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[15] at the end of the Year

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

MR. EDITOR.—Variety of employment is the safety-valve of trade. Economy of all the material of art and manufactures depend upon it. An indefinite number of small, but, in the aggregate, important savings are effected by a variety of pursuits. In countries where there is a great diversity of arts and trades, every family finds its account in gathering up the fragments, as for instance, old metal, rags, glass, bones, &c., for which there is a ready market, and thousands are subsisted on what, from the state of the country and habits of the people, is here thought too trifling to deserve attention—consequently, a habit of economy, instead of waste, as among us, becomes general. A scripture miracle was made an occasion of inculcating a lesson of frugality: "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost." To people who have more concern than brains, and more stolidity than either, such matters appear too insignificant to be worthy of notice. The thrift of a people depend much on just such small matters. "Take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves," is an adage of wisdom and good sense. To do this effectually, a diversity in the industrial pursuits of the country needs to be established, in order that every fragment may have its value and a market. Poor Richard was a philosopher known to fame, but his lessons on domestic economy are perhaps a richer legacy to the world than his scientific discoveries. How is the country to be brought into a condition to give a substantive value to scores of articles now comparatively worthless. Improve its internal communications by railroads, and the way is opened for its accomplishment.—There is no point of view in which every interest of the country would not be incalculably advanced by them. Railways are the great desideratum to give life and activity to every thing—the *sine qua non* to progress of any kind, moral, mental, or material. All is now personal, isolated, and selfish—particles of sand without coherence. There is nothing sympathetic, social, or collective, in the body politic, no common purpose for a common good. Individuality is the ruling feature in the colonial character; all live for themselves, and themselves alone unconsciously of any interest but their own. The existence of a community of interests is an idea scarcely recognised in any quarter, and the fact is known and occasionally remarked upon beyond our own borders. The panacea for this condition of our social existence is to be found in the magical potency of railroads. They would result in giving to the country a new social being—in imparting to it the lesson that man is made for others as well as himself, that he is but the fraction of a great whole, and the duties involved in his correlative relation.

To be stigmatised as *slumbering Colonies* in metropolitan journals, with something more than an insinuation that the absorption of the colonial nationality in a neighbouring state would be no loss, but a great gain, is sufficiently mortifying to intelligent and sensitive colonists. May we hope that it will have some effect to shame us into activity and a resolute boldness of action to wipe away the reproach. Our neighbours have long since set us down as supine, inert, and incapable of great enterprises. We are beset then on all sides with a depressing estimate of our capabilities for progress. Shall it be so always? Pride, patriotism, and self-respect, are offended at an affirmation so injurious. Something must be done, and soon, if at all to convince the world that the Saxon blood in our veins has not become quite extinct, or so degenerate as to bid defiance to all efforts at redemption.—Some symptoms of reanimation are manifesting themselves, and let us hope that the process of resurrection will be speedy and rapid, and prove to the world that those sleeping we are not defunct, and are resolutely resolved on redeeming the time.

Heavy Failure.—We regret to learn the failure of Messrs. Horace Gray & Co. of this city, one of the oldest and largest Iron firms in this country. Their liabilities are stated to be upwards of half a million, though we have not learned the direct cause of their stoppage. As it was most unexpected, it has caused great excitement.—*Boston Times*, Nov. 22.

Letters from Rome of the 23d ult. received at Marseille state that the arrest of the Prince de Camille had been taken off on the 22nd. The journals of Rome state that Giovanni de Camille, one of the Calabrian chiefs, had surrendered himself, been tried, and condemned to death, but that his sentence was commuted.

Atlantic Sea.—The London Morning Chronicle of 1st inst. contains the following:—The line of steamers between New York and Bremen, one of the Calabrian chiefs, has been discontinued, as the reënforcements do not cover the expenses, and competition is against the Havre and Liverpool lines in the winter.

From the Saturday Rambler.

BEAT AT HIS OWN GAME.

BY FALCONBRIDGE.

