged by the law of England I know this crime entails the penalty of death. But the history of Ireland explains my crime and justifies it. Judged by that history, I am no criminal—(and turning round towards his fellow-prison-

er M'Manus)—you are no criminal (and to O'Donoghue) you are no criminal, and we deserve no punishment. Judged by that history, the treason of which I have been convicted, loses all its guilt—is sanctified as a duty—will be ennobled as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my lords, I await the sentence of the court. Having done what I feel to be my duty—having spoken now, as I did on every occasion during my short life, what I felt to be the truth. I now bid farewell to the country of my birth, my passion, and my death—that country whose misfortunes have invoked my sympathies—whose factions I sought to still—whose intellects I prompted to a lofty aim—whose freedom has been my fatal dream. I offer to that country, as a pledge of the love I bear her, and the sincerity with which I thought, and spoke, and struggled for her freedom, the life of a young heart: and with that life all the hopes, the honours, the endearments of a happy and an honorable home. Pronounce, then my lords, the sentence which the law directs, and I trust I will be prepared to hear it, and meet its execution. I trust, too, that I shall be prepared with a pure heart to appear before a higher tribunal—a tribunal where a judge of infinite goodness, as well as of infinite justice will preside; and where, my lords, many of the judgments of this world will be reversed."

A Perth paper relates that strawberries and green fruit are daily gathered in several gardens around that city; and that the husbandmen in the neighbourhood are cutting the spring sown wheat, although the Grampian hills are covered with snow, and every indication of approaching winter perceptible.

DREADFUL LOSS OF SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA.—The effect of the catarrh in the sheep at Port Philip has been dreadful in the extreme. One gentleman has lost as many as 19,000—another 20,000!—some 10,000 up to 15,000! inflicting ruin upon their owners. An entire flock died in the course of a night from the complaint. The writer of a letter states that he was at the time surrounded by 36,000 dead sheep, and in momentary dread of the infection (catarrh) spreading to his own flock.

The Wesleyan Methodists have come to terms with the educational committee of the privy council, and consented to take advantage of the education grant.

It is stated that the works of the new houses of parliament are to be entirely stopped during the winter, in consequence of a recent strike of the masons employed upon them.

PARIS, Thursday, 11-30 A. M.

A meeting was held last night at the Rue de Poitiers, which was numerously attended, and at which most unexpected resolution was taken, amounting to nothing less than a reversal of the former decision of the party in favour of the immediate election of the President of the Republic. M. Mole contended that the attributes given to the president by the constitution were utterly incompatible with those conferred on the Assembly by the people, that the co-existence of two such powers must lead to fatal and disastrous conflicts. In fine, M. Mole insisted that the present provisional arrangements should be continued until the organic laws are passed. The meeting finally divided on the question, about two-thirds of the members present voting in favour of the proposition of M. Mole.

A decree was passed by the assembly yesterday, the effect of which will be to restore to the Orleans family, including Louis Philippe, their private property, subject, of course to the claims of their private creditors.

Last evening M. Mathieu (de la Drome) gave notice of a motion to issue notes of the Republic for 400 millions of francs, in amounts from 50 to 100 francs, these notes to be received in the payment of taxes, and to be guaranteed by national property of double their value and to be declared a legal tender.



## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**TRANSMISSION OF THE ENGLISH MAILS TO AND FROM CANADA.**—A rumour has been very current in Quebec, and generally believed, that a new arrangement had been concluded between the British and American Governments; and that the English Mails to and from Canada, was again to pass through the United States. On this subject the Quebec Mercury has the following article:—

Eastern Canada is luckless in her prospects of advancement. No sooner does a faint gleam of progress develop itself than some untoward circumstance arises to "check" it. The native population are abandoning their hearths in numbers, immigrants avoid us, as they would a pestilence, and our public men are apathetic or incapable of moving in our behalf. We have elements of prosperity in an eminent degree;—our lands are fertile, our timber abundant, our water power unequalled, we have our mines and our fisheries, and with all these resources we are neglecting and retrograding. It is true that we have a rigorous climate to resist, but where is it that man's industry and intelligence have not overcome difficulties as great as those presented by our protracted winter.

We are led to these remarks from a rumour abroad to-day, of an arrangement having been again entered into with the United States Government, by the Colonial Post Office Department, for the transport of the English mail from Boston through the States to Canada; an arrangement which, it is said, will be carried into immediate operation.

