

The Standard,

Vol. 13

No 36

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance.]

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1846.

[15s at the end of the Year.

POETRY.

"The Burial of Sir John Moore," by the Rev. Charles Wolfe, attracted, probably, more attention than any other short Poem which appeared anonymously. The following beautiful stanzas from the same pen will, doubtless, be new to many of our readers. They were written to the favorite Irish air "Gramachree." When the author was asked if he alluded to any particular person, he said "that he had sung the air over and over, till he burst into a flood of tears, in which mood he composed the words." The song seems to have been inspired by the loss of Grief. It rivals in pathos Cowper's far famed Address to his real Mary.

WOLFE

If I had thought thou couldst have died,
I might not weep for thee;
But I forgot, when by thy side,
That thou couldst mortal be.
It never through my mind had past,
The time would e'er be o'er,
And I on thee should look my last,
And thou shouldst smile no more!
And still upon that face I look,
And think 'twill smile again,
And still the thought I will not brook,
That I must look in vain!
But when I speak, thou dost not say,
What thou ne'er left unsaid;
And now I feel, as well I may,
Sweet Mary! thou art dead!
If thou wouldst stay e'en as thou art,
All cold and all serene,
I still might press thy silent heart,
And where thy smiles have been!
While 'e'en thy chill, bleak core I have,
Thou seemest still mine own,
But there I lay thee in thy grave—
And I am all alone!
I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me;
And I, perhaps, may soothe thy heart,
In thinking too of thee;
Yet there's no room there such a dawn
Of light we'er seen before,
As fancy never could have drawn,
And never can restore!

VERY GOOD.—An Editor somewhere in the "Western country," thus apologizes for the absence of editorial:—
While upward the smoke of our principle curl'd,
The jar of the "copy box" struck on our ear,
And we said, though there's peace to be found in the world,
The man is a fool who will look for it here.

The mails that have reached us are minus of news,
Some rascal our scissors has taken away—
We're sick and we're sorry, and curs'd with the blues:
And how can we make up a paper to day!

AN ELECTORNERING BILL.

We find the following "bill of fare" for entertaining freeholders, at an English election, in an exchange paper.
To eating fourteen freeholders above stairs for Sir John, at 3s 3d per head £2 12 0
Two eating fourteen more below stairs and two elegancies after supper 1 15 3
To six beds in one room and four in another, at two guineas per bed, & in a bed 22 15 0
To breakfast and tea for every one of them, and as many as they brought with them, as near as I can guess 4 12 0
To beer, whiskey, and punch for the first day and night, I am not sure, but I think for the first three days and a half of the election, as near as I can guess to be exact, is in all thereabouts 79 15 3
To shaving, dressing, and cropping the heads of forty freeholders for Sir John, at 13d. for all and every one of them together 9 5 0
£113 14 10

HOW TO GET A DINNER.—One evening, Mr. Sheridan, not knowing where to go for dinner, sat down by Michael Angelo Taylor, in the House of Commons, and said—
"There is a law question likely to arise presently, on which, from your legal knowledge, you will be wanted to reply to Pitt, so I hope you will not think of leaving the House."

Michael sat down with no little pleasure, while Sheridan slipped out, walked over to Michael's house, and ordered up dinner, saying to the servants—
"Your master is not coming home this evening."
He made an excellent dinner, and came back to release him saying—
"I am sorry to have kept you; after all, I believe this matter will not come off to night."

Michael walked home, and heard, to his no little consternation, when he rang for dinner, "Mr. Sheridan had it about two hours ago."

Signior Blizz is astonishing the Bostonians with new feats in Legardmain. The Signior is a universal favourite.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Total Abstinence Society was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening 24th August.

The President having briefly stated the objects of the meeting, the following Report was then read by the Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY OF ST. ANDREWS.
The second year of your Society's existence having expired, it becomes the duty of your Committee, to report the state of its affairs, and the progress which has been made in diffusing and promoting its principles, and your committee regret that they cannot make a more favourable and gratifying Report.—This is caused, your committee believe, in some measure, by a degree of apathy, which they think has prevailed, during the past year, not only among the members generally, but your committee are obliged to admit, has extended to their own actions.

Your Society numbered at the last annual meeting, two hundred and fifty-four members and its number at the present time is three hundred and twenty, being an addition of sixty-six during the past year, less than half the additional increase obtained, during the first year of your society's operations. It will be seen by this, when taken in connection with the fact that some who were considered substantial members have left the society, and some have lost the rights of membership by their own improper conduct—that there is much to discourage your committee, in reference to your society's interests. Your committee have observed with painful feelings, that the interest formerly displayed by the public in attending your society's monthly meetings, (which have been regularly held,) has very much decreased during the latter part of the year just past. They are convinced, that it is extremely difficult to keep the public mind alive to the importance of the society's principles, unless by lectures delivered by persons competent to the work; and as your committee have not been able as your society are aware, to procure Lecturers for want of funds for that purpose, but have been obliged principally to depend upon the voluntary exertions of the members to create an interest at the meetings, this will account in some measure, for the present depressed state of the society. Your committee would recommend that if possible, a fund should be raised by subscription or otherwise, in order to enable those who may in future have the management of the society's affairs committed to them, to procure lectures, and to obtain books and tracts for circulation, in order to diffuse information among the people relative to the total abstinence movement, and its progress throughout the world. Your committee would also recommend a more regular attendance on the part of the members of the monthly meetings, as a way of effecting the desired object.

Your committee are convinced that the progress of temperance principles has met, during the past year in this town and neighbourhood, with very decided and deep rooted opposition, much greater your committee believe, than during the first year of your society's existence. Those who from the nature of their business, and their own appetites, feel averse to the success of your society, have used much exertion in order to counteract its operations, and that they have succeeded to a considerable extent, is proved by the large number who have returned to their old habits, after having enrolled their names as members of the society (among whom your committee are sorry to state are some, formerly in their own number), and also by the fact that there has been an increase of one in the number of licensed dram-shops, in this town and neighborhood since the last annual meeting of your society. In addition to which your committee are satisfied that large quantities of ardent spirits are sold in violation of the license law, which your committee think is sufficiently proved, by the fact that a number of convictions for that offence have taken place during the past year. There is no doubt that large quantities of intoxicating liquors are brought from the United States in violation of the revenue laws, the nearness of this county to the frontier, affording great facilities for smuggling.

These your committee think, are matters which call loudly upon all the friends of the total abstinence cause, to use their utmost exertions to put a stop to a traffic which is overflowing the land with habits of drinking and with drunkards, and all the evils and miseries which necessarily follow in the train of that vice.