Not many years ago, there was a law, and it is yet, perhaps, in the State of Connecticut, which with sundry and the usual quantity of incomprehensible "heroin named's" and "whereas's" &c. sets forth, that "any man, woman, or child, found upon the highway, byways, streets, lanes or alleys, cross roads, cow paths, or whatsoever, driving, or causing to be driven, any wagon, single coach, cart, carryall, buggy, chaise, barouche, sled, sleigh, or jumper, or whatever of the kind, but implying a conveyance, upon wheels, keels, or runners, upon the Lord's day, the blessed Sabbath, or the first day," he, for the same, or they, found, mounted upon a horse, gelding, mare, ass or mule, stallion, or beast of burden whatsoever, shall be arrested by any citizen, town constable, sheriff's officers or whatsoever with power to cause to be arrested in one, all, or any of the above acts; and he, she, they, so offending, shall be brought before the sequep, sitting magistrate, judge, or common council, and fined ten dollars and costs, in the lawful currency of the Commonwealth; the party arresting or causing to be arrested, shall receive half of said fine, and the party offending to remain in custody until fine, and cost be liquidated," &c. &c.

When the Connecticut Sunday travelling law, the *suumum bonum* of which I have set forth, was in the flower of its bloom, one rainy, dirty, muddy Sunday, just such a day when both man and beast feel inclination to lay back in some quiet, dry place and chew the sweet or bitter cut of fancy, as it may be, a live and veritable specimen of "genus yengae" (the latter phrase is aboriginal, I believe,) was to be seen without charge, in the very act of violating the king's law or that of the Commonwealth of Connecticut, driving a wagon and old grey mare upon the highway! If he did not know the law he was not learning it, for a Connecticut man, who, perhaps, not having the fear of God before his eyes so clearly as he had in his heart the idea of making five dollars out of the lone traveller, run out of his dry domicile by the road side, and shouted,

"Hailo, there! Mister stop!"

"Certain, squire," said the yankee Jehu—"woot, Sook, lieuld on, yeou fool yeou, woot! Mornin', squire, what's the nuse? Haint got the collyer down this way, teou, I hope? Dyin' like sixty in York with the darn'd thing."

No friend, said the man, we haint got no collyer here, but I guess you don't know we've got a law what times folk that drive on the king's highway on the Lord's day."

Deau tell 'r said he in the little tight wagon, well, I wouldn't wonder now if you had and—

And I shall arrest you, friend, for breaking the law.

I want to know, now? Well squire, I can't help it; you see in fact, I am in the all-fired hurry to get him; I've been there in New York 'bout two weeks among the dead and the dyin'—

What? with the—

Collyer, collyer, squire, is carryin' em off by bull wagon loads! [the squire's eyes dilated!] I got a job at haulin' the dead in my wagon to Potter's field."

What! this wagon?

Zackly, squire, it paid well; [the squire's cheeks grew a little paler] and I held on until a day 'fore yesterday, I felt it cummin' on me, and I started for him.

Friend, said the squire, it's only seven miles to M—, and—

But I say, squire, I'm despritt ill—sick as a dog; can't you let me put up with you, up—

No, no—go on, go on—you'll soon get to M—, and—

But you ain't goin' to let a feller die in the road in this here kind a way?

Drive on, drive on, friend, don't stop a minute! and the fellow stepped off as fast as he could toddle from the pedlar's post wagon.

Hailo squire! roared the man of notions, heow about the fine?

Da—! Last you and the fine too; drive off shouted the old fellow, and on went the yankee, showing a set of ivory to the drizzly day, enough to set a dentist in ecstasies.

Go ahead, Sook, guess that fellow won't stop trading folks soon again, hoo! hoo! ooh! gin him a reglar ager fit.

But the pedlar had not made many miles, before before he was again hailed, and by an absolute constable, who, *ex officio* soon brought up the old mare and her driver to a dead halt. It would not go down, perhaps, so well with this customer, thought the pedlar, to try the cholera game with him, so the yankee thought he'd try a new dodge.

Well haint got any objection to pay the fine, for I was determined to get to M— to-day, rain or shine, and my old mare is nigh 'bout givin' out.

