

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 64] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1848. [Vol. 15

From the London Railway Record. ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

We have received several letters lately on this important Colonization Railway, from which we make a few extracts. A very extensive iron merchant in Liverpool, a shareholder, writes:—

"It appears to me very extraordinary that our Government cannot see that the making of this railroad would do a hundred times more in the way of getting rid of our surplus population, and settling British possessions abroad, than their scheme of sending out emigrants free to Australia. Each emigrant sent out there would not cost less than £30; and for this sum they might send at least six to St. Andrews. The emigrant going to Australia runs the risk of getting no employment when he gets there, and may have to travel a great distance for employment, and has no chance of becoming anything more than a labourer, as small lots of land are not sold there; the price of large lots is about 20s. per acre, and a great proportion of the unsold lots are said not to be worth one shilling per acre. The emigrant to St. Andrews, after a comparatively short voyage, is immediately set to work, and may have as much land as he can manage at one-eighth of the price given in Australia; and the opening of this road would give an easy passage and independent settlements to all the spare population of England and Ireland for a century to come, whilst it would enable Government to send the mails, military, and military stores, by the shortest and quickest route, and at all seasons of the year, to all our colonies in North America—and thus inculcatingly diminish the cost, and increase the strength, of British rule in all these countries. The more I think upon this subject, the more I see the necessity, on every ground of economy, prudence, and expediency for the Government to take up the matter in good earnest, and to use every means in their power to bring it to a speedy and successful issue. There is no time to be lost. Thousands and tens of thousands of our people are out of work and starving; and it will take more guns and bayonets to keep our hungry unemployed population permanently quiet, than our Government is in possession of."

To the same effect writes a gentleman well known in England for his practical acquaintance with railway management, concluding:—"This is truly a great question—a question this, if properly understood and dealt with, calculated to secure England at the head of nations for an indefinite time, and to keep the United States in more wholesome check than all the men-of-war and batteries that could be built, or ainned if built."

From a third letter, we afford room for a brief extract:—

"The objection has been started that the railway will be close to the American frontier. On the one hand, let me tell you that any line out of Quebec must pass close to the boundary. But I believe it will be evident to all who consider the question properly, that this is a very futile objection; and I have reason to know that the late Lord Ashburton, a peculiarly competent authority, was of this opinion. Railways will develop a mutual friendly and commercial intercourse between the Colonies and the Republic, and actually tend to destroy the motives of war. If not, and supposing that the Yankees annex the Blue-noses, or that the Blue-noses annex the States, perhaps, after all, they will do one another more good than the parent Government has ever done either."

SPAIN.

It is asserted with confidence that the Carlists have certainly got money. The report is that Count Montemolin has received a million of dollars on account of a loan of a million of dollars sterling, contracted by him in London.

A report that a republic has been proclaimed at Trieste was prevalent at the Paris Bourse, but as it was stated to have come through Florence it was generally credited.

THE TREE OF DEATH.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Let the king of the forest be asked to tell
The plant he loveth best,
And it will not be the cypress-tree,
Though 'tis ever the churchyard guest;
He will not mark the hemlock dark,
Nor stay where the night-shade spreads;
He will not say 'tis the sombre yew,
Though it springs o'er skeletons heads;
He will not point to the willow branch,
Where breaking spirits pine beneath,
But a brighter leaf shall be deeper grief,
And a fairer tree is the Tree of Death!

But where the rich green stalks are seen,
Where ripe fruits gush and shine,
'Tis this—this," cries he, "is the tree for me—
The vine—the beautiful vine!
I crouch among the emerald leaves,
Gemm'd with the ruby grapes;
I dip my spear in the poison here,
And he is strong that escapes;
Crowds dance around with satyr bound,
Till my dart is hurl'd from its traitor sheath;
When I shriek with glee, no friend to me
Is so true as the vine—the Tree of Death!"

Oh, the glossy vine has a serpent charm,
It bears an unblest'd fruit;
There's a taint about each tendrill'd arm,
And a curse upon its root;
Its juice may flow to warn the brow,
And wildly lighten the eye;
But the phrenzied mirth of a revelling crew
Will make the wise man sigh;
For the maniac laugh, the trembling frame,
The idiot speech, and pestilent breath,
The shatter'd mind and blasted fame,
Are wrought by the vine—the Tree of Death!