Your committee are gratified to learn from the periodicals of the day, that the principles of total abstinence are progressing, not only in this Province and the immediate neighboring countries, but throughout the world generally, and that statesmen and lovers of the best interests of their respective countries, are turning their attention to the subject and considering it not beneath their countenance and advocacy. Before this time, the "World's Convention" has met in the metropolis of the world, and beyond a doubt, on the same plan-

form will be seen men of all creeds and of all countries, delegates from the East and West, North and South, uniting their energies in promoting the objects of universal teetotalism, and in devising means of carrying that object into effect. An immense national temperance festival has lately been held in Sweden, at which sixty-thousand members were present, and the Sovereign of that Kingdom presided over their deliberations as President of the Stockholm Society. It is needless to mention in this Report any more instances of the kind relative to foreign countries, but in reference to the spread of total abstinence principles nearer home, your committee would remind your society, that an ably conducted weekly newspaper devoted to the spread of those principles, and furnished upon very reasonable terms, has been for some time past, published in the city of Saint John, and your committee are of opinion that it has been very serviceable in promoting the cause, and they would take this opportunity of recommending that such institutions will be powerful auxiliaries in forwarding the great and important work now under consideration.

Before closing their Report, your committee would, on behalf of the society, thank the Rev. Mr. Pickles for the kindness and interest evinced by him in attending the meetings of the society, and rendering valuable assistance during his residence among us, and also the Rev. Mr. Cone, of Milltown, and the Rev. Mr. Francis of Carleton, and Mr. Le Seuer, of St. John, for able and interesting lectures delivered by those gentlemen before your society.

In conclusion, your committee, after referring to the past, hope that the future success of the society's efforts, under the management of those to whom its affairs may be intrusted, will be much greater than it has been under the guidance of your committee, and that the greater the opposition which may be offered to its progress, the stronger will be the exertion on the part of your society to increase its numbers as well as its usefulness, and to diffuse the principles and benefits of Total Abstinence throughout the neighbourhood in which it may be their lot to labor, to an extent which at present is scarcely anticipated by the most sanguine friend of the cause.

ALEX. T. PAUL.

It was then resolved, that the Report just read be accepted.
Resolved, That the President do leave the chair, and that Mr. Andrew Elliott take the same, and Mr. Samuel M'Curdy act as Secretary to the meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and other officers of this Society, for the zeal and attention displayed by them in their respective offices.

The following office-bearers were then elected for the ensuing year, viz—
Mr. Charles Stevenson, President,
Capt. Jacob Paul, and Mr. John Bailey, Vice-Presidents,
Mr. Saml. M'Curdy, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Robert Stevenson, John Little, John A. Young, Hugh Stevenson, Charles Snell, Moses Kethro, Horace Ames, George F. Stickney, and Alex. Stevenson.

Resolved, That the Editors of the St. Andrews Standard, and Charlotte Gazette, be requested to publish the Report and Proceedings of this Meeting in their respective papers, and that the same be transmitted to the St. John Temperance Telegraph for publication.

Mr. Elliott then left the chair, and the President took the same, after which the thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Elliott for his able and impartial conduct as chairman, and the Meeting was then adjourned.

(Signed.) SAML. M'CURDY,
Secretary to the Meeting.

LORD ERSKINE. Of Erskine's many bon-mots and puns, the following are, perhaps, new to our readers. The first has reference to a case, sent to him by a friend of his, who was inclined to magnify facts:—"The client complained of a painter who had broken his written contract to paint a house; and the case stated that A. would prove this, B. and C. the other fact, and concluded with this laconic question: "Will an action lie?" To which he answered in terms as laconic—"Yes, if all the witnesses lie too." Again:—"Capt. Parry was once asked, at a dinner party where the veteran joker was present, what he and his crew had lived upon when they were frozen on the Polar Sea. Parry said they lived upon the seals. "And very good living too," exclaimed Lord Erskine, "if you keep them long enough!"

AGRICULTURAL.

The following letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island, we copy from a late number of the Charlotte Town Gazette:

MALBEQUE, Prince Edward Island,
12th August, 1846.
Sir,—Since the blight in the Potato began to appear in this country, my attention has been directed to the discovery of some indigenous plants, that by being cultivated might supply a substitute for that valuable article of food; and during the examination of the remote parts of this Island, by the geological reconnaissance in which I am now engaged, no opportunity has been lost to seek for those esculent roots upon which the ancient Indians, savages partly subsisted.

In this inquiry I have been aided by several intelligent Micmac Indians, by whose assistance I have obtained two plants of farinaceous roots, which, by being employed in experimental culture, may perhaps supply finally the substitute so much desired.

The first root of the above character was found at Hog Island, in Richmond Bay. It is called by the Indians *mus-qua-sete*. At the time it was discovered (on the 3d of August, instant), the top of the plant had withered, and no correct opinion could be formed respecting its appearance above ground. The bulbs, now perfectly ripe, were found in the hard-wood forest, an inch deep in the soil, which is covered by a thin layer of decayed leaves. To some bulbs the dry tops and ligaments were attached. The surface where these roots are found is completely shaded; but the soil is good and the aspect warm. They may be obtained in other parts of Prince Edward Island, but they are rare, and with difficulty that a pint of them could be procured by a whole Indian family. The average size of the bulbs is that of cherries; but a few are found of much larger dimension. In their appearance they resemble the common potato, having apparently the peculiar indentations called eyes. The skin of the bulb is of a rusty brown colour, and the ligament by which each was nourished was found perfect, although it was dry from ripeness. The interior of the bulb is very white, and the root has the taste and odour of the potato now in use. The Indians state that this vegetable, if kept either in a dry or moist state, will not suffer any decay for a long period.

They are very farinaceous, and contain a large percentage of starch, which resembles that made from wheat; by being dried the bulb shrinks a little; but it immediately expands on being thrown into warm water. As an article of food it is excellent, and as such is highly esteemed by the Indians, who generally remove every root as soon as the habitation of the plant is discovered. It contains much nutritive matter, is wholesome, and I have no doubt, if properly cultivated, it will prove to be prolific.

This plant is very different from a variety of wild artichoke found in the neighbouring Provinces; with it grows a long white root, called by the Aborigines *coa chook*, which is employed by them for medicinal purposes.

Another kind of wild farinaceous root, which is more plentiful than the one already noticed, is called by the Indians *saa-gaa-ban*. It was found on several of the Islands in Richmond Bay, but most plentiful at the bases of the sand mounds of Fish Island. Its favorite site seems to be along the skirts of the sand-hills that form the lagoons along the coast, where it is nourished by decomposed seaweed and shells.

It occurs in the midst of matted grass and wild tares, and frequently occupies patches of several square rods. The leaf of the *saa-gaa-ban* resembles the leaf of the cultivated potato. The stock is like a small vine; the roots are situated two inches below the surface of the soil, and the bulbs, of oval figures are strung together like beads, being attached to each other by a strong ligament. They are of a blackish-brown colour, and also resemble potatoes in their general characters being dry, farinaceous, and very nutritive. They are eaten by the Indians, and have saved many from starvation at times when, from boisterous weather or other causes, they could not escape from the Islands; yet they are considered by them less palatable than the *mus-qua-sete*. The existence of both varieties and their sites, the natives have long endeavoured to keep secret from the white inhabitants, and their preservation on the islands may be ascribed to the absence of wild animals at those isolated places, for the racoon, woodchuck and porcupine devour them greedily.