Well, said the officer, drive ahead, its only three miles to M—!—I'll go down with you.

Thank you, 'Spose you ride a bit, mist'ar, for you've been settin' so of you'll test

get in and drive along I'll walk a spell. And out got the constable into the road.

The Constable got nigh glad to quit the mud and rain for so comfortable a place, and as they went. As you get near M—, there is plenty of houses along the road, and many run out to see who on earth it was profaning the Sabbath and breaking the law by driving a ye law covered pedlar's wagon in the very face of open day. Seeing it was their constable, the folks were at a dead loss to comprehend the matter, and let him drive on without interruption. The roads being heavy and the old mare in the last stages of "done out," the wagon propelled rather tediously along, while the *bona fide* owner, long limbed, winded and light of foot, reached M— full twenty minutes before the officer and the proscribed wagon came up. Pushing into the first tavern at hand, the pedlar called for the landlord and wanted to know if it was not against the law to drive a wagon on Sunday. Being well assured by Boniface of the fact, he requested him to step out and see a man in the very act.

"Why! bless my soul, that's Mr. —, our constable!"

"Is? said the pedlar. Well, now, I'd call him a purty feller, tew; the constable breaking your laws all tew smash on a Sunday. But he is at it, ain't he, landlord?"

It's a fact, but he does come, sure enough! Well, I reckon there's something to be made here, said the pedlar, so I'll just share the fun with yeou, landlord, if yeou'll show me where the square lives."

O! I'm justice here myself, said the landlord.

Dow tell 'r well, then we'll soon fix that constable.

Up drove the officer, and jumping out, grinning, he handed the lines to the hostler, and told him to put up the mare.

Why you beat me here, friend! said he. Guess I hev, said he, pedlar.

Well, as it's Sunday, said the officer, and near night, we'll let the matter lay over until morning; I'll take care of the mare and wagon."

The pedlar had no objections—so it did lay over until morning, when bright and early the constable found himself ten dollars and costs, for violating the Sunday travelling law! The officer grinned and squirmed, but as the case was made out, clear as day, there was no dodging it, and that community learned that Yankee pedlars, like *edged tools*, must be handled carefully.

European Intelligence.

FAILURES.

The European Times publishes the following list of failures in England and other parts of Europe, since the 19th October:

Adams, Warren & Co. bankers, Shrewsbury.

Alessio, E. & Co., corn merchants, Genoa.

Arbit, L. & Co., merchants, Leith.

Barker, silk manufacturer, Manchester.

Carton, Iran, & Higginson, merchants, Liverpool.

Berey, Young, & Co., cotton brokers, Liverpool.

Bertand, Napoleon, Courtyard.

Borthwick, F., late M. P., London.

Brodie & Co., bankers, Salisbury.

Brodie & King, bankers, Shaftesbury & Hindon.

Brook & Wilson, shipowners, Liverpool.

Calogues, G. money-changer, Genoa.

Coates & Co., American merchants, London.

Coates, Hillard, & Co., agents, Manchester.

Cockburn, Greig, & Co., wine merchants, Leith.

Covans, Smith, & Co., commission agents, Glasgow.

Cruikshanks, I. P., West India merchant, London.

Farbridge, R. & J., East India merchants, Manchester.

Gardner, Robert, merchant and spinner, Manchester.

Galt & Co., Medlock Bridge Mills, Manchester.

Gillows & Co., spinners, Preston.

Grazbrook & Son, iron merchants, Liverpool.

Howard, J. P., & Co. colonial brokers, London.

Jacobi, Lt W. A., merchant, Hamburgh.

Jones, W., & Co., wholesale tea dealers, Liverpool.

Kilgour & Leith, West India merchants, Glasgow.

Liverpool Banking Co., Liverpool.

Liverpool & Livingston & Co., East India merchants, Liverpool; Logan, James Canadian merchant, Liverpool; M. Tear, Hadfield, & Co., shipbrokers, Liverpool; Martin & Hartweg, yarn merchants, Manchester.