The English Mail from Halifax to Canada has been carried hither during the year, and although there were some grumblings at the outset by the press to the westward of this, the highest eulogia have been lavished upon the arrangements made by the Post Office for the speedy transmission of the express; indeed on several occasions the letters were received in Montreal within quite as brief an interval as would have been the case had they been forwarded via the States.

The expenditure attendant upon this branch of the public service may not be very great, and will possibly be looked upon as trivial when compared with the sectional advantages contemplated by the proposed change; but when it is considered that the amount thus disbursed is among ourselves, and in payment of the services of our own people—in lieu of being distributed among strangers, the argument against a change is materially strengthened. Had the £400,000 per annum, heretofore paid to the United States Government been expended within our own territory, in the improvement of roads, &c., we will venture to say that by this time no reason for a recurrence to that outlay among foreigners could have been urged. The express mails have employed a number of persons in an isolated district, and tended to keep open the roads through a country but little travelled. The collateral benefits are obvious.—These are about to be sacrificed. All prospects of improving the roads travelled by the mail is at an end. In compensation, however, we are promised an increase of the representation.

**FREE TRADE.**—The Free Trade delusion will linger and be kept up among us, by those who have propagated it, for some time even after it has been dispelled in Europe. It would be as useless to reason against it, as against any of those European fashions which we adopt without reasoning, and continue to wear, until we learn from Europe that they have been cast aside there. Attempting to reason people out of such conceits would only tend to make them more obstinate. The wisest course is to bide one's time in such cases, according to the maxim of Talleyrand: *tout vient a propos a qui sait attendre*. The spell is now broken in Europe, and Canada will follow suit. The late European revolutions have been made as much against the now-fangled liberal English doctrine of free trade as against monarchial tyranny and oppression. The French and German Republicans, who had feasted and toasted Mr. Cobden, have in practice repudiated his theories. One of the first consequences of the French revolution in February was to drive the competition of English and French labourers out of France, and none of the German powers dare now resist the will of the German people to protect their

own against English manufactures. In England, the subscribers to the £-0,000 testimonial to Mr. Cobden, even his own electors to the West Riding of Yorkshire, the woollen manufacturers of Bradford, are loudly but absurdly calling on Her Majesty's Government to interfere with the right of the German people to protect, by increased duties, their native manufactures.—*Quebec Gazette*.

**FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The *Unicorn* arrived from St. John's at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. The *Courier* of the 26th ult. says:—The weather here during the last fortnight has been rainy, with the exception of two or three days. The landing and colling of fish, as well as the securing of the harvest, have been thereby much impeded; the grain crops are however, mostly gathered in. The potato disease is progressing, but is not so destructive as last year.

Considerable excitement prevails on the subject of the General Election, which is to take place about the middle of this month.

## UNITED STATES.

**BURNING OF THE TEMPLE OF NAUVOO.**—On 11, 1845. The Mormon Temple in this city was set on fire on Monday morning last and burned down. The fire was set in the belfry about two o'clock in the morning. No effort was made to stop the progress of the flames, the people being supplied with horror and amazement at the vandalism that would lay in ruins one of the most magnificent structures in the country, erected at an expense of \$200,000.

Nothing now remains of that edifice, which was the pride and boast of a deluded people, but the blackened walls, and the few Mormons who are about here, breathe in whispers the most terrible vengeance. The temple had just been leased by the Trustees of Mormon Church for a term of years, for the purpose of being converted into an institution of learning, and the lessees was to have taken possession on the morning it was burned.

A double curse now rests on this ill-fated city. The character which it has so long borne of being a den of infamy, crime and blood, will not be improved by this last crowning act of atrocity.—[*Cor. N. Y. Tribune*.]

**RECOVERED LAKE.**—A singular accident occurred on the Michigan Railway. It became necessary to carry a grading or embankment of fifteen feet high, across a low piece of ground, containing about 100 acres, nearly dry enough for plowland. When they had progressed with the grading for some distance, it became too heavy for the soil to support, the crust of the earth broke in, and the embankment sunk into 79 feet water! It appears that the piece of ground had been a lake, but had collected a soil of roots, peat, muck, &c., on its surface, apparently from ten to fifteen feet thick, which had become hardened and dry enough for farm purposes. Mr. Brooks, the engineer, thought it would have supported an embankment of five feet thickness, and that if it had not been necessary for them to have one much heavier, it would have supported the road, and the fact might never have been discovered that it rested on the bosom of a lake.