The plant is very hardy, and the stock that remains in the ground during the winter sends up green shoots in the succeeding spring the decayed tubers are found with ripe bulbs. This variety was found on the 12th day August, at which time the blossoms had disappeared, and the seed had probably fallen, although the bulbs are not ripe at the date of this communication. I have eaten some of the roots, and found them very dry, mealy, and palatable.

It is my intention to send these roots with-

out delay, after the latter is ripe, to agricultural societies in England and the neighbouring Provinces, and several good farmers in this Island have already engaged to try experiments with them. This communication has been made as early as possible, in order that the above roots may be procured for seed before the approach of winter; and it is to be hoped that farmers in general will commence their culture, by planting them different ways, both in autumn and spring. They are as promising in their appearance as were the indigenous potatoes of Virginia, carried to Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, and from which the common kind was derived.

While whole fields of potatoes are now being destroyed by the blight, the above roots remain perfectly free from disease of every kind; and at a period when an important article of food is in danger of being annihilated, no pains should be spared to discover a substitute, and as such, I beg to recommend the foregoing farinaceous roots for trial, and should they improve as much by cultivation as the potatoe that has so long been in use, I am certain that they will be found equally wholesome, nutritious and palatable.

As soon as my public duties in the Island shall have terminated, I will pursue this inquiry still further; in the mean time I beg leave to lay the subject before your Society, and for that object send herewith samples of the kinds of the roots adverted to, having labelled them with the ancient Indian names.—I am, Sir,
Your obedt. humble servant,
A. GESNER.

* NOTE.—*Mus-qua-sete*—singular. *Mus-qua-se-toi*—plural.
Saa-gaa-ban—singular. *Saa-gaa-bunk*—plural.

NOW IS THE TIME.—A fearful uncertainty overshadows the future. Youth and age, strength and imbecility, bow alike before the King of Terrors. That young man devoid of understanding whom Solomon saw from the casement of his window, presuming on future penitence. Imboldened by this presumption by flattery, and hastened to that banquet whence he returned not; for suddenly a part passed through his vitals. Thus goeth a sinner to his pleasure, as the ox goeth to the slaughter or the bird to the snare, and knowing not that it is for his life.

Indulge not the vain dream of a future opportunity. In the counsels of God, no such opportunity may ever be granted. On the contrary, many of you will die; will have appeared at the bar of God, will have received your doom, and passed onward to that state where the unrighteous are unrighteous still, before that period shall have arrived which you are now presumptuously appropriating to a preparation for these dread events.

Do you ask for proof of this? The monument in every cemetery furnish it. There it is written on many a marble tablet, with the iron pen of death. Have you not beheld those mounds where youth and beauty lie interred? Have you not read the prophetic lessons there inscribed? The testimony of the dead is decisive testimony: sustained by which, we announce to you who hear us, that many a living youth is marked for the sepulchre, and will prematurely reach it.—The decree has passed; the designation of early death has already been made in heaven; and time will reveal the order of that succession which will conduct you severally to your unlooked for dissolution.—How dangerous then is delay! Hope's built on future opportunity, how fallacious! Know, oh man! that now is the accepted time, now the day of salvation. By embracing religion now, you make God your friend, and secure the prize of immortality. By neglecting to embrace it you put your souls in jeopardy, and leave the question of ultimate salvation suspended on contingency; a contingency how full of peril! since more than half of all who have yet lived have died before maturity.—And knowing this, will the living still procrastinate? Or, if they do, will not death, that finds them without preparation, find them also without excuse.—D. Nott.

A churchwarden's wife went to church for the first time in her life, when her husband was made churchwarden. Being late, the congregation were getting up from their knees at the time she entered, when she said, with a sweet condescending smile, "Pray keep your seats, ladies and gentlemen, I think no more of myself now than I did before."

An enterprising citizen of the State of Maine, has offered to take the wary contract, and reduce the Mexicans to complete submission per half the estimated appropriations—pickings included.

CHAOS.—A woman entering your room, to put your papers "to rights."

Mopusses, rather a spicy term for *tea*, commonly called money.

European Intelligence.

From William & Smith's European Times, Liverpool, August 19.
COMMERCIAL.—The state of the weather during the last fortnight has given the greatest uneasiness to the people of this country—more particularly to those engaged in agriculture. There have been frequent showers, with copious falls of rain, which have seriously injured the crops. The sun appears to have been brilliant; and proceeding to the north, the warm winds generally the produce of the fields, which it was found necessary to cut without delay. Any statement of the average produce must, of necessity, be mere guesswork; but there is every reason to apprehend that in various parts of the kingdom irreparable damage have been done to the grain. In the house of another fortnight, however, the harvest will have been completely gathered, and then a more definite result can be arrived at.
The Cotton market has been in a quiescent state. In the manufacturing districts business is the reverse of satisfactory.

THE IMPORT.—The import from British America since the 1st ult. has comprised in 8 vessels from Quebec, 5 from St. John, and St. Andrews, 2 from Miramichi, and 6 from other parts. The quantity of pine logs brought by these vessels amounts to 3131,000 lbs. Quebec, 2171 from St. John, and 1417 from Dalhousie and Pictou, the remainder of the cargoes consisting of hardwood deals and railway sleepers. This moderate supply of pine timber, coupled with a fair rate of demand for consumption, has given a considerable degree of firmness to the market, especially for St. John's, two cargoes of which were sold yesterday, one of 201,000 lbs. average at 19s. per foot, and the other of 21 inches at somewhere about the same rate. Quebec cargoes have realised 15s. to 15 1/2 per foot for yellow pine of fair quality, and an advance on 16s. per foot for one of three average and good quality, at 22s. to 23 1/2 for red, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per foot for oak, 20s. to 21s. per foot for elm, 17s. per foot for ash, and 4s. to 4s. 6d. per foot for pine deals. A cargo of Miramichi, and one of Dalhousie pine brought 15s. per foot, and parcels of Pictou and Prince Edward Island hardwood 14s. per foot. New Brunswick deals have been disposed of to some extent at 2s. per foot for spruce, and 2s. per foot for pine, with ordinary descriptions of Nova-Scotia and Prince Edward Island at 2 1/2 per foot. A lot of St. Stephen's boards, well manufactured, and of good quality, has been sold at 4 1/2 per standard.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The parliamentary business of the session is rapidly drawing to a close. London is all but deserted by the great world. The commencement of the session on Wednesday last nearly completed the session; and the few stragglers about St. Stephen's hardly suffice to wind up what has been a session of great activity and of one of the most extraordinary sessions on record.