Fill, fill the glass, and let it pass;
That ye who quaff, oh think,
That even the heart which loves must loathe
The lips that deeply drink;
The breast may moan o'er a close link torn,
And the scalding drops may roll;
But 'tis better to mourn o'er a pulseless form
Than the wreck of a living soul!
Then a health to the hemlock, the cypress, and yew
The worm-hiding grass and the willow wreath,
For though shading the tomb, they fling not a gloom
So dark as the vine—the Tree of Death!"

European Intelligence.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The stupendous events which are passing in the neighborhood of Vienna and in the Austrian empire, has kept all Europe in alarm and amazement during the week. Our readers have been fully apprised of the progress of the war between the Hungarians and Croats; a war not of principles, but of race against race; and last week we were enabled to announce the breaking out of the insurrection in Vienna, the flight of the Emperor, and the ascendancy of the insurgent party on the 7th and 8th inst. At this juncture, Jellachich, at the head of a numerous army of Croats, was advancing towards Buda-Pesth with a view to suppress the insurrectionary proceedings in Hungary, when the intelligence of the revolution of Vienna reached him. He instantly turned his columns in the direction of Vienna, and advanced with rapid strides towards the capital.

Auersberg, the Emperor's general, who had previously taken up his military position at Belvidere, in the suburbs of Vienna, had kept the population in hourly alarm of a bombardment; and during the 9th, 11th, and 12th inst., the inhabitants of Vienna have undergone all the terrors of a momentarily expected siege by the two armies. The scanty and somewhat contradictory information which has reached us, up to the period at which we are writing, will be found in detail

elsewhere. It seems that the Diet in the city had made many ineffectual attempts, by threats and solicitation, to induce both Jellachich and Auersberg to retire and forbore from hostile proceedings. Both evaded direct answers, or refused to give any definite declarations of their intentions.

The position of Auersberg, in a military point of view, being untenable, unless he at once bombarded the city, has been unquestionably evacuated. Report states that Jellachich has retired towards Neustadt. It would seem that Prince Windischgratz, who lately distinguished himself by his decision at Prague has proceeded towards Vienna, and is to command, under the orders of the Emperor, the combined armies of Jellachich and Auersberg. It is very probable that these armies have retired from the immediate neighborhood of the city; or, at any rate, if they have decided not to bombard it, they may take a position to cut off the supplies so as to reduce the inhabitants by starvation.

Report says that the Diet has 100,000 men in arms ready to defend the Austrian capital, but a vast number of these must be in favour of the Emperor, although every effort seems to be employed to exasperate and inflame the populace against the court. On the other hand, there cannot be less than 100,000 regular troops encircling Vienna at this moment as reinforcements appeared to be pouring in from all quarters. The Emperor has retired not to Innsprunck, but to Olmutz, in Moravia. He carries with him an effective force, and from that point he will be able to arouse the countless thousands of Slavonians, who are ready to carry on an internecine war against their German fellow-subjects. It is plain, from the elements we have described, that a civil war, more frightful than any ever recorded in history, seems upon the point of bursting forth.

The French hold aloof and do not move, well knowing that Russia stands ready with an army of 200,000 men, upon the confines of Poland, to throw the whole weight of her power in the scale of the Emperor and in support of the Slavonic quarrel. Indeed, the people of Prague, lately so hostile to Windischgratz, now idolise him, because it is hoped that he will humble the Germans. Some of the London journals, we observe, take up the dispute as between liberal principles and despotic power.—The war has no such origin, and it is an abuse of language so to designate it.

We need only add in this deplorable state of things, that the railways being torn up for many miles round Vienna, the communications are so interrupted that the regular communications cannot be relied upon from either Vienna or Berlin. It is needless to add that at Berlin the people are waiting with intense anxiety for the upshot of events, as in the contingency of the imperial party being for the present wasted, which we deem very improbable, the people of Berlin will make some fresh attack upon the kingly authority in Prussia.

In Italy these events are producing serious results. The Hungarian soldiers at Milan have demanded leave to withdraw to their own country, and the position of Radetsky appears perilous. If Charles Albert should seize the present favourable moment to cross the Ticino, he may drive the Austrians out of Lombardy faster than he was lately expelled himself. The present events may speedily change the whole face of Europe.

In Spain there has been some trifling warfare in the Catalonian provinces, but nothing of a decisive character. There is no particular news from Portugal. [European Times.