Audubon, the great ornithologist, says the New York Evening Post, is now residing at Harlem. His house is a perfect museum of natural history. We regret to say, his powerful mind exhibits symptoms of a sudden decay. His personal health is good.

The road now existing across the Isthmus of Panama is now travelled in two days. A large number of trucks and carriages have been sent out for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight.

A Jesuit College has just been built in New Orleans, on Corandale street, to which a splendid church is to be added.

**Robbery of the Patent Office, Washington.**

A telegraphic despatch received yesterday at the City Marshal's office, from Washington states that the Patent Office was robbed on Wednesday night, of the following articles, to wit:

1 gold snuff-box set with diamonds, 1 pearl necklace, 1 bottle otto of roses, 1 gold sword scabbard, and numerous gold and silver coin.

We learn from the N. Y. Express, that Mr. John Savage, who was recently one of the editors of the "Dublin Tribune," and who acted a pretty prominent part in the revolutionary movement in Ireland, has arrived in

that city, thus successfully evading the lynx-eyed vigilance of the government agents, who were on his track.

**GIRLS INDICTED.**—The Grand Jury of Allegheny county (Pa.) have found bills against several of the girls who stand charged with having participated in the factory riots in Allegheny city, a few months ago. This "trouble" of the girls, may cost them dear. Juries and judges are not distinguished for their gallantry towards the fair sex, and not admit the truth of the axiom in social life, that "woman can do no wrong."

**CHILI.**—We perceive in a late paper the extraordinary announcement that it is proposed in Chili, to appropriate funds to the amount of £50,000, to be expended in inducing Englishmen to emigrate, and come and settle in that country. An agent has been despatched to Britain for that purpose.

**Capital Punishment.**—A few years ago the inhabitants of Michigan, one of the States of the neighbouring republic, like some people in Nova Scotia, raised such a hue and cry against Capital Punishment, denouncing it as wicked, cruel, anti-scriptural, and behind this self-blinded age, that at length the state legislature passed a law in conformity with their wishes. After a brief trial what is the result? Hear what a late number of the Detroit Advertiser says on the subject:

In consequence of the growing increase of crime in the state, since the abolition of capital punishment, and a particular manifestation of it to the grand jurors, of Wayne county, by the presence of three different individuals, charged with murder, at the present term of the court, we understand they have unanimously adopted a memorial to the Legislature asking for a re-creation of that penalty which alone presents a new firm as saving the life of his fellow creature.

**The Sons of Temperance.**—The different divisions of this excellent order, met yesterday afternoon at the Temperance Hall, formed in procession, and headed by the five band of Admiral Dundonald, paraded some of our principal streets, on their way to Mr. Whitman's, near the Massonic Hall, where they presented an address to the Hon. P. S. White, a highly respected brother of the order from the United States, and an able lecturer on the subject of Temperance.—Mr. White lectured at the Hall at 7 o'clock, and will lecture again this evening at the same hour at the same place (see advertisement), when from his well known ability we bespeak for him a large audience.

Mr. White will also lecture on the evening of Wednesday next, when we trust the brethren and others in that village will give him a hearty reception.—*Halifax Colonist*.

**EDUCATION.**—The Rev. Mr. King, delivered the inaugural Address at the opening of the session of the Free Church College, in St. John's Church, on Thursday last. The address, which was eloquently delivered, went to define what constituted genuine education in contradistinction from what passes as often currently under the name;—the benefits arising from a sound religious education, in a social, moral, and religious point of view;—the basis upon which it ought to be built, and the criterion by which it ought to be judged; and, finally, the basis and plan upon which all his prelections as Professor of Theology were to be conducted.

The learned Professor also gave intimation that in no department of the College or Academy, save the Theological, were conformity to the subordinate standards of the Free Church necessary. A secular education in all its branches, might be had within the walls of the institution by members of any or all denominations of Christians.—*Id.*

**MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last, as the Rev. Mr. McGuirk, with three men and three females, were crossing in a canoe, from the French Village, in Bay du Vin, to the Escumaniac side of the Bay, the wind being very high from the North-west, the canoe upset, and all were thrown into the water. Two of the women, (Mrs. McDonnell, of the village, and Mary Ryan, daughter of Roderick Ryan, of Bel River,) were floated ashore without sinking, but life was extinct when they reached it. The other female Jane McDonald, (daughter of Major McDonald, of Black River,) sank, and the body was not recovered up to yesterday morning. The Rev. Mr. McGuirk, and the

other men, by clinging to their lives, but Roderick Ryan, was nearly exhausted, and got ashore. An inquest was held on the two females, a fatal death by drowning the Jury.—[*Miramichi Chronicle*.]

