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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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THE CANADIAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 11th inst. publishes the address to the people of Canada on the state of the Province, which is a windy document. It only appeared in two papers at Montreal—the Herald and Courier—the Gazette and other papers being apparently displeased at the "hole and corner" manner of its birth.

The address commences by describing the number and magnitude of the evils which afflict Canada in a commercial point of view, and the cumbersome and expensive form of Government which exists in that Province. It then proceeds—

Having adverted to some of the causes of our present evils, we would consider how far the remedies ordinarily proposed, possess sound and rational inducements to justify their adoption:

1.—"The repeal of protection in the markets of the United Kingdom."
This, if attainable in a sufficient degree, and guaranteed for a long period of years, would ameliorate the condition of many of our chief interests, but the Empire forbids the anticipation. Besides, it would be but a partial remedy. The millions of the Mother Country demand cheap food; and a second change from protection to free trade would complete that ruin which the first has done much to achieve.

2.—"The protection of home manufactures."
Although this might encourage the growth of a manufacturing interest in Canada, yet without access to the United States market, there would not be a sufficient expansion of that interest, from the want of consumers, to work any result that could be admitted as a remedy for the numerous evils of which we complain.

3.—"A Federal Union of the British American Provinces."
The advantages claimed for that arrangement are Free Trade between Provinces, and a diminished governmental expenditure. The attainment of the latter object would be problematical, and the benefits anticipated from the former might be secured by legislation under our existing system. The markets of the Sister Provinces would not benefit our trade in timber, for they have a surplus of that article in their own forests, and their demand for agricultural products would be limited to absorb means of supply. Nor could Canada expect any encouragement to her manufacturing industry from those quarters. A Federal Union, therefore, would be no remedy.

4.—"The independence of the British North American Colonies as a Federal Republic."
The consolidation of its new institutions from elements hitherto so discordant—the formation of treaties with Foreign Powers—the acquisition of a name and character among the nations—would, we fear, prove an open match for the strength of the new Republic. And, having regard to the powerful confederacy of States contiguous with itself, the military defences would be too costly to render independence a boon, whilst it would not, any more than a Federal Union, remove those obstacles which retard our material prosperity.

5.—"Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, as respects the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine."
If obtained, this would yield but an instalment of the many advantages which might be otherwise secured. The free interchange of such products would not introduce manufactures into our country. It would not give us the North American Continent for a market. It would neither mend our institutions nor to confer stability nor ensure confidence in their permanence; it would ally the violence parties, or, in the slightest degree, remedy many of our prominent evils.

6.—"Of all the remedies that have been suggested for the acknowledged and unnumbered ills with which our country is afflicted, their remains but one to be considered. It proposes a sweeping and important change in our political and social condition involving considerations which demand our most serious examination. This remedy consists in a 'Friendly and Peaceable Separation from British Connection and a Union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of Sovereign States.'"

We would promise that towards Great Britain we entertain no other than sentiments of kindness and respect. Without her consent we consider separation as neither practicable nor desirable. But the Colonial policy of the Parent State, the avowals of her leading Statesmen, the public settlements of the Empire, present unmistakable and significant indications of the appreciation of Colonial Connection. That it is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes and compel us to assume the burdens of Independence is no longer problematical. The threatened withdrawal of her troops from other Colonies—the continuance of her military protection to ourselves only on the condition that we shall defray the attendant expenditure, betoken intentions towards our country, against which it is weakness in us not to provide.

An overruling conviction, then, of its necessity, and a high sense of its duty we owe our country, we do not either disregard nor postpone, impel us to entertain the idea of separation; and whatever negotiations may ensue with Great Britain, a grateful liberality on the part of Canada should mark every proceeding.

The proposed Union would render Canada a field for American capital, into which it would enter as freely for the prosecution of public works and private enterprise as into any of the present States. It would equalise the value of real estate upon both sides of a boundary, thereby probably doubling at once the entire present value of property in Canada, whilst, by giving stability to our institutions, and introducing prosperity, it would raise our public, corporate, and private credit. It would increase our commerce both with the United States and Foreign Countries, and would not necessarily diminish to any great extent our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would find the most part enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals the highway for the emigration to, and exports from the West, to the incalculable benefit of our country. It would also introduce manufactures into Canada as rapidly as they have been introduced into the Northern States; and to Lower Canada especially, where water privileges and labour are abundant and cheap, it would attract manufacturing capital, enhancing the value of property and agricultural produce, and giving remunerative employment to what is at present a comparatively non-producing population. Nor would the United States merely furnish the capital for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world without the intervention of a Custom House Officer. Railways would forthwith be constructed by American capital as feelers for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise in general would doubtless be as active and prosperous among us as among our neighbours. The value of our agricultural produce would be raised at once to a par with that of the United States, whilst agricultural implements and many of the necessities of life, such as tea, coffee, and sugar, would be greatly reduced in price.

The value of our timber would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous duty. At the same time, there is every reason to believe that our shipbuilders, as well as Quebec as on the Grand Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the American Continent. It cannot be doubted that the shipping trade of the United States must greatly increase. It is equally manifest that, with them, the principal material in the construction of ships is rapidly diminishing, while we possess vast territories, covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it is now, since under the Free Trade system our vessels would sell as well in England after Annexation as before.

The simple and economical State Government, in which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system at once cumbersome and expensive. In place of war and the alarms of war with a neighbour, there would be peace and amity between this country and the United States. Disagreements between the United States and her chief if not only rival among nations would not make the soil of Canada the sanguinary arena for their disputes, as under our existing relations must necessarily be the case. That such is the unenviable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Britain is known to the whole world, and how far it may conduct to keep prudent capitalists from making investments in the country, or wealthy settlers from selecting a fore-doomed battle-field for the home of themselves and their children, it needs no reasoning on our part to elucidate.

But other advantages than those having a bearing on our material interests may be foretold. It would change the ground of political contest between races and parties, ally and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancour and recrimination which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric. Already in anticipation has its harmonious influence been felt—the harbingers may it be hoped of a lasting oblivion of dissensions among all classes, creeds and parties in the country. Changing a subordinate for an independent condition, we would take our station among the nations of the earth. We have, now, no voice in the affairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honors or emoluments.—England is our Parent State, with whom we have no equality, but towards whom we stand in the simple relation of obedience. But as citizens of the United States the public service of the nation would be open to us—a field for high and honourable distinction on which we and our posterity might enter on terms of perfect equality.

Nor would the amicable Separation of Canada from Great Britain be fraught with advantages to us alone. The relief of the

Parent State from the large expenditure now incurred in the military occupation of the country—the removal of the many causes of collision with the United States, which result from the contiguity of mutual territories so extensive—the benefits of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would create, are considerations which, in the minds of many of her ablest Statesmen, render our incorporation with the United States a desirable consummation.

To the United States also the Annexation of Canada presents many important inducements: The withdrawal from their borders of so powerful a nation, by whom in time of war the immense and growing commerce of the lakes would be jeopardized—the ability to dispense with the costly but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accession to their income from our Customs—the unrestricted use of the St. Lawrence, the natural highway from the Western States to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubtedly be conceded.

A LONELY CLOUD.

A lonely cloud, as eve began,
His quiet rest did take,
As graceful as a sleeping swan
Upon a moonlit lake:
One star, companion of the west,
Shone 'mid that cloudy sphere,
Like hope, within a human breast,
When sorrow darkens near!
And oh! methought, for all our woes
A lesson here is given,
Would man might thus his griefs repose
Upon the breast of heaven—
Look upward to that realm afar
When worldly cares have birth,
And rest his hope on God's own star—
And take his heart from earth!