THE WING MINISTERS.—The wing ministers must sigh for the termination of their labours. The question of military discipline has been fixed on them by the forced disclosures which the recent investigation at Hounslow brought to light. Lord John Russell has propounded his plan, which mitigates the worst features of the existing system; and the damaging inquiry into the conduct of the Poor-law Commissioners opens a subject of deep and abiding interest. Although what has been termed the "great questions of the day" are not at rest, enough remains on the Minister's hands to demand the exercise of all his talents and all his firmness.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.—The sugar question, which threatened at one time to knock the new ministry on the head, has been got rid of with amazing alacrity. The bill has been twice read without a division in the hereditary branch of Parliament. On Monday night the House of Lords read it for the third time, and passed the Sugar Bill.

THE DESTITUTION IN IRELAND.—The destitution in Ireland, consequent on the failure of the potato crop, occupied the attention of the House of Commons on Monday.

IRISH CORN.—The anticipated almost total failure of the potato crop in England, Ireland, and Scotland, has caused the price of Indian corn to rise from 25s. to 32s. a quarter during the last three weeks. The quantity in the Mediterranean is said to be very small. We expect that America will be enabled to reap a golden harvest in the "sale of this article in England.

STEAM TO RIO.—A regular line of steam communication between England and the Brazilian Empire, is about to be opened, by the sailing of the Antelope from Liverpool for Rio. She sails on the 10th of September.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—On the opening of the session at Liverpool, on the 15th instant, Mr. Justice Wightman made honorable mention of Temperance societies in his charge, which he very justly attributed the greater part of the crime committed in this country to intemperance.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The potato blight is general. East, west, north, south, the cry is "still it comes." In Ireland the destitution is general. Everywhere the soil is rotten, and the alarm is given. As regards society it is impossible to regard the poor in a melancholy vision. The poor in the present season, they have not been repaid in the usual manner. Influenced by the bad weather, and upon by the destruction of the chief food of the poor, the price of grain is advancing, and the belief is that it will continue to advance.

The food laws of Great Britain and Young Ireland is now rapidly consummated. They are distinct parties. Mr. O'Connell has denounced their policy and disclaimed their aid. The "Nation" has been expelled from the rooms of Conciliation Hall, and the quarrel stands little chance of ever being composed again.

We stated two months ago that the accession of the Whigs would dismember the Republic. It has done so. The most earnest and enthusiastic of that body—in short, the Young Irishmen—well know that the return of the Whigs to power would act as a wet blanket on the popular movement. O'Connell, for years past, has been the private friend and the boon companion of most of the Whig leaders, while to the Tory Party, certainly to the prominent members of it, he was always personally obnoxious.

LORD ELGIN, GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

We have the gratification of announcing the appointment of Lord Elgin as Governor General of Canada—an appointment which affords the highest satisfaction in England. We know it will be a matter of serious regret to the people of Jamaica that his lordship does not return to resume his office in that colony which he has filled in a way which has commanded the respect and esteem of all parties. Jamaica will long bear traces of the benefits conferred upon it by Lord Elgin, by the encouragement and aid which his lordship gave to agricultural improvement, and which, at the present moment, must prove of the most important service. The nice discrimination and other high qualities which Lord Elgin has displayed for the duties of a colonial governor, especially recommend him to the important post of governing the North American colonies. This appointment reflects great credit on the Whig Government of this country, as it is well known that Lord Elgin is particularly opposed to the administration of Lord John Russell. The selection has been made solely in reference to his lordship's qualifications for the discharge of this distinguished post.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of George Henry Robert Charles, Viscount Seaham, second son of the Marquis of Londonderry, and Mary Cornhill, only daughter of Sir John Edwards, of Garth, in the county of Montgomery, was solemnised yesterday at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Bishop of Durham, in the presence of a numerous circle of the friends of both families.

DEATH OF LOUIS BONAPARTE.—The death of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, in that city on the 26th ult. of a stroke of apoplexy, which he received on the 21th. He lay in a state of lethargy until the next morning, and then died without a struggle; but without a single member of his family to close his eyes. This has expired in exile and in comparative poverty—for the ex-King is said to have left property only to the amount of about £2,000 a year—a man who once filled a throne to the satisfaction of a nation, who in their admiration of his virtues, forgot that he was an usurper, and who, from the day of his overthrow, have ever spoken of him with love and respect.

THE PARIS JOURNALS are quite egrossed with the result of the elections, which are stated to have gone entirely in favour of Ministers. Mr. Guizot, it is now confidently affirmed, will have a decided majority in the new Chambers. In Paris, General Lancret, the opposition candidate against Cassinier Perier, has been defeated by a majority of 600 votes; M. Berger by 10 votes. In four of the arrondissements Opposition candidates have been re-elected, in the eighth the Opposition candidate has been defeated, and in the ninth the Conservative candidate has been re-elected. The Ministers have thus succeeded in Paris beyond their hopes. On the returns already known, they have gained to the amount of 16 votes. When we consider the grounds of the opposition that has been made to M. Guizot's Administration—the hostility to this country, and the absurd eagerness with which M. Thiers and his party appear constantly to seek a cause of quarrel—their views continually tended to produce war between the two countries, on grounds the most frivolous and absurd, we cannot help rejoicing at the probable continuance in France of M. Guizot's more rational rule, by which the peace of Europe will still be secure. The advanced age of the King, and the precarious tenure by which he holds his precious life, are additional reasons for desiring an Administration whose steady policy may guarantee the peace of the country both at home and abroad; for it is certain, that the quiet of France is still in danger from desperate factions who, in pursuit of their speculative or party views, would not hesitate to plunge the country into disorder, in the visionary hope of wading through confusion and blood to their chimera of political perfection. A wise Administration, which enjoys the confidence of the people, such as that of M. Guizot's, is required to guard the country against any sudden interruption of such evils, and to secure its peace amid the threatening storms of civil commotion, which may arise in the event of certain contingencies that may occur, and which it is certain no prudence can long avert.

Private letters from Paris state that Henri, who made the late attempt on the King's life, is decidedly insane. The Moniteur, contains a royal ordinance appointing the Count of Peers for his trial.—Edinburgh Courant.

The new Ministry have reinstated the Irish Magistrates who were dismissed some time ago for the part they took in the Repeal movement, and have allowed the branding of arms bill to expire.

CARD.—The undersigned takes this opportunity to return his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Millitary, who so promptly came forward to render him every assistance in their power in saving his property from the calamitous fire by which his premises were so lately destroyed.

B. R. FITZGERALD.

September 5, 1846.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Sep. 9, 1846.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

Hon. HARRIS BATH, President.

Director next week—W. Fisher.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

ILLS AND NOTES.—Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrews Bank House.

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

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—J. G. Paul.