**Fire.**—On the 30th a Catholic Presbytere at Bad for the Rev. Mr. Power, fire, and in a very short time the ground.—[*Ibid.*]

THE STA

PERISHED ON WEDNESDAY

BY A. W. I.

## THE STA

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY

WINTER.—The weather has been unusually cold

brooks and ponds being thick to bear man's weight last we were visited on first this season, covering two to three inches, but appeared during the day.

**ST. JOHN AGRICULTURE.**—have been furnished with the Directors of the present year, and regret us giving any extr excellent Report.

**Temperance in the** spread of temperance is through the influence of immense, and promise greater good. A brief in an Albany paper, before the public. The 5,000,000 people in the strain from the use of a furnishing it to others, parance societies, embel 400 members. More have been stepped more that 30,000 persons at it, but been for the time have been seen, and th families are at ease and other-are have been i ang from their exertion the friends of the cause.

**THE MAIL STEAMERS.**—Halifax will be the Ac Liverpool on the 4th N on the 14th by the Car Britannia, and on the 21 first-trip. The Mails fortnight until April, an fur new steamers—the and Canada.

**The Rev. Mr. Lay** and a convert from Church to the Ch preached here several sent week the Rev. as well as an elo much credit upon tion.—Reporter

## SHIPPING

### PORT OF ST.

Nov. Schr. Return, Apple 15, sloop Matli Provru schr. Marrie Fish, Ann, S CL 13, sloop Matli 14, Brig Calad Barba



other men, by clinging to the canoe, saved their lives, but Roderick Ryan, one of the party, was nearly exhausted by the time he got ashore. An inquest was held on the bodies of the two females, when a verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the Jury. — [Miramichi Observer.]

Fire.—On the 30th ult., the Roman Catholic Presbytery at Bathurst, lately erected for the Rev. Mr. Power, accidentally caught fire, and in a very short time was burned to the ground. — [Ibid.]

#### THE STANDARD

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

### THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY NOV. 15, 1848

WINTER.—The weather for the past week has been unusually cold for the season, the brooks and ponds being frozen sufficiently thick to bear man's weight. On Thursday last we were visited with a snow storm, the first this season, covering the ground from two to three inches, but which, however, disappeared during the day.

ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have been furnished with the Annual Report of the Directors of the above Society, for the present year, and regret that our limits prevent us giving any extracts to-day, from this excellent Report.

Temperance in the United States.—The spread of temperance in the United States, through the influence of association, has been immense, and promises still to realize much greater good. A brief summary which is given in an Albany paper, sets the matter strongly before the public. There are now more than 1,500,000 people in the United States who refrain from the use of ardent spirits and from furnishing it to others; more than 6,000 temperance societies, embracing more than 600,000 members. More than 2,000 distilleries have been stopped more than 5000 merchants have ceased from the traffic. It is estimated that 20,000 persons are now sober who, had it not been for the temperance societies, would have been sozzled, and that at least 20,000 families are at ease and comfortable who would otherwise have been in poverty and disgraced by drunken inmates. Such good results flowing from their exertions are calculated to urge the friends of the cause to renewed efforts.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.—The next steamer to Halifax will be the Acadia, which would leave Liverpool on the 4th November—to be succeeded on the 14th by the Cambria, on the 18th by the Britannia, and on the 25th by the Canada, on her first trip. The Mails will afterwards be once a fortnight until April, and will be conveyed in the four new steamers—the America, Europa, Niagara and Canada.

The Rev. Mr. Lapellettrie, a Frenchman, and a convert from the Roman Catholic Church to the Church of Scotland, has preached here several times during the present week the Rev. Gentleman is a moderate as well as an eloquent man and reflects much credit upon the Church of his adoption.—Reporter

SHIPPING JOURNAL.  
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS  
—ARRIVED—  
Nov. Schr. Return, Porter, Annapolis, Wood Apples Master.  
15, sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Provisions.  
Schr. Marriet, Greenlaw, Deer Island Fish, Master.  
Ann, Sorel, do do  
CLEARED  
13, sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport.  
14, Brig Caledonia, Rose, Lumber, Barbados, by Z. Chipman.