FROM THE IRON MAN.

Progress.
The age is onward? We can look back
Now like one who, having gained the summit
Of a hill; retraces with his eye the toilsome
Leagues he has travelled.—We may look back
And behold the monuments, mementoes,
The dangers and disasters of the road;—and whilst
We note all these, as warnings for our future
Progress, we yet sit not down to survey them,
But, casing a single look behind, press once
More boldly forward.

For it is vain to look back. The attainable
is only before us. The past is a ladder of
sand, each round of which has crumbled
beneath our feet; and should we pause or turn
to descend, the shades of ruin and uncertainty
would encompass us. There is naught in the
circle of being, naught in the range of matter,
that is not an exemplar of the great principle
of Progress, and a continual cycle of ever-
growing results. Naught is ended—for nothing
dies. Dissolution is antagonistic to all
material or spiritual things, and retrogression,
if nature in reality discloses such a phenomenon,
is but transient, and mediant toward
renewed progress. A particle of dust, could
we trace it through all the ramifications of
its utility, would lead us through a labyrinth
of the 'mightiest works.' From the sand whirl
that bore it across the desert, to the column
which held it as an integral of Palmyra's
splendor; from the fallen and shivered column
to the tomb of some desert Emir; from the
tomb of the sands once more; from the sands
to the crucible, and from the crucible of the
glass which forms the very inkstand in which
I now dip my pen; how simple the transition
—the progression—for all is progression that
is motion, since motion must effectuate results.

Be not cast down, O little man, which art
as a sand-grain in the whirlwind of motion!
Thou art integrally of the world's life, and
strength and beauty! Through the crucible
must thou pass in the day, but thy destiny
ever preserve thee. Utility in the eye of nature
is the keeping of her laws. Be thou,
then what thy nature impel thee, and thy
symmetric life is found. Thou shalt make
harmony, if thou canst but touch the right
string in the great harp of humanity.

FROM CAPTAIN MARYAT'S SOJOURN IN AFRICA. THE LION'S LEAP.

Once I was travelling in Nemagwa Laird,
I observed a spot which was imprinted with
at least twenty spoor of the lion's paw; and
as I pointed them out, a Nemagwa chief told
me that a lion had been practising his leap.
On demanding an explanation, he said, that
if a lion sprang at an animal, and missed it by
leaping short, he always went back to where
he sprang from, and practised the leap, so he
was successful on another occasion; he then
related to me the following anecdote, stating
that he was an eye witness to the incident.
I was passing the end of a craggy hill, from
ten to twelve feet high, when I perceived a
number of zebras galloping round it, which
they were obliged to do, as the rock was
quite steep; a lion was creeping round the
rock, to catch the male zebra, which brought
up the rear herd. The lion sprang and mis-

sed his mark; he fell short, with only his
head over the edge of the rock, and the zebra
galloped away—wiping his tail in the air.
Although the object of his pursuit was gone,
the lion tried the leap on the rock a second
and third time, till he succeeded. During
this, two more lions came up and joined
the first lion. They seemed to be talking,
for they roared a great deal together, and
then the first lion led them round the rock
again. He then made another grand leap,
to shew what he and they must do another
time. The chief added, they were evidently
talking to each other, although they talked
loud enough, but I thought it was as well
to be off, or they might have some talk about
me.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The investigation in the case of this institution was brought to a close on Friday last, and Mr. Chandler will forthwith submit the whole of the evidence to the Executive for their decision. It is generally admitted that the investigation was conducted in the most impartial manner, and of course the public will suspend their judgment until the decision of the Executive is made known. (New Brunswick.)

FROM CANADA.—Movement in favour of Annexation.—A despatch from Canada, dated the 10th inst. says:—

A declaration in favor of annexation to the United States has been drawn up, and in the short space of five hours, received the signatures of 300 of our first merchants, land holders and professional men, including two members of Parliament and two of the Queen's Council.

A meeting was held here on the 8th against the Seigniorial tenure.—Delegates from 220 Parishes determined to support the candidate not in favor of its abolition.

THE CALIFORNIA FLEET.—According to the Boston Shipping List, 464 vessels have sailed from ports in the United States for California up to the present time, and of this number but 95 had arrived up to Sept. 1.—Ninety-two vessels have sailed from Boston, of which but 16 had arrived.

The following extracts are from a letter of a young man in California to his brother in Boston. He was at the Sandwich Islands when the gold fever commenced, and being a vigorous and healthy man, did not fear the hard work of the gold diggings. It will be heard that his experience differs somewhat from that of many others:

San Francisco, Aug. 29, 1849.
I am at work here for the present, and doing very well. I arrived here from the Sandwich Islands on the 1st of May. I left here for the 'Gold Diggins' the 15th of last June, and got back again the first of this month, and have seen enough of the 'elephant' to last me for present. I was at the mines about a month with a company of six Americans and three natives of the Islands, and we did not dig gold enough to pay our expenses. I have heard of a few this summer, who have done very well, and a great many who have done nothing. Digging gold is too much of a lottery for me.

You wrote to me that you thought of coming to California. I should advise you to remain where you are; if you do not make so much money, you can have some comfort and enjoy yourself, and that is what a man can't do here. It will not do for you to believe all the stories you see published in the newspapers at home; if you do, you will be deceived, I assure you.

I saw a party last night that came across the Rocky Mountains. They told me that there were thirty thousand emigrants on their way here across the mountains. I do not know what they are going to do. I think that there will be a great deal of suffering here next winter.

The Hungarian Crown, which was carried off by Kossuth, when he fled into Turkey, is fabled by the Hungarian legends, to have been sent by angels to St. Stephen, who was crowned with it in 1001. The truth, as related by history, is, that it was presented to Stephen by Pope Sylvester II. A golden circlet, presented to Duke Geisa by the Greek Emperor, was incorporated with it afterwards. It has seen many curious adventures in the eventful history of Hungary when rival claimants contended for it.—It was once packed away in a cask by a royal fugitive, who, in journeying, thus, lost it, but recovered it again. This same king, Otto, had it forcibly taken away from him by Waywode Ladislas, who kept it three years and then was forced to return it. In 1849, it was stolen by a maid of honor, at the instance of the widow of a deceased monarch, who wished to have her infant son crowned with it. In 1461, the widow pawned it to the Emperor, Frédéric IV., for 2500 guilders. It was redeemed, but soon stolen again by another woman, to crown another royal claimant, and after several changes fell into the hands of the Turks, whose leader, Salyman, returning from the siege of Vienna, exhibited it as the crown of the famous Persian King Nushiroon. He afterwards sent it back to the person from whom

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

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If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible if they have settled their bills, and order their papers to be discontinued.
If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The Pacific News, a weekly newspaper, commenced at San Francisco Sept. 1, relates that on the Monday before eight o'clock, the ship *Warren*, and the *Southampton* and *Fredonia*, who each fired upon them, but without success. The boat was riddled, yet none were wounded. They fled on reaching the shore, and are doubtless now on the diggings.

Mr. Frisbee, a flour dealer in New York, had half his head accidentally shot off on Long Island, on Saturday afternoon, while, with others, firing at a mark.

A GEORGIA WEDDING.

The preacher was prevented from taking his part in the ceremony, and a newly-created justice of the peace, who chanced to be present, was called upon to officiate in his place. The god man's knees began to tremble, for he had never tied the knot, and did not know where to begin. He had no 'Georgia Justice' or any other book from which to read the marriage service. The company was arranged in a semicircle, each one bearing a tallow candle. He thought over everything he had ever learned, even to—
"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November,
but all in vain—he could recollect nothing that suited the occasion. A suppressed titter all over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something, and in an agony of desperation he began—
"Know all men by these presents, that I—
—here he paused and looked up the ceiling, while a voice in a corner of the room was heard to say—
"He is drawing feed for a tract of land,"
and they all laughed.