Molynex & Hartbert, tea brokers, Liverpool.

Morpurgo & Tedeschi, merchants, Leith.

Newcastle Union Joint-Stock Bank, Newcastle; North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool; Pearson, Wilson, & Co., foreign merchants, Glasgow; Pegib, D. Gutters, merchant, Leith.

Riva, C. & Co., merchants, St. Petersburg.

Ross & Brierly, spinners & Blackbaird

Scholes, Tetlow, & Co., bankers, Manchester.

Scott, Bell, & Co., East India merchants, London.

Sutherland, C. & Co., colonial brokers, London.

Swainson & Birchwood, manufacturers, Manchester.

Taylor, R., soap boiler, Liverpool.

Valentin, J. L., merchant, Leith.

Vanzeller, J. & Sons, merchants, Lisbon.

Ventura, merchant, Venice.

Varmehren, Mr. merchant, St. Petersburg.

Venein & A. Gileis, manufacturers, Courtray.

Warden & Co., merchants, Liverpool.

LORD NELSON'S FLAG LIQUENTANT.—The lamented death of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B., has at length elevated to his flag an officer in whose welfare the country generally feels a warm interest. We allude to the officer who, on the 21st October 1805, hoisted a telegraphic signal—the last ever made by the immortal Nelson—which found a response in every British heart. That officer was Lieutenant John Pasco, and the signal one never to be forgotten—"England expects every man will do his duty."

From some cause, explicable only by the melancholy circumstance that Nelson was killed, and therefore forgotten in a shameless manner by the authorities of the period, Lieutenant Pasco, although the senior Lieutenant of the Victory, was only advanced one step in rank. He was made a commander, and six years were permitted to pass over his head before the next step of Post Captain was given him. Nelson was no more, and Nelson's followers were uncared for. Political interests were paramount, and the officer whose applications for employment were based only upon professional merit met with continual rebuffs. After lingering out 36 years upon the list of captains, and holding a commission in the navy for a period of 52 years, this officer has obtained his flag. He has our sincere congratulations on the occasion.

Although at an advanced period of life, he has given convincing proofs of mental energy during the time he has held command of the Victory, and as some recompense for withholding that full promotion which was due in 1805, his claim to the first vacant eligible appointment should be favourably entertained. Rear-Admiral Pasco holds £200 a-year by his promotion.—[United Service Gazette.

THE CHOLERA.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—One victim has fallen to the cholera at the Austrian capital. He died on the 7th inst. in the hospital, and the medical men of Vienna all coincide in the opinion that it was a case of Asiatic cholera. Letters from Galicia, contradict the reports of the cholera having appeared in that country. The typhus fever was raging there, and some persons had died of dysentery. Some sharp frosts had set in, and the cases were less frequent. Letters from Constantinople of the 29th state that no case of cholera had as yet manifested itself in that capital, but that it was spreading along the shores of the Black Sea. A number of persons had fallen victims at Odessa. The number of deaths at Trebizonde was 103. A number of young medical men have left Berlin for the Russian provinces, where the cholera has made its appearance, to study the progress of the malady.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 6th state that, on the authority of the official reports received by the Government, the cholera continued to advance towards the north, and even in the village of Penza, situated at only fifty leagues from Moscow. In the province of Astrakhan, in which there were 31,300 inhabitants, 5915 cases had occurred, and 3131 deaths. The disease still raged with great severity at Tscherno Jarsk and in the environs. At Saratof, the capital of the province of that name, 2,500 persons had been attacked, 1991 of whom died. In the country of the Cossacks of the Don, there had been 12,651 cases, of which 2017 terminated fatally. At Charkov, 53 persons had been carried off, and on Sept. 15, there were 588 sick at Kursk. At Woronesh, a town with a population of 44,000, the cholera broke out on the 4th of September, and 420 new cases and 150 deaths had occurred daily. On the 16th, there were 1019 persons ill of the cholera in the hospital, 419 of whom were attacked at the same day. The number of deaths on that day was 152.

ITALY.