PAIN OIL.

Ex "Laconic" from Hull,
6 Hhds. Botted LINSEED OIL,
3 " Raw
For sale low. J. W. STREET.

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA.
IRELAND.

The anxiety testified by all ranks and parties in Ireland in stepping forward to second the recommendation of the jury of Clonmel, to spare the life of Mr. Smith O'Brien, reflects great credit on their humanity. We think, perhaps that, the other convicted men, who are not allied by rank and lineage to the great aristocracy of Ireland, might have also received some little consideration at the hands of the memorialists.

The demeanour of M-Manus during his trial, the fortitude, if not heroism, which he has displayed throughout the severe ordeal he has undergone, might, we think, elicited some more zealous interest in his behalf.

The Lord-Lieutenant, in reply to the deputation of the inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, courteously declined to give any direct answer to the memorial "beyond the assurance that full weight would be given to the recommendation of the highly respectable jury which tried him." The lives of the prisoners now stand as hostages for the future peace of the country; and we earnestly hope that no untoward event will supervene to counteract the merciful feelings which the Lord-Lieutenant, and the Queen's Government, apparently entertain at the present moment. We may add that the formalities for bringing a writ of error have all been complied with by the legal advisers of Mr. O'Brien; but the official privilege of granting or refusing the certificate, with which the Attorney-General is invested, will not be exercised by that officer until after his return to Dublin. It is suggested, with apparent probability, that the Attorney-General will not disclose his intentions until he has conferred upon the subject with the heads of the Government.

The trial of Thomas Francis Meagher commenced on Monday morning, and the interest which had subsided at Clonmel, during the trials of M-Manus and O'Donoghue, has now revived.

The Dublin commission commences this day, (Saturday,) and it is probable that Mr. Duffy will be put on his trial on Monday or Tuesday. Mr. R. D. Williams is also to be tried at this commission; and it is stated that Mr. O'Doherty is to be tried for the third time.

It is said that Mr. O'Mahony, the rebel leader, escaped from Bounmahon, county of Waterford, on Wednesday, and that he effected his escape by means of one of the vessels employed in taking away the produce of the sopper mines in the neighbourhood.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The *Hantshire Journal* announces the death of the Rev. John Edwards, of Marnock the clergyman to whose settlement so great an opposition was manifested, giving rise to legal proceedings, which ultimately led to the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843.

The produce of the potato crop in Belgium has been enormous this year, notwithstanding the partial appearance of the disease, and is considered upwards of four-fold, scabily, what it was in 1845. It is hence judged that Belgium will be able to export potatoes largely this year, and yet have abundance for home consumption, of excellent quality.

The small-pox in sheep is attracting the serious attention of the Government. Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, has been engaged by the Board of Trade to make a tour of inspection in the provinces for the purpose of collecting information as to the extent to which the disease prevails, and which may guide to adopting the most efficient means to arrest its progress.

The Parisian police have discovered and apprehended a band of robbers, whose leader kept a regular set of books, in which each thief was credited with the amount produced by the article which he had stolen, and was debited with his receipts and his share of the joint expenses, while an engagement book contained a list of the theatres, churches, and other places which were to be visited on certain days by particular members of the gang.

Roman Remains.—The remains of a Roman villa have been discovered in Wire-Street, Colchester, extending several hundred yards, including a hypocaust, or bath floor

the interior still blackened with smoke, several tiles of various shapes, and part of a tomb. A portion of tessellated pavement was also found six feet below the surface in Lion Walk.

Sundays on the Scottish Central Railway. More than ordinary indignation has been evinced towards the officials at the Scottish Central Railway, in consequence of the unwarrantable if not unfeeling conduct they displayed in declining to convey her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland along their line on Sunday, the 15th instant, on the occasion of her being summoned to the bedside of her dying parent, the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, in Yorkshire. On the Friday evening previous, the duchess, who was sojourning at Darobin Castle, in Sutherlandshire, received intelligence of the alarming and dangerous illness of her venerable parent, and summoning her grace with all speed to Castle Howard. She instantly posted off to Montrose, where she arrived on Saturday evening, and taking the last train reached Perth on Sunday morning. The mail train for the south was then preparing for departure, but to the astonishment of her grace and attendants, on applying for seats in the train they were told that they could not be allowed to travel by it or by any other train on a Sabbath, it being against the regulation of the directors. Letters having been previously sent to all the stations to have engines ready to convey the duchess through, it was imagined some mistake had occurred at Perth, and the secretary was immediately communicated with, and the sorrowing circumstances which compelled her grace's attendance at Castle Howard. The train was delayed for a short time in order to have a final answer from the secretary. But the reply was "No; the rule of the company could not be departed from." The mail train started with the empty coaches besides the necessary mail carriage, leaving the duchess standing upon the platform actually crying. Nothing was left but to post onwards. She hired a steamer and crossed the ferry on to Edinburgh, which occupied the whole day. By the time her grace reached Castle Howard the Earl of Carlisle was no more. Her Majesty recently travelled to London on a Sabbath morning, and that fact so vividly in our remembrance leads us to presume to think that her Majesty cannot but be indignant at the treatment her Mistress of the Robes has received at the hands of the majority of the Scottish Central Railway Directors.