"In the name of God, amen!" he began again only to hear another voice in a loud whisper say—
"He's making his will; I thought he could live long he looks so powerfully bad."
"Now I lay me down to sleep."
"I pray—was the next cry, when some erudite gentleman remarked—
"He is not dead but sleeping."
"Oh yes! oh yes!" continued the Squire.
A voice replied: "Oh no! oh no! don't let's."
Some person out of doors sung out "come into court," and the laughter was general.
The bride was near fainting—the Squire was not far from it; being an indefatigable man, however, he began again—
"To all and singular, the sherr—"
"Let's run; he's going to level on us," said two or three at once.
Here a gleam of light flashed across the face of the Squire. He ordered the bride and groom to hold up their hands, and in a solemn voice said,
"You and each of you do solemnly swear in the presence of the present company, that you will perform towards each other all and singular, the functions of husband and wife as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God."
"God as wheat," exclaimed the father of the bride.—[Stanford Advocate.]

CONGRESSIONAL STATIONARY.—You ain't got no knife Nathan," said a little boy to his companion.
"Well, I'm going to have one when Father gets home from Washington—so is Tom, and Bill, and Jack, and Pete. Papa is going to bring us all Congressional knives."
"Poli' your father can't get knives."
"Yes he can! He promised mother lots o' writing paper, and pens, and burn-new writing desks for all our girls."
"Don't be pay for em!"
"No! he gets 'em for mileage. I don't know what that means, but Father says so!"

NINETEEN CHILDREN.—We are informed by one who has just returned from the White Mountains, that while on his journey from Portland to Conway, the driver stopped the stage to show the travellers a rare sight.—In front of a little cottage near by were eight rosy children, who, on seeing the stage before the door, cried out to those in the house to come out and get some cakes and pennies, when out rushed eleven other children of the two parents, who soon made their appearance in the interesting group. "The oldest child, as our informant was told by his father, was only 17 years of age." [Portland Journal.]

The young men of Halifax, entertained the crew of the *Gie* which was beaten by the *New Brunswick* boat, at Supper, last week, and at the conclusion of the entertainment, presented them with a purse of Twenty sovereigns.

European Intelligence.

From the New Brunswicker of the 20th inst. The Post Office Express, with the mail by the steamship Niagara, arrived in this City at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock to-day. We submit the most interesting intelligence by this mail.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 2d inst.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF SIR J. FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The public will be gratified to learn, from the following official communication from the Admiralty, that there is at least some glimmering hope as to the safety of the adventurous eaders of the Arctic expedition.

Admiralty, October 4, 1849.

"From communications made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette evening newspaper, some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Captain Parker, of the Truelove, arrived at Hull, from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives, as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation.

"From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are in the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe."

FROM IRELAND.

We take up the Irish journals daily with feelings of unmitigated alarm.

Scarcely a local paper reaches us but it records some sanguinary conflict between the tenantry and the landlord for the possession of the corn; and the long-cherished feelings of hatred between the occupier of the soil and the owner have now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results.

Already numerous lives have been lost; and certainly some of the instances recorded of the fraud, ingratitude, and spirit of plunder which have marked the conduct of some of the conspirators, prove to what a wretched degree of morality many of the Irish are sunk.

We have the most clear cases before us where the corn plunderers, after having exhausted the soil by the most reckless system of husbandry, have then confederated with large bodies, and have carried off the property in defiance of the owner of the land, to whom an enormous amount of arrears has been owing.

In the Kilrush Union a sentence of eviction has been passed against no fewer than eighteen hundred souls from their homes and their holdings.

Several members of the Young and Old Ireland parties are again secretly in the field of politics, attempting once more to form a basis for some new confederation.

In the Kilrush Union a sentence of eviction has been passed against no fewer than eighteen hundred souls from their homes and their holdings. Thus this dreadful struggle is carried on by both parties, each striving for his very existence. In fact, party politics, visions of repeal, the disputes between the Irish and the Protestant churches for supremacy, are all forgotten; and the main question, to which all others are subordinate, is the tenant-right to the land, or how its products shall be divided between the owner and the cultivator. It is, however, such frightful instances of dishonesty, coupled with wanton mischief in exhausting the soil by reckless cultivation, as we have now such numerous instances described before us, that place insurmountable difficulties in the way of any satisfactory adjustment of the tenant-right. The landlord will not trust the tenant by granting him a lease which shall be abused by rendering his land incapable of being cultivated when the lease expires, or that the tenant, after robbing him of his crops, has fled with his family to another country.

The landlord has not the capital to cultivate the land himself; political agitation and insecurity of life and property prevent enterprising Englishmen from settling in the country; and thus a frightful system of mutual distrust, breaking up periodically into open violence, has taken root in that unhappy country. In such an unpromising state of things, it is not to be wondered that emigration is proceeding with a fresh impulse. It is believed that the winter emigration from the south will be greater this year than even the last; and no doubt, as before, the numbers will be swelled by hundreds of those who having, with Irish ingenuity extracted from the soil all that it was possible to raise during their holding; and finally, having carried away the crops, have left the landlord an impoverished soil, a plentiful arrears of rent, together with the liability of paying up the rates, of which the tenants have contrived to evade payment. In what mode this distressing state of things is to be remedied, appears beyond the power of man to fathom. A tenant-right conceded to-morrow would be in many cases nothing but downright communism; and we see no prospect of improvement except in inspiring both the antagonistic parties with a deeper and more correct sense of the duties, as well as the rights of property. This must, under the most auspicious state of things, prove a slow and uncertain process; whilst, with the threatened failure for the fifth time of the potato crop, any present amelioration seems quite hopeless. The landlords themselves, reduced to the lowest depths of poverty by the sad misfortunes of late years, are required on all hands to make a re-adjustment of their rents, and this, too, at a period when their agricultural produce has to stand against the serious competition of foreign rivalry.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia insists upon the

extradition of all the Hungarian and Polish refugees now in the fortress of Widdin. He cares little about Kossuth and the Germans; but the blood of Dembinski, Bem, and their brother Poles he thirsts for like a famished tiger. Instead of building a golden bridge for his enemies over which to retire to the United States, he is hunting them to death, and threatens open war to the Turks if they do not his bidding.

The Turks are as stubborn as in days of old and have firmly refused to yield up the men who have taken sanctuary in their dominions, and Russia has broken off her diplomatic relations with the Porte. England and France, through their representatives, Sir Stratford Canning and Colonel Aupic, at Constantinople, have prevailed with the Sultan in keeping him firm to his first resolution. Already both in France and England cabinet councils have been held to consider these grave circumstances. Not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result. Should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of these devoted men a European war is inevitable. France and England have no alternative but to support the Sultan. Neither of the two nations will permit Russia to seize the Danubian and annex the rich dominions of Turkey to the already vast overgrowing empire of Russia.

FRANCE.

The suspension of intercourse between France and America caused much sensation in Paris when first announced; but when it was rumoured that England had offered her mediation, that feeling considerably subsided. As soon as the dispute is terminated, M. Marast or M. Thayer will, it is expected, be sent to Washington as the representative of France, in the room of M. Poussin.

We are glad to learn that England and France are most cordially united in the determination to support their ambassadors in the advice giving by them to the Porte respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. A note has been drawn up by these two Powers of a most energetic character, which it is thought will have considerable weight with the Emperors of Russia and Austria, to whom it is to be presented. The firm language of the London papers, with reference to this question, is noticed with great satisfaction by the Debats.