The Pope had issued a decree instituting a council of state, to consist of "recommendable persons" from each of the Pontifical provinces to aid his holiness in the government of the Pontifical State.

It was rumored at Vienna that a change of ministry was about to take place in the Austrian Court.

The Austrians still keep possession of the town of Ferrara. Some disturbances have lately taken place. A young man having been before a court with a sword in his mouth, the Austrian gave a blow with his

bayonet. A priest interfering to take the part of the young man, was also ill treated. The people having then collected round the guard house, the soldiers fired on them. One person was severely wounded by the Austrians, and then detained prisoner. The inhabitants threatened to ring the tocsin, but the Cardinal Legate interfered, and having obtained the liberation of one of the citizens who had been arrested by the Austrian soldiers, tranquillity was restored.

THE CHOLERA.—In our paper of October 5th, we announced that the cholera had reached Edrope. It has since committed fearful ravages on both sides of the Black Sea, and for some days had raged at Odessa. In Southern Russia the population of whole villages has been decimated away.

CHOLERA IN DUBLIN.—A gentleman residing in Birkenhead, has received a letter from a Dublin physician, who states that a soldier has died of Asiatic cholera in the garrison.

Emigration.—During this year 107,454 emigrants left Liverpool, of whom two-thirds were Irish. Of the remaining number two-fifths were English and Scotch, and one-fifth Germans.

Church Rates.—In consequence of the ratepayers of Brighton refusing to pay church rates, the churchwardens of the parish church have been served with a citation from the Ecclesiastical Court, to show cause why they have not repaid the church.

Highland Distention.—Cruel Conduct of the Relief Board.—Although destitution and fever are making sad ravages in Scotland the Relief Board cannot be induced to advance a farthing from their surplus fund of £114,000, towards the relief of the poor. Their conduct has excited the greatest disgust and indignation amongst all classes.

The Telegraph versus Venus.—A young lady left Cambridge this week by the Defiance, for the Ware railway terminus, en route to meet her lover in London. The father missed his daughter soon after she left, and the telegraph having been set in motion two lettered and labelled agents, dressed in blue made themselves known to the fair runaway at the Ware station, and by their soft insinuations induced her to accompany them back to Cambridge, where she had to endure paternal frowns instead of being received in the open arms of her lover at the the Shoreditch station.

One would think the following article was written for the year 1847. It was written in fact 25 years ago.

NEWSPAPERS.

"Intelligence is the life of Liberty." An American said this week a paper! I should respect him more, and pay him less, if I saw him with a newspaper, although destitute of a coat and breakfast. What could be a more noble spectacle, than a freeman, who would sooner deprive himself of those articles which we call necessities, than to remain ignorant of the world's history in this wonderful age. On the other hand, what more abject and base than to throw away on vicious indulgences an hundred times the price of a paper, and for the want of one, remain unprepared for the discharge of our public duties.

The history of the past ages is useless, but the history of our own times is indispensable. Men who undertake to stir without it will grope in thick darkness; and will be unable to judge with accuracy of public affairs, and will be responsible to their families, their country and their God, for their refusal to acquire knowledge.

The history of our own times is a matter of peculiar concern to us, because it is the age of astonishing changes; of changes too that affect our dearst hopes; but the history of the present time concerns us more especially because these times are our own.

But who is so selfish as to think of none but himself? Who will not have an eye to the intelligence of those about him? Who will not regard the innocence, peace and elevated state of society, which comes from disseminating knowledge; and that cheapest and most general diffusion of knowledge, the circulation of the newspaper? Ah! do we reflect sufficiently how important an auxiliary of virtue it may become? Do we think how much more efficient it may be than even the pulpit? How much wider the circulation of its sentiments and tranquility as they are how much more lasting its impression.

Again we ask, who will not take a little pains, or exert a little influence to qualify men for the exercise of their rights? Who will not in this way do something to strengthen the barrier which freedom has thrown up in the western world against the ravages of despotism?