FROM BERMUDA.

The Hamilton (Bermuda) *Herald*, gives the account of heavy gales experienced there on the 14th and 15th instant; "the tide rose higher than ever known before. At the Lane it overflowed the land for some distance, and a boat with several persons, was taken through where provisions had been planted. Many of the wharves in the upper part of the country have been injured. The Devonshire Dock Breakwater has been somewhat damaged, and many houses in that Parish are said to be partly unroofed. At St. Georges the Market Wharf was covered with water, and it came into the Square.

The wind was very high on Wednesday evening last, the 18th, and the weather looked rather suspicious—fears were entertained that we were going to have a second edition of Sunday's work but it all passed off quietly. During the night there was some rain, which will be of service to the growing crops of potatoes—much injured by the gale on Sunday."

The following paragraph is copied from the Boston *Post* of the 21st inst., and gives some explanation to the reports circulated here. We never believed that a charge of so serious a nature could be jestingly made to the annoyance and hindrance of an innocent gentleman on board a British mail steamer,—causing her detention, for the purpose of offering amusement to the passengers—and therefore did not give publicity to the statements of our contemporaries:—

"John F. Doyle, Esq., a native of New York, who sailed from this country for Ireland about two months ago, in company with others, for the purpose of aiding in the contemplated struggle for Irish liberty was a passenger in the Niagara. He travelled through Ireland undisguised and under his own name, without molestation from the

British detectives; but he complains of great personal indignity and violence committed upon him by Capt. Ryrie on the arrival of the ship at Halifax. He does not deny that he went to Ireland as a sympathiser, but he questions the right of Capt. Ryrie to order his arrest, and summon passengers to the saloon of the ship to ascertain what they knew of Mr. Doyle's politics. The British governor at Halifax refused to arrest Mr. Doyle without a government warrant."

A question of considerable importance has recently been decided by the Supreme Court, upon the construction of the Bankrupt Acts. The facts were briefly these:—A person named Gallagher, being in prison for debt, obtained a Fiat in Bankruptcy, surrendered to the Commissioner of Bankrupts, and applied to a Judge to be discharged from arrest under the provisions of the Act 5 Vic. c. 43, s. 24, which enacts, that after the Bankrupt shall surrender and conform, he shall not be arrested or imprisoned at the suit of any creditor; and if he shall be arrested, the Court or a Judge shall forthwith discharge him from arrest; and if any Bankrupt shall be taken in execution or detained in prison for any such debt, it shall be lawful for the Court out of which the process issued, or any Judge thereof, forthwith to order any officer who shall have such Bankrupt in custody, to discharge such Bankrupt, &c. The creditors of Gallagher having reason to suspect that he was acting fraudulently, and would leave the Province, if discharged from prison, applied to the Master of the Rolls to annul the fiat, who appointed a day for hearing the matter; they also obtained from the Commissioner of Bankrupts, under the 10th sect. of the Act, a warrant to detain the Bankrupt till he should be dealt with according to law. On the hearing of the application for discharge before the Judge, affidavits were produced on behalf of the creditors, to show fraud in the Bankrupt, and it was objected that conformity was a continuous proceeding, and that, in order to entitle the Bankrupt to his discharge it must appear that he had conformed to the requirements of the Acts at all times since his bankruptcy; that, under the latter clause of the 24th section of the Act, where the party was in prison at the time he obtained his fiat, it was discretionary with the Court whether they would discharge him or not; and that the pendency of the proceedings before the Master of the Rolls to annul the fiat, and the adjudication by the Commissioner in issuing his warrant to detain the Bankrupt, was sufficient to prevent the Court from discharging him. On behalf of the Bankrupt it was contended that the Court had no discretion in the matter, but was bound to discharge the Bankrupt upon proof of the fiat against him, and of his having surrendered to the Commissioner. The Court decided in favor of the Creditors on all the objections, and refused to discharge the Bankrupt.—[*Health Quarters.*]