HUNGARY.

Although no official notice had been received at Vienna to the 80th ult. of the actual surrender of Comorn, no doubt whatever existed as to the fact itself. The best authorities stated that the act of submission was signed on the 27th ult., and that on the following day General Count Nugent entered the fortress to make the necessary arrangements for its occupation by the Austrians, which was expected to take place on the 29th.

News from Pesth, of September 26, inform us that the insurgent chiefs Aulich and Kiss had been shot at Arad.

It was reported at Vienna on the 30th ult. that Georgey, the ex-Dictator of Hungary, had been shot by Count Edmund Zichy, whose brother was executed by Georgey's decree at Csepel.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS!—RECIPROCIITY OF THE UNITED STATES!

It will be seen by the following letter of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in reply to a communication from Barclay & Livingston, of New York, that under the existing laws of the United States, British vessels may enter the American ports with a cargo of foreign produce, after the 1st of January next, upon the same terms as American vessels. This decision, therefore, settles this important question:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12th, 1849.

Gentlemen:—In reply to the inquiry made in your letter of the 2d inst., I have to state that in consequence of the recent alteration in the British Navigation laws, British vessels from British or Foreign Ports, will under our existing laws, be allowed, after the 1st of January next, to enter our ports with cargoes of the produce of any part of the world. I have further to state that such vessels and their cargoes will be admitted on the same terms as to duties and imports as vessels of the U. S.

Very Respectfully, WM. M. MEREDITH, Sec'y of the Treasury.

To Messrs BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, New York.

The Honorable Charles Simonds, who left this City for Canada, on the 6th inst., as one of the Deputation sent from the Provincial Association of New Brunswick, to the British League, returned from his mission yesterday afternoon. We learn that a Meeting of the Delegates of the League took place at Montreal on Friday, the 12th inst., at which our Deputation were present; that the League had not adopted any positive course of proceeding, but eventually agreed to adopt the Report of the New-Brunswick Association. A Resolution was also passed to call a general meeting of the League, for the purpose of choosing Delegates from their body to meet at Halifax, and ascertain the views of the people of Nova Scotia, at which meeting, it was understood, our Deputation would attend.—[Courier.

SUPREME COURT—Michaelmas Term, 13 Victoria, A. D. 1849.—Allison Lewis, George S. Grimmer, Henry W. Frith, Peter Mitchell, Charles W. Stockton, William Williamson, and William Hutchinson, Junr, Gentlemen, Attornies of this Court, are called

to the bar, and admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barristers.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—At an ordination held on Friday the 12th inst. in St. Malchi's Church, by the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, Catholic Bishop in this Diocese, the Rev. John Quin was elevated to the Priesthood.—Freeman.

A correspondent of the New Brunswicker writes:—

SACKVILLE, Oct. 21st, 1849.

FRIEND TILL.—Last evening about 4 o'clock, this quiet village was startled by the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from two barns, belonging to Richard Bowser, and situated near to the Sackville Academy.—The barns were almost instantly enveloped in flames, which spread to an adjoining woodshed, and from thence to Mr B.'s dwelling house, which was saved from destruction by the active exertions of the neighbours. The barns were filled with the entire produce of Mr. B.'s large and productive farm, and his loss will not fall short of four or five hundred pounds. It is fortunate that the loss fell upon one so able to bear it as Mr. Bowser.—The fire took from the imprudent burning of potato-tops near the barns.

ACCIDENT TO THE NIAGARA!—The steamship Canada, which arrived at Halifax on Friday night last, on her way to Liverpool, reports that on the passage from New York, she met the steamship Niagara in a disabled condition, one of her engines having broken down on the passage from Halifax to New York.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor—New-Brunswick is a great country—isn't it?—And it bears upon its bosom, a great people—doesn't it? It is stigmatized as one of the slumbering colonies, but is now about to redeem the time. We hear and read of confederation, annexation, and independence—of Canadian-League and Provincial Association—of reciprocal free trade and protection. This Babel of expedients denotes the absence of any settled opinion, and proclaims the profanity of the past lethargy. St. John and Fredericton, the two leading centres of population, have recently awakened from their slumbers—are sounding the tocsin of alarm—and the confusion is perfect. It is the bewilderment of a sleeper, suddenly awakened from a profound slumber. In attempting to escape some imagined evil, he rushes into a real danger. The leaders and the led appear to be alike bewildered—but there may be some hope in the returning animation, albeit it be the animation of temporary derangement. Motion succeeds lethargy—the blood begins to circulate—after the illusions of the reanimating process have subsided, something like sanity may be the ultimate result.

Protection to home industry with a population of two hundred thousand, and retaliation upon England for putting us out of the nursery, which she should have done long ago, are discussed with as much ludicrous gravity as the frog in the fable essayed to inflate itself to the size of an ox, and burst its bladder for its folly. The privilege of economic cannibalism—of eating one another—has long been enjoyed, and yet the idiotic cry is, give us gratification to domestic industry. We have had it, until the country by this and other self-contradictory follies, has been dragged into leanness. If such a jargon of expedients to regenerate the country is propagated by the leaders, what is to be looked for from the masses. Perhaps they were born to passivity—to be the sport and the victims of well-bred ignorance and an all-absorbing selfishness.

We must learn to look at home and not abroad for the causes of the present depression, and extinction of hope in the future.—We sacrificed to our own vices some one or two hundred thousand pounds a year in alcoholic drinks alone. To minor demerits we sacrifice largely. The public exchequer is drained by the process that replenishes it, as best it may. We look every where but in the right place for the source of the evils that afflict us—and charge everybody but ourselves with the wrong. Whether the public mind has sufficient potentiality to grope its way out of its present and past darkness, is a problem to be solved. That the body politic is afflicted with some wasting malady, all are satisfied—and this is a hopeful symptom. A knowledge that one is ill is the first step to a remedy. The apprehension, however, is that the malady has become so inveterate as to baffle ordinary remedies. The country, though young in years is old in decrepitude. This comes of the profligateness of its past life—Its life-blood is stagnated, coagulated, ossified, and needs, perhaps, as a last alternative, the infusion of blood, which is young healthy and vigorous. The vital principle has been destroyed by excess, and premature infirmities are the natural consequence. What prospect is there of self-regeneration? The air abroad may be but the last flickering of an expiring taper. It may precede final resuscitation, but the light it scarcely hopes for.

Something must be done, and speedily from within, or it will come from without, to give life and activity to the country. To remain stationary is not its destiny. It must be pushed into a progressive movement if there are innate capabilities in the political machine for the task, or be swept into the mighty current of energy, activity, and progressiveness running by its side. The public mind is a stagnant pool. To lash it into motion and to purify it would be a Herculean labor, and requires many instruments to accomplish, even if the necessary appliances were not wanting. That help will come from the guardian whilst the ward is arriving at maturity, is not to be

expected. Grapes do not grow of thorns—so long as the tree is bad, the fruit will be bad. A political renovation of the people needs to proceed a legislative, administrative, and judicial renovation. To look for the latter without the former, is to expect an effect without a cause—to desire an end without the appropriate means.—New Brunswicker will probably remain as she has been, a passive machine floated about on the tide of events, until she is swept, *volens edens*, into a new and extraneous existence. This contingency might be averted, if the necessary conditions should speedily come into existence—and this is not at all probable. Her atrophy, political and economic, excludes any rational hope of the self-sustaining energy and intelligence demanded by the present crisis. What the country wants is transparent enough. It wants a *pon sto* on which to rest the lever of improvement. It wants a basis in public intelligence for the superstructure of progress, material, moral, and mental. Nature has been sufficiently lavish of her bounties, but man has marred all. There are no architects to work up the materials which nature has supplied. Until it is known and felt that the whole is greater than a part, the body politic will languish for lack of nutriment. The first rudiments of this lesson have yet to be learned, and unless they are learned, the process of material decadence will be continuous and inevitable, until our nationality is absorbed in new political relations.—VATES.