Wreck.—Bgs. Sterling, Flaven, from Waterford bound to St. John, was wrecked on the Murr Ledges, Grand Manan, on the night of the 5th inst., vessel a total wreck—crew and part of the materials saved.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE

ON TUESDAY,

the 21st inst., will be sold on the STEAM MILLS WHARF,

at 11 o'clock, to satisfy executions in favor of Justus Wetmore, George W. Mow, and Messrs. Todd and Waiter, belonging to the ST. ANDREWS STEAM MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
Spruce Deals, Scantling, Boards, Deal Ends, Refuse Deals,  
Pine Plank and Boards, Spruce and other Logs in the Pond.

500 M Spruce and other Logs in the Maguadavic River.

—Also—  
The SCHOONER Caroline and Margaret THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 11th November, 1848

#### DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of LITTLE & JONES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said Firm, will present the same to JOHN LITTLE, for adjustment, and all these indebted to the said Firm, will please make immediate payment to the said JOHN LITTLE.

JOHN LITTLE,  
JOHN J. JONES.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 14, 1848

#### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office St. Andrews 15th November, 1848

Andrews, Marshall	Hilheny, George
Alexander, Mr.	Kelly, Patrick
Alexander, Robert	Kelly, Harry
Bartie, Sarah	Little, Wm.
Bryne, John	McGraw, Wm.
Browning, Wm.	McGowan, Michael
Chandler, Charles	McCarthy, John
Costine, John	Nickolson, John
Carey, Phoebe	O'Hara, Hugh
Dunmore, James	Pendlebury, George
Fitzsimons, Wm.	Rotherham, Mr.
Foster, Elias	Sullivan, Wm.
Garrat, J.	Wall, John
Gow, Sarah	Waters, Patrick

FOR ST. PATRICK  
Atcheson, George, M-Minn, Thomas  
Carson, Thomas, M-Kay, Gardou  
Class, J.

FOR WEST ISLES AND CAMPO-BELLO.  
Allen, Wm. M-Kenney, Capt. J. 2  
Hussey, Hannah

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

#### COFFEE.

Just received per Schooner Nelson, from Boston:

6 Bags St. Domingo and Java COFFEE.

For sale low

Nov. 10, 1848 JAMES W. STREET.

#### BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c.

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John

6 Hds. finest Pale HOLLANDS;

1 " fine old PORT WINE,

1 " Martell's finest Pale BRANDY.

1 " Moist Crushed SUGAR,

1 " Refined LOAF do.

9 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 12 gross each.

JAMES W. STREET.

St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1848.

#### For Sale.

A commodious TWO STORY HOUSE situated in Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Dennis Bradley.

ALSO TO LET.  
And possession given on 1st September, the Ben at the top of Queen-street, owned by Mr. Thomas Crowley, at present occupied by J. Garry, Esq.  
Aug. 24, 1848

6th November, 1848

### FLOUR, MEAL, &c &c.

FROM NEW-YORK VIA EASTPORT.

100 B BLS. S. F. Genesee FLOUR,  
25 half Bbls do do  
3 Bbls. Rye Flour,  
1 Tierce RICE,  
8 Bbls. MESS PORK,  
1 Bale extra Cotton EATING,  
Bags Yellow CORN MEAL.  
St. Andrews. W. WHITLOCK.

#### NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Frederick A. Babcock of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.

Public Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Bankrupt, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Saturday the 9th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the same day, at the office of the Assignee, in St. Andrews, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the Assembly of this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and he same will be allowed unless cause be shown and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case requires.—Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the 8th day of Nov. A. D. 1848.

H. HATCH,  
Commissioner of Estates and Effects of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.

Pursuant to Notice previously given the following Meetings in Bankruptcy will be held before the Hon H Hatch Commissioner, at the office of the Provisional Assignee, in St. Andrews.

In the matter of Thomas Davis

On Monday the 27th of November at noon and on Tuesday the 28th day of the same month at noon, for proof of debts and examination; all debtors to pay their respective dues on or before the 23rd day of November; and all Creditors to prefer their claims within three months from date.—Dated the 20th day of October, A. D. 1848.