J. G. Paul, Esq., Agent.

St. Andrew's Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—Wm. Todd.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

ILLS AND NOTES.—Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATE.

Liverpool, —Aug 19 Montreal, —Aug 30

London, —Aug 18 Quebec, —Aug 31

Edinburgh, —Aug 15 Halifax, —Sep 3

Paris, —Aug 15 New York, —Sep 5

Toronto, —Aug 24 Boston, —Sep 7

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.

The English Mail by the Steamer Britannia was received here on Friday last. The Britannia arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst. in 13 days from Liverpool bringing London dates to the 18th and Liverpool to the 10th August with 100 passengers.

The news is of considerable importance, so far as Colonial interests are concerned. The price of lumber here are pleased to find, had advanced in Liverpool about 1d. per foot, and a bill had passed the House of Commons empowering the Colonial Legislatures to reduce or abolish the imperial duties on foreign importations. This measure is looked upon as "conceding the right of self government to the Colonies, without the intervention of the Mother Country."

The London Standard of the 17th inst. states that Ministers have resolved to dissolve Parliament early in October.

The Sugar Duties Bill received the Royal assent on the 15th having passed the House of Lords with but little opposition.

Parliament was expected to adjourn in the latter end of August.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.

On a former occasion we made some general statements on the practicability of constructing a railway from this Port to Quebec, and the prospects of remuneration to capitalists and shareholders. We shall now attempt to deal with the subject more in detail, with respect to at least a part of the proposed line.

What traffic, it may be asked, will support the railway when it is completed? Let us first confine our attention to that part of the line, which will connect the Grand Falls and St. Andrews, a distance of about 110 miles.

During the present year, we are informed, more than 200,000 tons of timber passed the Grand Falls. The cost of getting this timber to a place of shipment, is about 15 shillings per ton, if we take into account the loss and deterioration of the timber in passing down the river Saint John. 50 per cent is the usual deduction for loss and waste in rafting, that is to say, 150,000 tons at Grand Falls will not turn out more than 100,000 tons, when delivered at St. John, where the price of timber is about 30 shillings per ton. Ten shillings per ton, or one third of the whole price, is thus lost; and 5 shillings extra will not do more than cover the expenses of river driving; so that 15 shillings per ton, it will be perceived, is not an over estimate for defraying all loss and expenses in conveying timber from the Grand Falls to a sea-port.

Now, supposing a railway was made, and this timber carried on it instead of being rafted, what advantage to the lumberman would accrue? He would have his timber in the best condition, without waste or loss, conveyed to a port of shipment in six or seven hours, instead of consuming many weeks in river driving, not to mention the deterioration of the timber. There can be no doubt as to which would be the most desirable conveyance; besides the expense would be less on the railway, not more than half the present cost, certainly not more than two-thirds.

What amount of traffic would this timber trade furnish to the railway? It is not exceeding bounds to say, that 150,000 tons of timber would annually be carried to a place of shipment by this means of conveyance. There is a much larger quantity of timber annually passing Grand Falls, with the present inconvenient, tedious, and expensive mode of getting it to market. Greater facilities in the means of transportation, would not tend to diminish

the amount manufactured and shipped. But suppose that only 150,000 tons of timber will pass over the railway in each year; this at 10 shillings per ton would give a gross revenue of £1,500,000. On the Boston and Maine railroad, 110 miles in length, for the last two years, the average sum of £20,000 per annum has been appropriated for repairs, running trains, and miscellaneous expenses. As repairing an iron railway is more expensive than repairing one made of wood, it is not probable that the average annual expense of a wood railway to Grand Falls from St. Andrews, would be more than the sum just mentioned; but estimating in proportion to the distance that it would be £25,000 per annum; there would still be £1,475,000 left to be divided among the shareholders, or 30 per cent on an capital of £1,400,000, the cost of constructing the railway at £1,000 per mile!

This at first view would seem astonishing, and yet there appears to be no error of magnitude in the calculation. There is a strong probability that the quantity of timber here supposed, and even more, will pass annually over the railway after its completion. There is a strong probability that carrying timber from Grand Falls to St. Andrews for 10 shillings per ton, will put all competition from river driving on the St. John, out of the question. There is a strong probability that the road will not cost more than £1,000 per mile. We may be in error regarding the expense for repairs and running locomotives, but really we can see no good reason, why this should be more on a railway in this Province, than on one in the United States.

The daily expense of a locomotive, including fuel, wages, &c. cannot be more than £5; and for this sum or less, in about 14 or 15 hours it will bring 100 tons of timber from Grand Falls to St. Andrews, and take 100 tons of freight back. Five locomotives constantly employed will bring over the part of the proposed railway a larger quantity of timber than that upon which we have founded the preceding estimate; and the expense at £5 per day, (say for 300 days) would be £7,500, leaving £1,475,000 of the £25,000, for repairs and other expenses.

It may be objected that we have not made proper allowance for the cost of loading and unloading the timber, which will be more than might be required for the same value of ordinary freight. As respects unloading, little expense need be incurred. The terminus for such freight will be a wharf where the timber will either be immediately shipped, or by a simple apparatus placed in a boom. As the motion will be downwards, this can be easily done with little trouble, expense, or loss of time. In loading, where the timber is taken from the river, a short inclined plane with a stationary engine will be necessary, the expense of which cannot be much; and when these are once in operation, the cost of raising the timber and putting it on the railway will be little, if any, more than making it into a raft. Where the timber is not in the river, there will be less difficulty in putting it on the rail car, than in hauling it to the river and afterwards floating it into a raft. And there is one very important advantage which the railway will have over the river, that ought not to be overlooked. Much, perhaps all, the timber that now comes down the St. John, has to be conveyed to a considerable distance from the river, to convey it to which, time and money must be expended; whereas the railway going through the forest will be nearer to the spot where the timber is cut, and will consequently be more accessible to the lumberman. Expense and time will thus be saved. Besides, the railway will pass through lands, a great part of which is covered with fine timber that is so far from any stream ever to find its way to market, except by railway conveyance.

Some may imagine that we have exaggerated the benefits about to arise from the contemplated railway project; if so, we invite their attention to another, and less favorable view, of the matter.

Let us assume that the cost of the railway to Grand Falls will be £200,000, instead of £140,000, or nearly £1600 per mile; and surely this estimate is large enough. Let us assume that only 75,000 tons, or one half the cost of present conveyance will be charged for carrying timber to a sea-port, making £56,000 the gross revenue. Let us assume that the loading and unloading of timber will, in addition to ordinary attendants, employ 100 men at £50 per annum each; occasioning an extra expense of £5,000, which, added to £25,000 the estimated annual expenses, will amount to £30,000. If we subtract this sum from the whole revenue, there will still remain £26,000, or 13 per cent upon the capital! The only question that can admit of a doubt in this latter estimate, is, will the supposed amount of 150,000 tons of timber, be sent to market on the railway? With regard to the amount of timber, we have already said that more than 200,000 tons have passed Grand Falls during the present year; and when greater facilities for transporting it are furnished, and a mode of conveyance opened up through tracts of timber-land hitherto inaccessible to the lumberman, we can see no reason in this to diminish the traffic. With regard to the two modes of conveyance, via river-driving or railway carriage, we can only say that the one which brings the timber to market in the shortest time, at the best condition, and for half price, might under ordinary circumstances stand a moderately fair chance of securing a share at least of the traffic.