For the Standard,

Mr. Editor I have watched with some interest the discussion upon public affairs, which has appeared in the Ten papers—and although a silent spectator, by no means an inattentive one. The Hay Scales business however is one I feel considerable interest in as a seller. When in Town last week I saw the Town Clerk trying the Scales, and to my great astonishment both saw and heard him declare that they were incorrect! weighing one hundred weight and a quarter, less than was proper; and the next day when tried by the owner Mr. Boyd himself, were found to weigh fifty-six pounds less than the correct weight. This in my humble opinion tallies somewhat with his principles and assertions—and proves to me that I am the loser of something about three pounds during the last winter. Excuse my presuming to come before the public as I am a mere tyro in writing. If you charge for this—send your bill to yours.—October 22nd, 1849. M. S.

We are glad to learn that all the money lost from the steamer Maid of Erin has been recovered, except about thirty-five pounds. The right of digging was sold on Thursday for £4 10s, and from present appearances we have no doubt the purchaser will make money out of the transaction.—New Brunswicker.

We understand that it is the intention of the York & Carleton Mining Company, forthwith to erect buildings to supply the place of those recently destroyed by fire.—The breast work will be replaced by one of stone, and the whole of the buildings will be composed of the most substantial materials, and no pains will be spared to prevent a recurrence of the accident which has caused so much loss to the Company. We trust that their enterprise will at last receive a due reward.—Carleton Standard.

A Barn owned by the Estate of the late Richard Calvert, situate on the Black River road, was burned to the ground a few days since. The barn contained a quantity of hay, oats, &c.; and it is supposed that persons had been in there smoking, and that fire thereby was communicated to the hay.—Morning News.

A rumour is in circulation that the House of Assembly of this Province is to be dissolved forthwith, but we are not yet in possession of information to warrant us giving circulation to the report. The Royal Gazette of Wednesday is silent on the subject.

In consequence of the inconvenience which is likely to arise in Nova Scotia from the general failure of the hay crop, the Executive of that Province have ordered the Collectors of Colonial duties to remit the duties imposed by law on hay and straw.

The construction of a Dry Dock at Halifax, on a plan submitted by C. W. Fairbanks, Esq., is engaging attention at present.

An Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament last session, to provide for the prosecution and trial, in Her Majesty's Colonies, of offenders committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, in the same manner as jurisdiction has hitherto been exercised over offences committed within the waters of the several Colonies.—[Courier.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—A serious riot commenced in Philadelphia on Thursday night, 16th inst. It commenced by an attack on a tavern known as the California House, in St. Mary street, and kept by a colored man who was married to or living with a white woman. The premises were set on fire, and the firemen prevented from extinguishing the flames. Fire-arms were used on both sides, and one of the firemen, and a young man named McShane, and a colored lad lost their lives, and some fifteen or twenty persons were wounded.—The military were called out to suppress the disturbance and restore order.

Four Steamers, with their cargoes, were burnt at New Orleans on the 5th inst.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—The Officers of Her

Majesty's Revenue made another seizure last evening, of about 400 gallons of spirits, at Pisarino.—[Courier.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1849

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

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.

St. Andrews and North House.

Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

J. Wilmote, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.

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.

Arrival of the Steamship

Niagara.

The Steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. The English news reached here on Saturday evening.

Business matters remain without any improvement. Cotton was dull during the week, and the prices of Breadstuffs had a declining tendency.—From the manufacturing districts we learn that trade is by no means brisk.

The Money market has been a shade firmer; cash is still plentiful, and rates of discount remain about the same as the previous week.

The Public Securities continue steady. In the early part of the week the report of a prospective war between Turkey and Russia caused Canada to recede. They have since been steady.

Freights at Liverpool have improved, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels.

The Cholera continues to decrease throughout England.

The news from the Continent is unimportant, if we except the threatening aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey. It will be seen by our extracts, that England and France have determined to support the Turk.

The predatory warfare of the people of Mexico against Mexico continues unabated.

It is believed that the affair of Cephalonia has terminated, and that the English squadron has been invited to proceed to the Dardanelles.

It is said that Lieut. Colonel Gold, of her Majesty's 4th regiment, will come into possession of the enormous wealth left by Mr. Charles Batten the late banker of Liverpool. The property is said to amount to between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The annual Cattle show of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, took place on the 13th inst. in a field belonging to K. G. Robinson, Esq. at Saint George, and being the first exhibition of the kind held at that place, there was not as large a quantity of stock brought forward for competition as on some former occasions of a like description held by the society.

We have been furnished by the Secretary with the following list of prizes entered for competition and also a list of the premiums as awarded:

11 broad breeds, 7 cows under 3 years old, 7 spring calves, 3 bulls, 4 pair steers, 1 year, 4 cows, 2 rams, 11 ewes, 6 cows, 3 spring calves, 14 heifers; 3 samples butter.

The following premiums were awarded by the Judges, and paid at the close of the exhibition, by the Society, except two, the parties not coming forward at that time to receive them.

On Broad Breeds—First premium £1 5s Thos. Murphy, 2d do £1 to H. Matheson, 3d do Jas. Stevenson.

Cows under 3 years—1st premium £1 John Crowley, 2d do 17s 6d Hugh McKay, 3d do H. Seeley.

Spring Calves—1st premium 12s 6d J. Murphy, 2d do 10s H. McKee, 3d do 7s 6d J. Stevenson.

Bulls—1st premium £1 5s James Murphy, 2d £1 P. Cluch, 3d 17s 6d Stephen McCurdy.

Steers—1st premium £1 Stephen Munson, 2d 15s H. McKee, 3d 12s 6d B. Burrell.

Cows—£1 H. Seeley, 2d do 17s 6d R. Sparks, 3d 15s R. Sparks.

Heifers—1st 17s 6d Geo. McKenzie, 2d 15s R. Seeley, 3d 12s 6d John McVicar.

Spring Calves—1st premium 12s 6d R. Sparks, 2d 10s S. McCurdy.

Boars—2d premium 17s 6d George Steen.

Sows—1st premium 15s T. Murphy, 2d 12s 6d H. Matheson, 3d 10s T. P. Shaw.

Rams—1st premium 15s R. Sparks, 2d do 12s 6d T. Murphy, 3d do 10s J. Mann, Jr.

Ewes—1st premium 15s M. J. C. Andrews, 2d do 12s 6d Wm. Ellis, 3d do Duncan Dewar.

Butter—1st premium 12s 6d D. Mowat.

The day being persons assembled to the general feeling was attempted made by the section of the County, the feeling of interest which has been caused and increase until every County and engaged in will enure their sines and endeavor to extend.

A grand Temperance place at St. John, upwards of seven hundred Cades turned out. Press, which was on the rise and progress of Temperance and New Brunswicker.

Ho for CALIFORNIA in our columns to-day, enterprising townsman out his vessel UTRICA, will positively sail for proximo. We under fifteen passengers, the each. Some berth a

CONCERT.—The St. Coanet, to-morrow (Toon Hall, commencing Particulars are given

M. A. B. At St. Stephen Esq. of Calais, to Stephen. Our the some wedding love friends all the happy state.

At St. Patrick's, Rev. Mr. Millen, J. Sarah Baldwin, both

D. E. On the 17th inst. Mr. James Henley At St. John, on McGeoghey, in the Mr. McGeoghey will efficient Marshal were followed to numerous and res

PORT OF

Oct. 16th.—Packer general 17th.—Packet Sp merchantmen— 18th.—Packet P. Mann. 20th.—E-br. F. chandise.