THE STANDARD

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

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1848.
ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Stock in our Railroad, is rapidly arriving at completion, notwithstanding the great depreciation in English Railways. We understand, that John Wilson, Esq., the President of the Company, now in London, is most sanguine of success. There cannot be a doubt of the work going on in good earnest early in the Spring. The portion of the road already graded, reflects much credit upon those persons employed in its construction. The labourers employed have worked faithfully, and the work has progressed as fast as could be expected. We are also nappy to notice, that the houses erected for the emigrants from Earl Fitzwilliam's estates, have been shingled, and large chimneys built,

which has added materially to and convenience of their occupation appear to be contented.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

from United States' papers, the pricing of neighbours, not satisfied with Great Britain with flour, wheat, &c., are giving their loads of live stock, which bring prices in England. Is it not a surprise that the farmers of New York do not ship in the fall of the year vessels cannot carry deck load (Great Britain) deck loads of poultry, when they can do so a pence, by erecting a frame work deck. A vessel of 800 tons carry in this way 500 sheep, a ner geese and poultry. We English papers, that the price of stock, would amply re For instance, a good spring worth 7s. 6d. sterling—in England weeks fed on shore this worth from 30s. to 35s. sterling could not cost more than 7s. profit of at least 15s. sterling cost here from 3s. to 4s. 6d. are worth 9s. in England, a proportion; a chicken that worth from 2s. 6d. to 3s. is some of our farmers make call it by what name the Brunswick potatoes"—if the

The Hibernia brought passengers, seven of whom in they were Assistant Com Goldsmith, Capt. Stewart, Messrs. John Prockleband Maereward, and W. R. Sh Mr. Goldsmith, it will be this City for Hong Kong; and returned to England in His numerous friends in it gladly welcome him on his understand he has been appointed the Commissariat of Newfoundland.—[*Courier.*]

MARRI

On the 5th inst. by the 1 P. Mr. John Quinn, to eldest daughter of the late both of this town.

At St. Stephen, by the Oct. 21st, Mr. Addison State of Maine, to Miss of Calais.

By the same, Oct. 25 son, to Miss Jane Hann By the same, same day to Miss Isabella Grimpphen.

By the same, Nov. Esq. of Perry, State of nah B. Lowell, of Cal

SHIPPING

PORT OF ST

Nov. 4 Brig British Truro, Balla Bge. Econ: port, Coals Mary Camp Ballast, H. Schr. Epie Islan Oct 3 Brig Caroll Deals by 4 New York Oct 29 nah, Dallimore, from experienced a gale from on 71, during which sails, spars, &c. an damage. Arrived at Barm Nose, St. Andrews The Schr. Imatia ing to St. Andrews is stranded at Cely

which has added materially to the comfort and convenience of their occupants, who appear to be contented.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—We learn from United States' papers, that our enterprising neighbours, not satisfied with supplying Great Britain with flour, Indian meal, wheat, &c., are giving their vessels deck loads of live stock, which bring remunerating prices in England. Is it not a matter of surprise that the farmers of New Brunswick do not ship in the fall of the year, (when our vessels cannot carry deck loads of deals to Great Britain,) deck loads of sheep, geese, poultry, when they can do so at a trifling expense, by erecting a frame work on a ship's deck. A vessel of 500 tons register would carry in this way 500 sheep, and in like manner geese and poultry. We observe by our English papers, that the prices of this description of stock, would amply repay the shipper. For instance, a good spring lamb here is worth 7s. 6d. sterling—in England, after a week's feed on shore this lamb would be worth from 30s. to 35s. sterling; the freight could not cost more than 7s. 6d., yielding a profit of at least 15s. sterling. Geese that cost here from 3s. to 4s. 6d. sterling, per pair, are worth 2s. in England, and fowls in like proportion; a chicken that costs 9d. here is worth from 2s. 6d. to 3s. in England. Let some of our farmers make the experiment, call it by what name they please, "New-Brunswick notions"—if they choose.