As yet we have confined our attention to timber alone. The consideration of other articles must be deferred to a future number. We trust however that sufficient proof has been already adduced, to satisfy any intelligent and candid enquirer who will take the trouble carefully to examine the facts of the case; that if the proposed railway be carried into operation, it will certainly be found beneficial to the country, and very profitable to stockholders and capitalists.

On Monday morning last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the large barn belonging to B. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., attached to his residence, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was almost immediately consumed; the fire communicated to the smaller barn, and notwithstanding the people from the town and suburbs were soon on the spot, and used every exertion to save the house, owing to the scarcity of water—the barns, out-offices, and house, were totally consumed. The furniture of the house, the fourth battalion of Militia assembled for inspection. We are informed that the steamer will remain there several hours, returning in the evening. Our townsmen who have never visited the romantic scenery of St. George, will be amply repaid by the visit, and to all it promises to be a pleasant trip.

Excursion to St. George.—The Steamer Nequasset, Capt. Mitchener, will leave St. Andrews at 4 past 9 on Friday morning, should the weather be suitable, and proceed to the village of Saint George, at which place the fourth battalion of Militia assemble for inspection. We are informed that the steamer will remain there several hours, returning in the evening. Our townsmen who have never visited the romantic scenery of St. George, will be amply repaid by the visit, and to all it promises to be a pleasant trip.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—The anniversary of the above institution was celebrated on the 23rd inst. at 2 P.M. according to previous announcement, the scholars amounting to about 150, with their teachers and friends, met in the Wesleyan Chapel. After singing and prayer, a number of the children recited select pieces which they had committed to memory, and the Rev. P. G. Hinnegar delivered a very appropriate address, which was listened to with much interest, especially as it was interspersed with scripture questions, which were very readily answered by the scholars, which evidently showed they had made considerable progress in studying the word of God. Afterwards the children were favoured with a most sumptuous repast gratuitously provided by the ladies, consisting of a vast variety of cakes, apples, oranges, raisins, lemonade, &c. &c. To give additional satisfaction to the children, they were requested to walk in procession round two of the squares in St. Andrews, accompanied by the teachers and friends. When they came to the corner of Prince William street, where they are about to build a Mission house, they halted, and with very good effect sang part of a suitable hymn. On returning to the chapel, where a number of persons were waiting their arrival, the children finished their repast, and after another short address had been given containing expressions of gratitude to the ladies who had so bountifully supplied the tables,—the teachers and singers for their valuable services,—which were followed by singing and prayer,—the benediction was pronounced.

After these interesting exercises, by the request of the committee of Management, the worthy superintendent, Mr. Ingram, with the teachers and a few friends, amounting to upwards of 40, proceeded to the Mission-house, and had a sociable cup of tea together, and then returned to the chapel of the Sabad-School were interestingly presented to their attention in a sermon preached by the above-named gentleman, and a collection taken up in behalf of the school, which, with previous subscriptions, amounted to £7 10.

This closed one of the most interesting anniversaries that has ever fallen to our privilege to witness, and must form great ground of encouragement to all who stand connected with this excellent institution.—Edinburgh Courant.

IMPORTANT FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—A very important rumour was in general circulation in the City yesterday, being to the effect that the late Sir Rupert D. George from the Provincial Secretaryship on an allowance of £1100 sterling per annum, and the appointment of Joseph Howe, Esquire to the Office, on the 1st of September, at a former salary of £800 sterling; and likewise the appointment of William Young, Esquire, (Speaker of the Assembly) as Attorney General of Nova Scotia, in the room of the Hon. J. W. Johnson, who is to be elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court, a vacancy being occasioned by the retirement, as reported, of Chief Justice Halliburton. These rumours are said to rest upon good authority, and we hope, for several reasons, that they may prove true.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Alley Recto, the Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector of Aylesford, Nova Scotia, to ANNA, eldest daughter of Dr. S. Frye, of this Town.

Last evening by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. David Laughlan, to Miss Grace Rogers, daughter of Mr. John Rogers of this Town.

DIED.

On the 4th inst., after a long illness, Mr. William Hetherington, in the 63rd year of his age.

(Next week, we propose noticing more fully the death of Mr. Hetherington, who filled so many years the situation of Tide Water at this Port.)

At Berkeley Square, London, on the 3d ult. after a few days illness, Lieutenant Griffith, Glyne Griffith, of the 2d West India Regt., brother of J. G. Griffith, Esq., Landing-Waiter and Searcher at this Port, in the 29th year of his age.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 2, Schr. Mary Jane, McLintock, port, assorted cargo, Master Ship Ajax, Starb's, Br. ton; Ballast, H. Frye, J. Grimsby; Aug. 1st, Robert Lin 6th Kailben, Liverpool; Hirt 30th Humber, off Salcombe; Liverpool; 12th Rapid, Wexford; From St. Stephen, Aug. 5th A 7th, Joseph Porter, Gravesend; Cannon, Grimsby; From Charleston, Aug. 15, C berson, Liverpool.

Sailed.—For St. Andrews, Aug. 7th F Dublin; 10th, Baron, Falmout bella, Deal; 13th, Sophia McH pool.

For St. Stephen, Aug. 2 Rap 17th Schoonia, ditto.

For New Orleans, Aug 10th, art, Liverpool.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.—I am this day informed that I have declined coming Candidate at the ensuing Election, since promised (at the solicitation of my friends here) to elsewhere self for the Representation of the next Election, and the promise shall be fulfilled.

By inserting the above in the Standard, you will oblige your Obedt. Servt. ROBERT T St. George, Sep. 8, 1846.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

St. Stephen, A

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR on the half year ending the 31st of Decr. is to be paid to Stockholders, on the 1st next.

D. UPTON.

NOTICE.

All Persons having any claims against the Estate of J. J. James, deceased, are to present them within two calendar months next to said Estate, to make immediate payment to the Executors.

PETER MCGEE, DAVID TRAFON, St. Andrews, Sept. 8, 1846.

BANKRUPT'S.

IN THE MATTER OF JEREMIAH BANKRUPT. To be sold by Public Auction the 19th day of October next, in the Market Square, all the right and title of a certain Bankrupt, or parcel of Land, situated at Patrick, and conveyed to Hamilton Mitchell.

St. Andrews, Sept. 9, 1846.