Oct. 19th.—B Smith, Liverpool.

Oct. 17 and sailed tard, London, De

Br. schr. Univ Antigua, 24th ul had. &c., and al washed overboard the 11th.

FOR C

The Substant Schooner UTA This stann respec will

on the 10 A moderate net comfortably acc on early applic

St. Andrews,

Ex Brig Ella, ft 50 BARR FL sale by.

St. Andrews,

Cooking St

Just received a NOS, 1 2 at N STOVE! Souchoong, old Brown, loaf, and Clear and Mes Candles, Soap Candles, Soap Candles, prep Grass door Ma

23d October

NE BENEFIT ANI

Established Tanager—W H. Chubb. Agent for St Vig., Da. Sa Esq.

another seizure last
gallons of spirits, at
STANDARD.
SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1849
COUNTY BANK,
President,
Solicitor,
TUESDAY,
from 10 to 2,
for Discount must be
for, on or before Mon
must lie over until

lock House.
Hatch, A. T. Paul,
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STANDARD
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Esq. President,
Wetmore, Agent
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discount day

the Steamship
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news reached here
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7s 6d Stephen McCurdy,
am £1 Stephen Munson, 2d
12 6d B. Burns
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cho McVicar,
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be T. P. Shaw,
m 15s R. Sparks, 2d do 12s
do 10s J. Mann, Jr.,
m 15s M. J. C. Andrews, 2d
s, 3d do Duncan Dewar,

FOR CALIFORNIA.
The substantial built and fast sailing
Schooner UTICA, of 153 Tons, burthen.
This Vessel is only 5 months old,
staunch, and strong, and in every
respect well fitted for the voyage,
will POSITIVELY SAIL for
SAN FRANCISCO,
on the 10th November next.
A moderate number of Passengers will be
comfortably accommodated, at a low rate,
on early application to
ROBERT ROSS,
St. Andrews, Oct. 23, 1849.

FLOUR.
Ex Brig Ella, from Alexandria, via Eastport.
50 BARRELS Georgetown Superfine
FLOUR, just received and for
sale by
JAMES W. STREET,
St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1849.
Cooking Stoves, Groceries, &c.
Just received and for sale by the Subscriber
NOS. 1, 2 and 3 "UNION" COOKING
STOVES.
Souchong, old Hyson and Newyoung Teas,
Brown, loaf, and crushed Sugars,
Clear and Mess Pork, Hams, Lard,
Candles, Soap, Oil, Almonds, Arrowroot,
Currants, prepared Copons, Cigars, Tobacco,
Grass door Mats, Coopers Ironglass, &c.
ROBERT KER,
23d October, 1849.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY
AND SAVINGS FUND.
Established at St. John 9th Sep 1847
Treasurers—Wm. Wright, Robert F. Hazen
H. Chubb.
Agent for Saint Andrews, Geo. D. Street
Esq., Do. Saint Stephens, J. G. Stevens,
Esq.

Butter—1st premium 15s John Mann, Jr. 2d do
12s 6d D. Mowat, 3d do 10s R. Sparks.
The day being very fine, a large number of
persons assembled to witness the proceedings and
the general feeling was one of gratification at this
attempt made by the Society to excite a spirit of
emulation among the agriculturists of that
section of the County, and it is to be hoped that
the feeling of interest in the Society's operations
which has been caused by this step will continue,
and increase until every person residing in the
County and engaged in the cultivation of the soil,
will enrol their names upon the Society's books
and endeavor to extend and increase its usefulness.

A grand Temperance demonstration took
place at St. John, on Thursday last, when
upwards of seven hundred of the Sons and
Cadets turned out, preceded by a Printing
Press, which was employed striking off slips,
on the rise and progress of the Order of the
Sons of Temperance in the United States
and New Brunswick.

By an advertisement in our columns to-day, it will be seen that our
enterprising townsman, Mr. R. Ross, is fitting
out his vessel UTICA, for California, and that he
will positively sail for San Francisco on the 10th
proximo. We understand she can accommodate
fifteen passengers, the price of passage is \$150
each. Some berths are already taken.

CONCERT.—The St. Andrews Band will give a
Concert, to-morrow (Thursday) Evening, at the
Town Hall, commencing at half past 7 o'clock.
Particulars are given in hand bills.

MARRIAGES.
At St. Stephen on the 17th inst. by the
Rev. Dr. Thompson, George Washburne,
Esq. of Calais, to Miss Eliza Gilmer, of St.
Stephen. Our thanks are due for the hand-
some wedding favor. We wish our young
friends all the happiness attending the mar-
riage state.
At St. Patrick's, on the 17th inst., by the
Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. Nehemiah Hill, to Miss
Sarah Baldwin, both of St. Patrick's.

DEATHS.
On the 17th inst., Mary, only daughter of
Mr. James Henley, aged 7 years.
At St. John, on the 18th inst., Mr. Thomas
McGeoghy, in the 34th year of his age.
Mr. McGeoghy was for many years a very
efficient Marshal of that city, and his remains
were followed to the grave on Thursday by a
numerous and respectable number of friends.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
Oct. 16th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, East-
port.—general cargo.
17th.—Packet Spray, Balsom, Saint John,
—merchandise.
18th.—Packet Prince Albert, Snel, Grand
Mann.
19th.—Ship Fame, Irvine, St. John.—merch-
andise.
CLEARED.
Oct. 19th.—Barque Lady of the Lake,
Smith, Liverpool, dealer—W. Whitlock.
CLEARED AT ST. GEORGE.
Oct. 17 and sailed 18th Ship Ceylon, Cas-
tard, London, Dealer by F. A. Babcock.

Br. schr. Union, from Halifax, arrived at
Antigua, 24th ult., with loss of sails, deck
lost, &c., and also "her captain, who was
washed overboard during a violent gale on the
11th.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
The substantial built and fast sailing
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Esq.

SURROGATE COURT.
COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.
In the matter of Archibald Heney, late of
the Parish of West Isles in the County
of Charlotte deceased.
WHEREAS John A. Heney and Syfrancis
Heney the Executors of the said deceased,
have this day filed their Account with the
said Estate, and have prayed that the Credi-
tors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all
persons interested in the said Estate, may
appear and attend the passing and allow-
ance of the said account.
NOTICE thereof is therefore hereby
given, to all the Creditors and next of Kin
of the said deceased and to all Persons inter-
ested in the said Estate, and they are hereby
CITED TO APPEAR before me at a
COURT OF PROBATE, to be held at the
Office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint
Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte,
on Tuesday the twentieth day of November
next, at the hour of noon, to attend the pass-
ing and allowance of the Account of the
said Executors.
Given under my hand and the Seal
of the said Court, this seventh day of
October A. D. 1849.
(LS) (Signed) H. HATCH,
Surr. Judge.

GEO. D. STREET,
Register of Probates.
CHARLOTTE GAZETTE.
Five Shillings will be paid, to any person
but the Editor, for the loan of a complete file
of the Charlotte Gazette.
J. K. BOYD,
St. Andrews, October 8th, 1849.

Public Notice
Is hereby given that the following Non-
Resident Property, in the Parish of Saint
Andrews, has been assessed as under, for
this 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.
John Hasty 7s 6d
David Smith 5s 4d
George Walker 15s 8d
HUGH MORRISON,
Collector of Rates.
St. Andrews, Sep. 25, 1849.