The Hibernia brought out sixty-two passengers, seven of whom landed at Halifax. They were Assistant-Commissioner General Goldsmith, Capt. Stewart, Capt. McLachlan, Messrs. John Prockleband, H. Winterbottom, Mueredew, and W. B. Shannon. Mr. Goldsmith, it will be remembered, left this City for Hong Kong some years since, and returned to England recently in ill health. His numerous friends in these Provinces will gladly welcome him on his return. We understand he has been appointed to the charge of the Commissariat Department in Newfoundland. —[Courier.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Aylward, P. P., Mr. John Quinn, to Miss Elizabeth Swift, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Swift, both of this town.
At St. Stephen, by the Rev. A. M. Nutt, Oct. 21st, Mr. Addison Wall, of St. George, State of Maine, to Miss Harriet Werichell, of Calais.
By the same, Oct. 25, Mr. Donald Matheson, to Miss Jane Hanon, all of St. James.
By the same, same day, Mr. Hugh Toby, to Miss Isabella Grimmer, both of St. Stephen.
By the same, Nov. 1, Silvanus Leland, Esq., of Perry, State of Maine, to Miss Hannah B. Lowell, of Calais, Me.

SHIPPING JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.
Nov. 4 Brig British Queen, Errington, Tigro, Ballast, H. Frye & Co.
" Bge. Economist, Merchant, Newport, Coals W. Whitlock,
" Mary Campbell, Hannah, Belfast, Ballast, H. Frye & Co.
" Schr. Enterprise, Whalen, Deer Island, Fish.
CLEARED.
Nov. 3 Brig Caroline Alice, Howell, Cork, Deals, by Dimock & Wilson.
New York Oct 29, arrived—Ship Loodianah, Dallimore, from Liverpool via Cork, experienced a gale from NNE., no date, lat 35, lon 71, during which shifted cargo, and lost sails, spars, &c., and received some trifling damage.
Arrived at Bermuda, Oct. 19th brig Blue Nose, St. Andrews.
The Schr. Imtable, Kay, Master, belonging to St. Andrews, New Brunswick, 38 tons, is stranded at Colville Bay, and with the Car

go consisting of Salt, Cordage, Iron Chains, and Anchors, Tea and Molasses, was advertised to be sold on Saturday last for the benefit of all concerned.—*Prince Edwards Island paper, Oct. 31.*

8th November, 1848

FLOUR, MEAL, &c. &c.

FROM NEW-YORK VIA EASTPORT.
100 BLS. S. F. Genesee FLOUR,
25 half Bbls do do
8 Bols. Rye Flour,
1 Tierce RICE,
8 Bbls. MESS PORK,
1 Bale extra Cotton BATTING,
Bags Yellow COEN MEAL.
W. WHITLOCK,
St. Andrews.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

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

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

Pursuant to Notice previously given the following Meetings in Bankruptcy will be held before the Hon. H. Hatch Commissioner, at the office of the Provisional Assignee, in St. Andrews.
In the matter of Thomas Davis:
On Monday the 27th of November at noon and on Tuesday the 28th day of the same month at noon, for proof of debts and examination; all debtors to pay their respective dues on or before the 23rd day of November; and all Creditors to prefer their claims within three months from date.—Dated the 20th day of October, A. D. 1848.

In the matter of John S. and Robert S. Jarvis.
On Tuesday the 21st day of November at noon and Wednesday the 22nd day of the same month, at noon, for proof of debts and examination; all debtors to pay their respective dues on or before the 15th day of November; and all Creditors to prefer their claims within three months from date.—Dated the 20th day of October, A. D. 1848.

NEW GOODS.

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

45 Bales and Cases

Containing a large and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods. Which will be sold extremely low for cash.

Sheet Iron, Tin Plates

&c. &c.
Ex Columbus from Liverpool, Via St. John, the Subscriber has received,
24 bundles sheet Iron assorted,
12 boxes Tin plates,
24 Stone Iron Wire,
20 doz Single & Double cut mill Files,
20 " Pit & Hand saw Files, Marahes and Shepherds' make.
10 Bags best Horse and Ox Nails, &c. &c.
Nov. 1, 1848. J. W. STREET.

40 B

Dividend of THREE PER CENTUM on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank is hereby declared payable in 30 days from date.
J. RODGER,
C. C. Bank, Oct. 20, 1848. CASHIER.