In the matter of John S and Robert S Jarvis.  
On Tuesday the 21st day of November at noon and Wednesday the 22nd day of the same month, for proof of debts and examination; all Debtors to pay their respective dues on or before the fifteenth day of November; and all Creditors to prefer their claims within three months from date.—Dated the 20th day of October A. D. 1848.

#### NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the Kent from London and Columbus from Liverpool.

#### 45 Bales and Cases

Containing a large and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

Which will be sold extremely low for cash.

Nov. 4. D BRADLEY.

#### Sheet Iron, Tin Plates

&c. &c.

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John, the Subscriber has received,

40 Bundles sheet Iron assorted,

12 boxes Tin plates,

24 Stone Iron Wire,

20 doz single & Double cut mill-Files

20 " Fit & Hand saw Files, Marshes and Shepherds' make.

10 Bags best Horse and Ox Nails, &c &c.

Nov. 1, 1848. J. W. STREET.

#### NOTICE.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENTUM on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank is hereby declared payable in 30 days from date.

J. RODGER  
C. G. Bank, Oct. 20, 1848. Cashier

#### PAINT OIL.

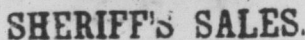
Ex "Laconic" from Hull,

5 Hds. Boiled LINSEED OIL,

3 " Raw do.

For sale low. J. W. STREET





Real Estate of	John Marks	January 20
Do	J. S. & R. Jarvis	March 10
Do	Wm. Wilson	do 24
Do	Maurice Norris	do 24
Do	John & James Curran	do 24
Do	Edward Seelie	May 5
Do	Steam Mill Company	do 26

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Marks of and to whom in certain tract or lot of land, containing 120 acres, more or less, situated in the parish of St. Stephens, and lying between lands owned by Mrs E Porter and the Widow Lundy, being part of the Grant to Nehemiah Marks, Esquire, deceased; and now in the possession of John Marks, with the Dwelling House occupied by him and J. G. Siereus, Esq. and with the other buildings also fronting on the main road leading from St. Stephens to Milford occupied by Messrs Ryder, Rogers, Tood and others.

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 respectively £722 15 with interest from the 16th day of June 1847, and £370 15 2, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 10th day of MARCH 1849 between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews

Town Lot No 5, block letter A, Morris' Division.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlott

Sheriff's Office.  
Sept'r. 2, 1848.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, pr  
erty and demand whatsoever  
WILLIAM WILSON, of in and to all th  
certain tract or parcel of land, with a

certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Parish of St. Patrick, and lying on the South Eastern side of the road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, in the Northern angle of a Grant to Peter St. John, containing 150 Acres, more or less, being Lot No 5, and the same land which was decided by said William Wilson to his son William Wilson jun. James D. Wilson &

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
Sep. 13, 1943

A LL right, title, interest, claim, pro-  
perty and demand whatsoever of  
MAURICE NORRIS to the half of Lot No.  
5, Block C, in Buikley's Division of the  
Lower Plat of St. Andrews, with the build-  
ings and improvements thereon, being the  
same half Lot conveyed by the said Maurice  
Norris to his brother-in-law Peter S. and  
by Deed bearing date 12th April, 1848—  
The Same having been seized and taken to  
satisfy an execution at the suit of R. Burns  
Burns, endorsed to levy £42 2 9, Sheriff  
J. & Co.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 24th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 a m and 5 p m at the COURT HOUSE in St Andrews.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel M. Gilmore, endorsed to levy \$53 10 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 5th day of May next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews

Basin, so called thence running in a southerly direction to the eastern gate post near the Tan-house, on the Mascareen road.

termining on the road leading from Maguavic to Mascareen at the intersection of the Eastern boundary line of lot No 52 in the Mascareen grant:

The above being the same properties conveyed by the said Edward Seelye to Dun Anderson and James Anderson, by indent bearing date 4th of May 1848.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte  
Sheriffs Office,  
St. Andrews, 20th October, 1848.