Notice.

All Persons having any claims against the estate of J. J. James, deceased, are to present them within one calendar month next to said Estate, to make immediate payment to the Executors.

West Isles, Aug. 31, 1846.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the County of Charlotte, Court House in St. ON TUESDAY, THE 12th SEPTEMBER at 12 o'clock, noon.

OYER & TERMINE GAOL DEL.

For the County of Charlotte Court House in St. Tuesday the 3d day next, at 12 o'clock, noon, All Justices of the Peace, &c. within my Bailiwick, are required to be then and there ready, with their Records, Memoranda, to do their offices pertaining, in all cases bound over to me, as hereby requested, to govern themselves according to the laws of this Kingdom.

Sherriff's Office, August 25, 1846.

Shoemakers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOUR SHOEMAKERS, who get and steady employ August 25, 1846.

SHIPPING JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.
Sept. 2, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, assorted cargo, Master.
Ship Ajax, Starke, Bristol via Boston, Ballast, H. Frye, & Co.

ARRIVALS IN EUROPE

From St. Andrews, July 28, Chiefain, Grimsby; Aug. 1st, Robert Lindsey, Hull; 6th Kathleen, Liverpool; Hiram, Grimsby; 10th Humber, off Salcombe; 11th Ariel, Liverpool; 12th Rapid, Westford; 13th Joseph Porter, Gravesend; 12th, Duncannon, Grimsby.

SAILED

For St. Andrews, Aug. 7th F. McDonald, Dublin; 10th, Baron, Falmouth; 12th, Isabella, Deal; 13th, Sophia McKenzie, Liverpool.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the Standard. Sir—I am this day informed that some persons have circulated a report in St. Andrews, that I have declined coming forward as a Candidate at the ensuing Election.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK

St. Stephen, Aug. 31, 1846. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the half year ending this day, will be paid to Stockholders, on the 30th September next.

NOTICE

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Kelley, of St. James, deceased, are required to present them within two calendar months, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Executors.

BANKRUPT'S SALE

IN THE MATTER OF JEREMIAH DOUGLAS, A BANKRUPT. To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Market Square, St. Andrews.

Notice

All Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Thomas Pendleton, of West Isles, deceased, are required to present them within one calendar month, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby Given, That the Courts of COMMON PLEAS and GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

Shoemakers Wanted

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber, FOUR JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS, who will receive fair wages and steady employment.



SHERIFF'S SALES

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 20th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the COURT HOUSE in Saint Andrews.

WHAT tract of land, lying and being at the First Falls of the Magaguadavic River, and on the western side thereof, which was conveyed by one Joseph Gunnison to the said John McMaster on the 17th August, 1835, containing 59 acres, and beginning at the centre of a gully below the said Falls, near the head of a tide, thence running through the said gully, always keeping the centre of the main course of it to a yellow birch tree as the head of the said gully, thence west till it meets the N. and S. line of lands granted to Aaron Hoagarth, &c. &c. lands together with all the houses, barns, mills, dams, and other erections and privileges thereon.

That piece or parcel of land situate on the eastern bank of the said Magaguadavic river, below the first falls thereof, and beginning at a stake and stones on the W. side of Bruns street, so called, running S. till it strikes an iron bolt in a rock at low water mark, from thence down stream 30 ft. and thence in an easterly course and parallel to the first mentioned bounds, carrying a width of 30 feet as mentioned in a deed from the said Joseph Gunnison to the said John McMaster.

All those lots, or parcels of land, with the buildings, erections, dams, booms, and privileges, situate on the said Magaguadavic river, and conveyed by Reuben Brockway to James Allanshaw and the said John McMaster in 1833.

All that lot or parcel of land, bounded westerly by the eastern shore of the Magaguadavic river, at the second Falls, near the boom, southerly by lands formerly owned by James Allanshaw and the said John McMaster, northerly by lands owned by John Pratt, and easterly by the rear line of the mill lands, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, containing 40 acres more or less.

That tract of land, at the second Falls of the said Magaguadavic river, on the eastern side thereof, beginning at a stake and stones on the N. W. corner of a lot of land heretofore owned by one John Oliver, and marked number two in the plan of lots, thence East 139 chains, thence North 55 rods, thence West to a cedar stake, and thence down the river, containing 300 acres, more or less.

That tract of land, adjoining the above mentioned tract, conveyed by John Oliver to James Lee, being one half of lots, numbered five and six, lying on the Eastern side of the said Magaguadavic river, near the boom, at the second Falls, bounded on the North by the South line of a lot of land owned by one Artemas Brockway, on the West by the said Magaguadavic river, on the South by the above mentioned tract of 300 acres, and on the East by the rear line of the same tract called the Mill Farm Lot, and extending in width twenty rods more or less, with the saw mills, privileges, &c. belonging to the same.

That lot of land at the lower Falls of the said Magaguadavic river, known as lot number fifteen, formerly owned by Jonathan Wallace.

In the Parish of St. Patrick. That tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the district of Passamaquoddy upon the North-East of the Grand Bay, running East sixty chains, bounded upon land granted to Augustus Oldham, Esquire, thence North two hundred chains, thence West one hundred chains, thence South one hundred and forty chains, thence along the different courses of the shore to the first mentioned corner, and containing by estimation 2000 acres, more or less.

That certain island, or tract of land, numbered three, known and described as Hog Island, including the small island near the Southern point, and being on the East side of the same, in the bay of Passamaquoddy, at or near the entrance of the Digdeguash river.

That certain lot of land lying and being on the said Digdeguash river, known and distinguished as lot number forty-one, granted to one Thomas Fitzsimmonds, in the grant to Archibald Williamson and others, and conveyed by Margaret Campbell to the said John McMaster.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 7th Sept. 1846.

USHER WANTED

WANTED an USHER for the Charlotte County Grammar School. Applicants should at least be acquainted with Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Penmanship.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, St. Andrews 1st, SEPTEMBER 1846

- A Martin Catherine
B Brown Walter
C Cannon Mary
D De Wolf John
E Elliot John
F Fairrish John
G Graham Jack
H Hooper John
I Haddock William
J Harman Henry
K Johnston Capt. John
L Kearney Patrick
M Maher Mrs.
N Nixan Samuel
O Orr William
P Pine Mrs. Stephen
Q Quinn Charles
R Rogers John
S Smith Thomas
T Thompson Cornelius
U Unstead Mrs. S G
V Whitford David
W Wallace Francis
X White Sarah Jane
Y Watson George
Z For St. Patricks
McWilliams Robert
McCallum Donald
Pratt John E
Turner Mrs. David