Chancery Sale.
To be sold on Saturday the fifteenth day of
December next, at eleven o'clock in the
forenoon, with the approbation of the un-
derigned, one of the Masters of the Court
of Chancery in this Province of New
Brunswick, at his Office in the Town of
Saint Andrews, in the County of Char-
lotte, pursuant to a Decreeal Order, made
in the said Court on the twenty-ninth day
of June now last past, in a cause depend-
ing in the said Court between Robert
Parker, complainant, and Frederick A.
Babcock and the St. Andrews Steam Mill
and Manufacturing Company, defendants.
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of
ground, situate, lying and being in the
town of Saint Andrews aforesaid, abutted,
bounded, and described as follows—com-
mencing on the south-east line of a street
laid out through the Pagan land leading
from Water-street to the harbour, and called
Douglas-street, at a point 315 feet distant
from Water-street, thence running south-
easterly at right angles to Douglas street to
the lot formerly sold to James Paul, being
62 feet or thereabouts, and extending from
thence into the harbour as far as the lower
bounds of the original water lots, together
with the Wharf and Stores thereon.
Also, if necessary, All that certain other
lot, piece or parcel of land situate on the
side of Douglas-street adjoining the lot above
described, having a front of 65 feet on Dou-
glas-street, and running back 62 feet to the
said lot sold to James Paul, with the build-
ings and improvements thereon.
The Terms of Sale and further particulars
may be known on application to the Soli-
citor for the complainant, or at the Master's
Office.
Dated at St. Andrews this first day of
September, 1849.
GEO. D. STREET,
Master in Chancery.
W. JACK, Solicitor for Complainant.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office St. Andrews,
15th September, 1849.
Berry Georgianna
Baxter Sarah
Coats Thomas
Cloney Thos. or Michl. McMaster Alex.
Coul John
Grahams David
Hesley R. J.
Hendshaw O. T.
Hayden Joseph C.
Justin John
Irwin John
Kerwin Catherine
Kavanaugh Walter
Laughlan James
Morrison Peter
McKay John
McCullough George 2
Neilgan Patrick
Norres Rebecca J.
Scullion Thomas
Stewart James
Stewart Deborah
Snaill Charles E.
Upton Mrs Rebecca
Waldock Hysanna
For St. Patrick
Morrison Daniel
McClymont James
McLroy Mrs
Thomson Stephen
Persons calling for any of the above will
please say "advertised."
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
P. M.

MOLASSES.
Ex "Volant," from Cuba, just arrived
376 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
34 Tierces
for sale low while landing.
J. W. STREET.

Land for sale by Auction.
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on
Saturday the Thirteenth day of Octo-
ber next, at eleven of the clock in the fore-
noon, at the Hay Scales, in the Parish of St.
George, in the County of Charlotte, for pay-
ment of the debts of the late Mrs. Mary
Pratt, of the Parish of Penfield, deceased,
in consequence of a deficiency of the Per-
sonal Estate of the deceased for that purpose,
pursuant to a License obtained from the
Surrogate Court of the County of Charlotte.
A LOT OF LAND at Beaver Harbour, in the
said Parish of Penfield, containing
about 125 Acres.
Dated, at Penfield the 10th day of Sep-
tember, A. D. 1849.
JAMES BARNES, } Executors.
JANE BARNES, }

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the
Estate of John Orr, late of the Parish of St.
Patrick, deceased, are requested to present them
daily attested within three months from this date,
and all persons indebted to said estate are request-
ed to make immediate payment to
JOHN ORR,
M. BALLENTINE, } Executors.
St. Patrick, Ag. 23d, 1849.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the
Estate of Rev. John Cummings, late of the
Parish of St. Stephen's deceased, are requested to
present the same daily attested within three months
from this date; and all persons indebted to said
Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
M. A. WALLACE,
HENRY SCOTT,
BARNES BYRNES, } Executors.
St. Stephen, Sept. 12, 1849.

Mail Contract.
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Saint John, 21st September, 1849.
TENDERS addressed to the Deputy Post-
master General, will be received at this Office
until Tuesday the 2d October next, at noon,
from such Persons as may be desirous of entering
into a Contract for the conveyance of Her Majes-
ty's MAIL, during the Winter, (that is, when
the navigation of the River Saint John is stopped)
twice a week each way, between SAINT JOHN
and FREDERICTON. The Mails to be convey-
ed at a rate of speed not less than seven miles an
hour.
Tenders are also invited for the performance of
the same service three times a week each way,
and six times a week each way.
The names of two responsible Persons, to be
come bound with the party tendering, for the due
performance of the Contract, must be given in
with each Tender. Any further information re-
specting the service can be obtained on applica-
tion at this Office.
J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of the Reverend John Dunn, late Rec-
tor of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of
York, deceased, are requested to present the same,
duly attested, within three calendar months from
this date; and all persons indebted to the said
Estate, are required to make immediate payment to
the undersigned Executors.
ANNE R. DUNN,
J. H. WHITLOCK.
May 1, 1849.

For Sale.
A commodious TWO STORY HOUSE situate
in Queen Street, at present in the occupancy
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
Crosley, at present occupied by J. Garby, Esq.
Aug. 26. Apply to J. W. STREET.

Fresh Importations.
C. KEIVE,
Cheap Cash Store.
WOULD respectfully call the attention
of his friends and customers to the
examination of the New & Fashionable
Stock of Dry Goods, he has just received,
and is now selling, at unprecedented low
prices for CASH payments. The stock
comprises every new design of Ladies
Dress Goods, SHAWLS and HDK'S,
Laces and Muslins, Parasols, Ribbons,
Silk Fringes & Trimmings white and col'd,
Parlour Muslins and Lawns,
Gentleman's London-made CLOTHING,
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and
Doeskins, Gambroons and Summer Cloths,
Hats, Caps, domestic Cottons & Sheetings,
with numerous other articles usually kept
in a Dry Goods and Clothing Store.
Call and see the BARGAINS for your
money.—no second price asked for the pur-
pose of taking advantage of these not judges.
CHARLES KEIVE.
St. Andrews, June 26, 1849.

Assessors Notice.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that
the Subscribers have received from the
Clerk of the Peace, for this County,
Warrants of Assessment, requiring them,
forthwith, to raise the sum of 2352 within
the Parish of Saint Andrews.
All Persons liable to assessment, are
therefore required to furnish the Assessors
with statements of their property and income
pursuant to the Acts of Assembly in such
cases made and provided.
THOMAS JONES, } Assessors of
EDWARD WILSON, }
THOMAS BERRY, } Rates.
St. Andrews, April 25, 1849.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,
BETWEEN
ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHEN,
MILLTOWN AND BARING.
The Subscriber has contracted to run a
Mail Stage between ST. ANDREWS
ST. STEPHENS, MILLTOWN, and
BARING, three times a week, according to
the following arrangement, viz:
Leaving Saint Andrews on Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A.
M., and
Baring on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-
urdays at 6 o'clock A.M. and St. Stephens
at 7 o'clock, on the same days.
The well known disposition of the Sub-
scriber, who for many years has driven upon
this mail route, to give every attention to the
comfort and convenience of Passengers, will,
he trusts, secure him a full share of public
patronage.
The Stage Books will remain open at
Bradford's Temperance Hotel, St. Andrews;
Kyder's Store, St. Stephens; and Ray's
Hotel, Milltown.
THOMAS HARDY,
St. Andrews, June 4, 1849.