**A**LL right, title, interest, claim and demand of the St. Andrews STEAM MILLS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, to Lot No. 17, situate in Morris's Division, of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, described in a plan of the Pagoda Estate, and beginning at a point on the North-western line of a new street laid down on the aforesaid plan, leading from Water street to the Harbour, with the Steam Mill and other erections and improvements thereon, and also, at the said Company's right, title, interest, claim and demand to that parcel or lot of land, conveyed to them by F. A. B. Beck, adjoining the above lot No. 17, with the Water Race called G. and T., together with the Wharves, stores and other buildings thereon. And also the said Company's right, title, interest claim and demand to a tract of land on the Lepreux, in the Parish of Port-au-Prince, containing 540 acres, granted by the Crown to the said Company. To satisfy execution is used out of the Surplus of the estate of Justus Withon George W. Mowse, a d. Subal D Todd and Charles Wate, endorsed respectively to levy \$2313 7 4. 298 18 10, and £296 6 5, besides Sheriff fees &c.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**  
**10** Hhds. Moscowda MOLASSES,  
 5 do. Bright SUGAR,  
 Just received and for sale low.  
 J. W. SIREY  
 October 23, 1848.

An adjourned Meeting in the above case for contesting claims and examining said Bankrupt, will be held at my office St. Andrews on Monday, the 20th day November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Do 16th October 1848.

The Undersigned have on hand, and are expecting a further assortment of Canvas, Cord Twine &c, which will be sold low for cash.

Sep 27 **DIMOCK & WILSON**

Protection Insurance Company of N. J.  
**CAPITAL, \$200 000**  
 Camden Insurance Company of N. J.  
**CAPITAL, \$100 000**

**CAPITAL, \$100,000,**  
WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$30,000  
**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF CONNECTICUT,  
**CAPITAL, \$150,000.**

E. D. GREEN, Agent.  
Refer to Wm. Ker, Esq, Agent, St. Andrews.

Just received Ex "SENATOR" from Boston  
Eastport.

50 Bbls. Georgetown Sup. fine Flour,  
20 do Guinness do do  
10 do Philadelphia Rye do  
4 Boxes Sperm Candles, For sale by  
Oct 10 1848 J. W. STEELE

Oct. 10, 1848. J. W. STREET

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F. B. YARD N. D.

E. B. YARD M. D.,  
Graduate of the University of Edinburgh

Intends practising his Profession in St. Ann and its vicinity.  
Dr E. B. may be found at his rooms, in  
COLDWELL'S Boarding House, King-street.

POET

THE YEAR'S DAY  
BY THE REV. M. A. WA  
The year is old again,—and  
A scene of borrowing sights  
There's sadness in the skies, &  
The dull blue ocean and the  
Deep stillness reigns where t  
Of life and mirth enliven'd th  
The sun is cold—the earth is  
Decay has withered up the gl  
And every charm is gone fro  
our's!

Who can behold the scene th  
nd feel not sorrow for the b  
never loved the dark, autun  
With its sere foliage, and its  
Who hears its blasts along th  
ut sighs for winds soft blow  
those heavenly winds that a  
nd lull the tynghits of the s  
ud near persuade the heart:  
blest

the sweets of Summer are a  
while dulcet breezes make a  
the leaves of Autumn are ar  
and beauty falleth from her  
the free, glad birds that swe  
leaving the groves to silence  
and all are gone, and we ar  
midst shades that darken & m  
to gaze o'er scenes o'er whic  
weep.

chill hours! chill hours! so  
 that do ye bring to lighten:  
 e have no charm—ye have  
 and w ere ye light, alas! t  
 seems ye are the messeng  
 no leave no life, but scatter,  
 then howl a song above the  
 as if ye revelled thro' a ban  
 and not along a waste wher  
 (all).

"O desolate, dull earth! that  
 all that did array thee,—  
 even now like to some lonely  
 the dread portion of a bride  
 looking on thee, we would  
 ear-stricken, from thy wreathe  
 When Summer fades, all  
 and give earth's changes for  
 here sadness may not grow  
 not die."

look out no more upon the  
 blank is there—a melanc  
 the flow 'is & fruits are gone  
 e'en the soft, green gra  
 ke pleasures, glories, hon  
 joyless thought is all that  
 ill Hope, the Spirit—ne  
 eaps forth anon, and cools  
 with flow'rs from many a  
 many a bough.

When life's young spring of  
and Autumn comes with  
when I shall stand and view  
er which no more my Sun  
may such hope, in that I  
point to scenes where A  
Then Truth, and Light,

bind  
to form the glories 'round  
When I shall change ea  
heav'nly tone !  
St. Andrews, 16th Nov

✂ The steamship New York on Wednesday carries passengers for Liverpool and