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE

GENTLEMEN—Having received most flattering Requisitions, signed by the Magistrates and Freeholders of the Parishes of Grand Manan, West Isles, and Campbell, as almost to amount to an unanimous wish on the part of the inhabitants of those parishes, to offer myself as a Candidate at the ensuing Election, and having had most cordial promises of support from most of the other parts of the County—upon the principle that this district is entitled to a Member upon a fair division of Charlotte—(although far be it from me to advocate the system of a mere local Member, a man who goes for the County ought to be a Member for all parts of it, still there are many local subjects that a resident could give much information upon that others could not.)—I beg leave upon these grounds now to offer myself to the Electors of Charlotte for their suffrages—there may be some Parishes, in which I have not the good fortune to be much known, but the same may be said of other Candidates as regards these Parishes. But as I before stated, it is almost the universal wish of my neighbors that I should offer myself, and if that stands for any good at all, I am sure, my friends have no misgivings as to the state of the Poll on the day of Election. I shall make it my business prior to the Election, to be in every Parish and see as many of the inhabitants as possible; until then—

Sugar, Spirits, Oil

Just Arrived per Barque "Plutus" from Liverpool. 3 Hums. Crushed SUGAR, 6 " Linned OIL, 4 Pipes finest Martell BRANDY, 4 Hids. " Pale HOLLAND, 12 Crates Easthware, 16 Ql. Barrels GUNPOWDER. August 5, 1846. J. W. STREET.

Battalion Orders

SECOND BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA. 1st Division—Captains Seely, Pratt, Mathieson, Mackenzie, Wallace, Caffie, Knight, and Justison's Companies, to Muster at the Lower Falls of Magaguadavic on Friday the 11th day of September, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Crushed Sugar, &c.

RECEIVED PER BARQUE "PLUTUS" from Liverpool. Leaf and Crushed SUGAR, Day & Marcus BLACKBERRY, Best Durham MUSTARD, Hulled BARLEY, SPLIT PEASE, CROCKERYWARE, Boiled London OIL, &c. &c. August 13, 1846. W. WHITLOCK.

Chancery Sales

To be sold on SATURDAY the Fourteenth day of NOVEMBER next, at noon, with the approbation of the Underigned, one of the Masters of the Court of CHANCERY of this Province, in the Market Square, in Saint Andrews, by virtue of a decretal order made in the said Court, in a cause wherein Richard Hasluck is Complainant, and Thomas Sime, Harris Hatch and James W. Street, Defendants.

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

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

Flour! Flour!! &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber, 50 Bbls. Superior Flour, 10 do Philadelphia, 10 do No 1 Navy Brand, Hay Bales, Suet, Beans, Hay, &c. &c. July 22, 1846. H. DELANEY.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby notified, that the Subscriber has taken the HOTEL lately occupied by L.L. Copeland, and will use his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He would also inform the Creditors of the said Copeland, that he is duly authorized to settle all just demands against him; also to collect all debts due him, and therefore requests all persons interested, to call with as little delay as possible, and adjust their accounts.

BAR IRON & HARDWARE

June 10, 1846. Ex "Sophia McKenzie" from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a very general assortment of HARDWARE, comprising the following: PERCUSSION GUNS, Gun Locks, Scotch and Iron Braces and Bits, Slide Bevels, Gunter/Scalers, tryng Squares, Planes, brass cabin Hooks, socket and plate Castors, Saw Sets, Gun Nippers, Percussion Caps, firmer and socket Chisels, Mill Files, straggling Hatchets, Sad Irons, cotter key Vices, Anvils, 20 bags Nails and Spikes, 1000 Shot, assorted sizes, 1 case Scotch Screw Augurs, 2 rolls Sheet Lead, 1 ton Pots and Bake Ovens, 27 bundles Sheet Iron, Boxes Tin Plates, Stedwards patent cast Butts, Iron Tea Kettles, cast Hinges, Chain Traces, Back Bands, Hair Seaming, Iron rim Locks, brass case do. Night Latches, together with a great variety of other articles to the Standard line.

Molasses

Ex "Favourite" from St. John. 10 Hds. Good Ryeing Molasses, 6 do. Bright Sugars For Sale by J. W. STREET.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY

The Bark BRUNSWICK, will leave above Port for St. Andrews, about the 10th inst. Persons wishing to engage passages for their friends, will have an opportunity of doing so, on early application to either of the undersigned.

Mill &c to Lease

THE Subscriber will lease for a term of three or five years, the LIXTON MILL, on the banks of the River, with a full race of water, and 5,000 ACRES of best SPRUCE and PINE timber, commencing at the upper part of the Lake, and extending up stream to the ground lots on Scaevan Hill. Take Shill's works the attention of persons disposed to contract.

DRY GOODS

CHARLES KEIVE would also invite the attention of Purchasers to his present extensive STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which he is now selling at a great reduction in price, in order to settle up his business early in the fall. The Goods are principally all new, and will be found on inspection, to be of as good a quality as can be found elsewhere, and prices as low.

BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURE

Messrs. BARKER, BROWN & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in the Province, that they are constantly manufacturing PIANOS of the latest fashion and best description. For beauty of tone and finish, their instruments are not excelled in the United States, and they warrant them to stand the climate and keep in tune for a twelvemonth. Pianos tuned and repaired. They respectfully solicit a call from persons from New-Bruswick, (their native Province,) before purchasing elsewhere.

Flour! Flour!! &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber, 50 Bbls. Superior Flour, 10 do Philadelphia, 10 do No 1 Navy Brand, Hay Bales, Suet, Beans, Hay, &c. &c. July 22, 1846. H. DELANEY.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby notified, that the Subscriber has taken the HOTEL lately occupied by L.L. Copeland, and will use his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He would also inform the Creditors of the said Copeland, that he is duly authorized to settle all just demands against him; also to collect all debts due him, and therefore requests all persons interested, to call with as little delay as possible, and adjust their accounts.

BAR IRON & HARDWARE

June 10, 1846. Ex "Sophia McKenzie" from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a very general assortment of HARDWARE, comprising the following: PERCUSSION GUNS, Gun Locks, Scotch and Iron Braces and Bits, Slide Bevels, Gunter/Scalers, tryng Squares, Planes, brass cabin Hooks, socket and plate Castors, Saw Sets, Gun Nippers, Percussion Caps, firmer and socket Chisels, Mill Files, straggling Hatchets, Sad Irons, cotter key Vices, Anvils, 20 bags Nails and Spikes, 1000 Shot, assorted sizes, 1 case Scotch Screw Augurs, 2 rolls Sheet Lead, 1 ton Pots and Bake Ovens, 27 bundles Sheet Iron, Boxes Tin Plates, Stedwards patent cast Butts, Iron Tea Kettles, cast Hinges, Chain Traces, Back Bands, Hair Seaming, Iron rim Locks, brass case do. Night Latches, together with a great variety of other articles to the Standard line.

Molasses

Ex "Favourite" from St. John. 10 Hds. Good Ryeing Molasses, 6 do. Bright Sugars For Sale by J. W. STREET.