NOTICE.
THE Annual Cattle Show and Fair of
the Charlotte County Agricultural
Society will be held at the Portage, Saint
George, in October next, provided that Mr.
John Mann, Jr., hand in to the Secretary a
list of not less than thirty additional paid up
subscribers, from the Eastern Parishes, be-
fore 15th of August next.
By order of the President and Directors.
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.
St. Andrews, July 16, 1849.—2t.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.
Received and for sale by the Subscriber an assort-
ment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY,
and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be
sold low for Cash.
One 14 day French spring CLOCK,
Patent Lever and Vertical Watches;
Gold, Plated, Silver, and common
Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto,
Silk, and India Rubber Watch Guards,
Ladies and Gents, Gold, and Fancy Set
Brooches and Rings, Gold, Silver, and
German Silver, Penic Cases, Gold and
Plated Earings, Ladies' Companions,
Silk and Leather Purses, Pocket and Needle
Books, Card Cases, Tablets, Papers-Meche
Portfolios and Fire Screens, Hat, Hair,
Nail, Tooth, and shaving Brushes, Silver
mounted and Plain-Bohemian Glass Scent
Bottles, Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Ther-
mometers, Britannia Metal and Brass Can-
dlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Razors and
Razor Strops, Key Rings, Tea Bells, Pocket
Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Silver
Spectacles, Carpenter's Lead Pencils, Cigar
Cases, Pocket, Jack, and Pen Knives,
Butcher's Ditto, Nail, Pocket, and Tailor's
Jags, Percussion Caps, Sea Tea Trays,
Military shaving, and Fancy Toilet, Soap,
Hall & Son's Sporting and Rifle Powder,
with a variety of other articles.
CLOCK, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.,
Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Com-
passes, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Cash
paid for old Gold and Silver.
GEORGE F. STICKNEY,
Mr.
May 23, 1849.

Bar Iron, Nails, Spikes.
Just received per barque VOLANT, from Li-
verpool:
650 BARS and 28 Bundles Refined
and common Iron, assorted.
25 Bundles Sheet Iron, 2 Hill's Anvils,
1 Cask Coal Scoops,
30 Bags containing 1 cwt each, cut Nails,
assorted,
38 Bags containing 1 cwt each Spikes, from
3 1/2 to 7 inch,
2 Kegs Diamond head Boat Nail,
4 Kegs Horse and Ox Nails,
10 Doz Prime New England Scythes, 38
and 40 inch.
1 cask Shot, assorted,
10 dozen Miners' Shovels,
With a variety of other goods in the Har-
ware line, which will be sold by Wholesale
or Retail at the lowest market prices for
Cash or other approved payment.
J. W. STREET,
St. Andrews, Aug. 25, 1849.

Grand Manan Packet.
THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms the Public, that he has
commenced running the Packet
"Prince Albert," between St. An-
drews, Campello, Eastport and Grand Manan
Leaving St. Andrews every Friday, if the weat-
er permits, touching at the above mentioned places
Parcels left at the store of William McLean Esq
will be punctually forwarded.
EDWARD SNELL,
Master.
St. Andrews, 4th June 1849

TO LET
And Possession given on the 1st
of August next, the HOUSE and
Premises now occupied by Mr.
Samuel Getty
Esquire of Mr. THOS. BERRY.
St. Andrews, May 29, 1849.—nm

NOTICE.
A DIVIDEND of Three per cent. on the Capital
Stock of the Charlotte County Bank is this
day declared payable on or after the 4th proximo.
J. RODGER, Cashier.
Charlotte County Bank,
4th October, 1849.

TOWN LOT.
THAT valuable building Lot at the corner of
Queen and William Henry street, near the
Bank, is offered at private sale until the first day
of December, if not then sold will be offered at
public Auction on that day. For further particulars
apply to
JAMES ROYD, and
JOSEPH WALTON.
St. Andrews,
16 Oct, 1849.

NOTICE.
Until further notice the Mails for England,
will close at this office on Monday and Wednesday,
in alternate weeks at A. M., commencing on
Wednesday the 25th inst. next.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
Post Office
St. Andrews, 18th July 1849.

COFFEE.
Just received per Schooner Nelson from
Boston:
6 Bags St. Domingo and Java COFFEE.
For sale low
Nov. 10, 1848. JAMES W. STREET

TO LET.
THE ROOMS lately occupied by J. W.
Chandler, Esq. over the Standard
Printing Office,
MARKET SQUARE, WEST CORNER.
FRANCOIS WADDELL,
TAILOR & DRAPER,
RETURNS thanks for the patronage he has
received, and respectfully announces to his
friends and the public generally, that he has re-
moved to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Wm.
MacLean, West corner of the Market Square,
where he is prepared to execute with neatness and
dispatch, all orders with which he may be entrus-
ted. Garments made up in the latest and most fa-
shionable London and New York styles.
He also begs to announce that he has on hand
well selected assortment of the best
West of England CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and TWEEDS
in great variety.
VESTINGS—Fancy Satin and other Fabrics;
Tailors' Trimmings, of every description.
Just Received a large and choice selection of
LONDON READY MADE CLOTHES,
of the latest and most fashionable styles; all of
which are offered for sale at moderate prices.
St. Andrews, May 8, 1849.

March 20th, 1849.
Brandy, Gin, Wines, London,
Brown Stout & Pale Ale, &c.
2 PIPES and 2 Hhds "Martell's" finest
BRANDY, 1 Pipe and 2 Hhds
heads "Oats" 6 Hhds. finest Pale HOLL-
LAND, "Eily," brand 1 Hhd. fine OLD
PORT WINE, 6 Gar. Casks Port Wine,
1 Hoghead and 1 Quarter Cask and Old
SHEKRY, 3 Hhds. Woodhouse's Sicily
Madeira, 2 Qs. Casks White Wine Vinegar,
100 D. zen London D. B. Stout and Porter,
50 do do Pale Ale, 1 Hhd. Hoist Crisped
Sugar, 1 do. Refined Loaf do., 2 Hhds MO-
LASSES, 5 Boxes best Patent Starch, 6
Bags Black Pepper, 4 do. Java and St. Do-
mingo do., 20 Boxes Liverpool Soap, 10 do.
do. Crown do 4 Boxes short Tobacco Pipes,
10 Cwt best White Paint, Red, Yellow and
Black ditto, 2 Hhds. Linned Oil, 3 Casks
Whiting, 1 dnto Glue, 1 Crate EARTH-
ENWARE, 25 Boxes Window Glass, as-
sorted, &c. &c.
JAMES W. STREET.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons who gave Promissory Notes
last season, to Richard Miller, on account of the
"Charlotte County Agricultural
Society," are hereby called upon to pay the
same at once, to the subscriber.
A. T. PAUL,
Secretary.
June 4, 1849.

FOR SALE.
TWO SHARES in the Ferry Point
Bridge, (Saint Stephens)
Apply to
J. W. STREET,
St. Andrews, May 28, 1849.

NEW
GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE.
C. E. O. HATHWAY,
Having taken the Store lately occupied by Cap-
t. A. Griffin, keeps constantly on hand:
FLOUR, Indian Meal, Oatmeal, Beans,
Rice, Pork, Hams,
Sugar, Tea, Figs, Raisins, Nuts,
Coffee, ground and unground,
EARTHENWARE,
Soda, Soap, Candles, Pipes,
Motasses, Lard, Cheese, Butter,
Vinegar, Salt, Tobacco, Snuff,
Pickles, Spices, Cigars, together with
Fruits, Onions, Fishing Lines, Hooks
and all other articles usually found in simi-
lar establishments.
Terms—Cash—Prices Low—Call and see
St. Andrews, May 23, 1849.