NOTICE.

Dividend of THREE PER CENTUM on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank is hereby declared payable in 30 days from date.
J. RODGER,
C. C. Bank, Oct. 20, 1848. CASHIER.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

10 Hhds. Muscovada MOLASSES,
5 do. Bright SUGAR.
Just received and for sale low.
J. W. STREET.
October 23, 1848.

In the matter of John E. Messenett, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.

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

H. HATCH,
Commissioner &c.

Canvas & Cordage.

The Undersigned have on hand, and are daily expecting a further assortment of Canvas, Cordage Twine &c., which will be sold low for cash.
Sep 27
DIMOCK & WILSON.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND, LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan, EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL, 500,000, Sterling;
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £27,000, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.
Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.
Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years; which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the assured.
Low rates of Premium.—The rates of a premium are low as any Society of equal standing.
Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this Society are declared ANNUALLY, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in CASH, in reduction of premium or in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus are PERMANENT.
Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, or quarterly.
Insurance may be effected for one year, five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the Society.
A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies.
Every information as to the Society's Rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application may be had of the office of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

Local Directors at St. John.

EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman,
Edward Allison, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq.
Wm. Wright, Esq. John H. Gray, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR, } Managers
FREDERICK R. STARR, } & Agents
Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gove.
M. GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews.
A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

PEW FOR SALE.

For sale a Double Pew in All Saints Church, apply to
JOSEPH WALTON.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of James Spence, late of the Parish of St. James deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
ROBERT SPENCE, Administrator
JOHN SPENCE,
St. James, Sep. 1, 1848.

For Sale.

A commodious TWO STORY HOUSE situated in Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Dennis Bradley.
ALSO TO LET.
And possession given on 1st September, the House at the top of Queen Street, owned by Mr. Thomas Crowley, at present occupied by J. Gerby, Esq. Apply to
J. W. STREET.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

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

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January, 1849, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

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

ALSO All that certain Farm lot situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between lands owned by John Dinsmore and Abraham H. Marks, now in the possession of John Marks, with the Barn and other buildings thereon and containing 150 Acres more or less.

To satisfy executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of the President Directors and Company of the St. Stephens and Calais Banks, endorsed to levy respectively £722 15 with interest from the 16th day of June 1847, and £370 15 2, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JOHN S. JARVIS and ROBERT JARVIS of in and to the following Lots of Land situated in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, viz—

- Half of Town Lot No. 6, block letter T Morris's Division.
- Town Lot Nos. 7 and 8, block letter I Morris's Division.
- Town Lot No 5, block letter A, Morris's Division.

To satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suits of the President Directors and Company, of the Charlotte County Bank, and John Townshend and Robert Townshend, endorsed to levy respectively £1050 and £293 16s &c. besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM WILSON, of in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Parish of St. Patrick, and lying on the South Eastern side of the road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, in the Northern angle of a Grant to Peter Stubs, containing 150 Acres, more or less, being Lot No 5, and the same land which was leased by said William Wilson to his sons William Wilson jun., James D. Wilson and Thomas C. Wilson on the 5th day October

1846. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edward Kelly endorsed to levy £32 0 0 Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sep. 13, 1848.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of MAURICE NORRIS to the half of Lot No 5, Block C, in Bulkley's Division of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being the same half Lot conveyed by the said Maurice Norris to his brother-in-law Peter Stanton, by Deed bearing date 12th April, 1848.—The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Robert Burns, endorsed to levy £42 2 9, Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sep. 13, 1848.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim property and demand whatsoever of JOHN CURRAN and JAMES CURRAN to that certain parcel or Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, being the easterly half a lot in Milltown, bounded in front by the Public Highway leading from James Christie's corner to the Mohannes settlement and Sprague's Falls.

The above Lot being the same which was mortgaged by John Curran to R. F. Wate and S. D. Todd in April 1846 for £75 0 0.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sep. 13, 1848.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Edward Seelye of in and to the following Properties in the Parish of St. George, with the Houses, Mills and other appurtenances thereunto belonging, viz— All that certain lot or parcel of land, commencing at the boundary at the shore of the Basin, so called thence running in a southerly direction to the eastern gate post near the Tan-house, on the Mascareen road, so called, thence to the Mill stream;

All that lot or parcel of land beginning at a Pine tree on the bank of the River Maguadavic near the residence of the late Stewart Seelye, thence westerly along the St. Andrews road;

All that certain lot or parcel of land commencing on the road leading from Maguadavic to Mascareen at the intersection of the Eastern boundary line of lot No 52 in the Mascareen grant;

And also all that certain lot or parcel of land in the neighbourhood of Brockway's, beginning at an Elm tree on the north-western bank of the Maguadavic river, these Lots containing in all 200 Acres more or less.