But above all, who is there can bear to send his offspring upon the world untrained to take an active part in it, and limited in the power of being useful to themselves and others? The young, of either sex, who are ignorant of their times, cannot come in competition with others. Small indeed in comparison, these chance for united characters, or success in enterprise.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

RAILROADS.

Mr. Emory.—Since the formation of Railways in Belgium, the transport trade of that country has increased fourteen fold, or from 50,000 to 700,000 tons.—In the U. S. the average yearly expenditure on railroads, since their commencement in 1830 has been fifteen million dollars, and the yearly saving to the country in the cost of transportation alone is estimated to exceed that sum. Besides the stimulus given to every branch of business, and the development of new, and extension of old resources, the saving of expense of transportation is so much annually added to the floating capital of the country. The very expenditure is the most certain and efficacious method of creating the means for further expenditure, and thus almost ad infinitum.

What is the political bearing of the fact of a country's making such rapid strides in all its industrial pursuits, lying by the side of a country of similar origin and language, comparatively stationary? Railways and canals already at several points (and these points are increasing) touch the Canadian border, and there they stop as if met by an impassable barrier. Can this state of things be permanent? Will the political sympathies of the people remain unaffected by a contrast which every year becomes more striking, and more injurious to the character of the country for energy and enterprise? Have the Colonists none of the spirit of a Morris, or a Clinton, amongst them?—men determined to rescue the country from its present apathy, and to all that is passing around it, and its indifference to the future? Have these Colonies no resources to develop? They are rich in natural wealth of various kinds—in wood, mineral treasures, agricultural capabilities, and fisheries—and require only energetic enterprising, and determined people to bring out these resources, and make them ensure their rapid growth in population, wealth and intelligence, and enable them to run a race of economic rivalry with their American neighbors.

These colonies have a character to redeem from the too just imputation of want of energy and a spirit of public improvement. From some cause or other they have become a slumbering and apathetic race—a reproach to the family to which they belong. Have they no pride in stimulating action to retrieve a lost character, and make themselves worthy their origin and the age? A resolute and persevering people will accomplish miracles in resistance or in progress. Witness the Cucasians and the Hollanders. The former have successfully resisted for years the power of a mighty empire, and the latter have rescued a country from the dominion of the sea, and made it rich and populous.

The Railway Record (London) in urging upon the attention of the government the necessity of colonial railways, has the following remarks:—"And in the event of our continued neglect, the loss would be a mighty gain, if in losing the sovereignty of an old and slumbering colony (Canada), we should gain the trade of a new and energetic republic. The lower colonies are in the same case."

Are the Colonies to wait in lifeless inactivity until Hercules comes to their aid? The time for action has fully arrived. Not an hour should be lost. Pride, patriotism, and duty demand action; immediate energetic action. Borne in this matter is prudence. But the nullifying plea of the objectors is—we want population and capital, and they seem resolved on perpetuating the want. How is the want to be supplied? But one answer can be given—we must have railways to create population and capital. There is no other alternative. The election is between railways and poverty. Which shall it be? Let the country will it, and we have railways—pledge the public faith, and we command the means for their construction. We pledge the country with the current of progress in wealth and population, and give it ability as a reproductive investment to meet its engagements, rather, the investment, whilst it enriches the country, would ultimately, not only cost it nothing; but add immensely to the public revenue.

The following remarks of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton on a different occasion, are peculiarly pertinent to the present subject:—"If nothing is ever attempted in a new country, which surpasses its first rude and simple, though well-meant efforts, or if nothing is ever to be begun till we have funds for its immediate completion, there is an end at once to all progress in human affairs, and we must be everlastingly consigned to a dull and stagnant mediocrity."

It is a duty which the local Legislature owes to the country to charge itself with responsibility of a loan for railway construction—other governments have felt and responded to the obligation. The Bavarian government is taking measures to construct a loan of fifty millions for railways.

The present condition of the wood trade strikingly illustrates the necessity of opening up new agencies to industry. Lumber is our only staple of exportation—when this fails, all fails.—The country has no other resources of trade—no props to support itself. This staple is incapable of any considerable extension in the present direction, and it is increased, two adverse results are incident to it, namely: a more rapid exhaustion of the timber, and a greater liability to frequent revolutions, and a general prostration of business.