The above being the same properties conveyed by the said Edward Seelye to Duncan Anderson and James Anderson, by indenture bearing date 4th of May 1843.

The same having been seized and levied on, to satisfy an Alias Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Lynott, endorsed to levy £114 4 8 besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 20th October, 1848.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established under Act of Assembly 10th Victoria, Chap. 24, at a public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Mechanics Institute, Saint John, September, 1847.

Shares, £20; Monthly Subscriptions 12s. per Share; Management Fee 7s. per share; premium Entrance Fee, 6s.

The monthly subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the first Monday in every month, and at the Branch Office, or Agencies, on the Thursdays previous.

The first Subscription is due on the third day of January, 1848.

TRUSTEES—(with a Seat at the Board)—Wm. Wright, R. E. Dezen and H. Chubb, Esqrs.

DIRECTORS: Charles Drury, George Wheeler, Charles E. Raymond, James Poyntz, William C. Dunham, John C. Littlehale, John H. Gray, Samuel Huybops, James Agnew.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick, SECRETARY & TREASURER—Mr. C. L. Street.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews. Alexander Campbell, Esq., Agent, St. Stephens.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual simplified system—the most approved in England; and founded on a basis so sound as to give the most effectual security to its members.

THE OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY IS— First—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society.

Secondly—To provide a safe and profitable Fund for SAVINGS, or INVESTMENTS for small or large sums of money. (This Society offers opportunities in this respect which no other Institution in this Province can do.—Savings' Banks only pay 6 per cent and a half yearly, which sum pays both principal and interest. Other banks in proportion.)

Thirdly—To provide a safe and profitable Fund for SAVINGS, or INVESTMENTS for small or large sums of money. (This Society offers opportunities in this respect which no other Institution in this Province can do.—Savings' Banks only pay 6 per cent and a half yearly, which sum pays both principal and interest. Other banks in proportion.)

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A WAY TO NULLIFY A

There is a shrewd and we see landlord away down in noted for driving his share which he has amassed a property. He is the owner of a number of dwelling houses, and that he is not over scrupulous charges, whenever he can, whom he knows to be respect is always to lease his house of years, to the best tenants, most farthing in the shape of

A diminutive Frenchman last winter to hire a dwelling Portland, and which had long ty. References were given landlord ascertained that it man "after his own heart" of diately commenced to "jew" that the tenement appeared Frenchman, and he placed upon it; but the lease was executed, and the tenant new quarters.

Upon the kindling of fire was found that the chimney and the house was filled in window sashes rattled in the and the cold air rushed in dred crevices about the hou noticed. The snow melts and the attics were drench the rain melted, and out a "natural" bath room upon—but the lease was signed chuckled

"I have been vat you see vis zix sacre maison," mutt himself, a week afterward —ve sal see vat ve sal see. Next morning he arose and passing down town, to landlord.

"A-ha—Bon jour, Mon his happiest manner.

"Good day, sir. How house."

"Ah! Monsieur—eloga nificent. Ee bien, Monsi one regret."

"Ah! What is that?"

"Monsieur, I shall live little year."

"How so?"

"I have find by vot yo za; you hav give me ze ho and I ver much sorrow fo

"But you can have it!"

"Ah, Monsieur, I sal I can have zat house so I Monsieur?"

"Oh, certainly, certain

"Trees bien, Monsieur your offices,—an you sal call the leasee for zat ma I sal vant ze house.—Eh

"Certainly, sir. You life-time if you like.

"Ah, Monsieur—I hu or zis accommodation.

The old leases were one was delivered in for leman, giving him poss ies for "such period as the same, he paying the

The next morning, ou passing the house just last load of furniture wa door; and, an hour afte called on him with a "rent of eight days, acco as follows;

"Monsieur—I have I drowned—I have din I house vat I have hir of I may desiré. I hav; jes so long as I plede; will give you ze key!

It is needless to add lord has never since be a bird in hand, for one Times.