Railways would immediately stimulate every present branch of industry, open up new resources, and give a great variety to the pursuits of the people. If some departments of industry should be crippled, there would be others to fall back upon—others to sustain business, and rescue it from a general prostration.

The productions of the slave States of the American Union are chiefly cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice, but these are insignificant in value when compared with the varied productions of the free States, or even of New York and Pennsylvania.—The free States have so many resources, that a temporary or even permanent failure of several of them, would not materially impede the general prosperity. According to the statistics of Professor Tucker, which are generally relied on, especially by Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina, the four great staples of the South in 1840 amounted to seventy-six million dollars, and the hay alone of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, to nearly seventy-two millions. At the present time the hay crop of these States is estimated to exceed in value the above staples of the South by some twenty or thirty million dollars. These staples are vital for the support of the population of the slave States, and a material failure in one or two of them produces general distress.—In the same year (1840) the agricultural products of New York amounted to 108 million dollars. Since that time the aggregate annual value of the varied productions of the free States have immensely increased, whilst that of the slave States, by reason of the absence of varied pursuits, have not increased, but rather diminished, as it is supposed.

What then must be the condition of a country, whose trade depends exclusively on one staple, and that wood. Cotton, sugar, &c., are annually reproduced from the same soil—but of our wood,

once removed, there is no reproduction.—Besides, fire is wasting it nearly, perhaps, as fast as the axe, of this resource, as uncertain in value as it is, there will be an end—what is to replace it?—Is the country to stand still, until the strength imparted by the present resource is exhausted, before it begins to think of bestirring itself? The rapid disappearance of our only, at present, available staple will ere long entail a division of the no-dietary of the country into new channels, and render us valueless as colonies, and then our only world-wide business will, of itself, be likely to sever the connection and leave us no alternative for reassociation and absorption in the great republic. Is this our destiny? The way of escape is before us, we have only to avail ourselves of it, before our present opportunity becomes too intricate or remote. Railways will give us a new social and economic existence.—The standard is still in the race, but we have fallen into a state of apathy from which nothing will effectually rescue us but the magic of railways.

F. S. A.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Hostilities between Santa Anna & Paredes.—Two Engagements near Puebla between the Americans and Mexicans—Gen. Cushing's Command at Jappa, &c.

New York, Nov. 17, S. P. M.—The steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 5th instant. By this arrival later dates from the interior of Mexico have been received.

Lieut. Sears, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Scott and Commissioner Trist, has arrived at New Orleans.

He was escorted from the city of Mexico by a Mexican spy company employed for that service by Gen. Scott.

Two engagements with the enemy occurred near Puebla, in which the American party had fifteen men killed and the Mexicans one hundred. The Mexican forces were commanded by Gen. Toranzo, and the first Pennsylvanian regiment was then ordered out to accompany the escort part of the way.

Open hostilities have commenced between Santa Anna and Paredes. A manifesto has been issued by Paredes, in which he strongly denounces Santa Anna.

Gen. Scott has commenced the permanent occupation of the National Road, by stationing 700 men at the National Bridge, 1200 men under Gen. Cushing's command at Jappa, and 200 under command of Gen. Lane at Puebla.

Gen. Santa Anna was at Tehuacan on the 29th Oct.

A civil war exists amongst the guerrillas. A severe battle has been fought between the forces under Father Jarama and Gen. Canizales, in which thirty men were killed. Father Jarama came off victorious.

Lieut. Scott died of apoplexy during his passage to Vera Cruz.

We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the subject of Life Insurance—a subject, little, or not at all thought of in this quarter of the Globe a few years since, but now commanding due attention. Its importance and vast utility is almost universally acknowledged, and it is becoming as strictly attended to as Fire or Marine Insurance.

Our humble opinion is that Life Insurance ranks first in the three systems of Insurance, and by way of proving this we will briefly state a case—very many others and as powerful, could be adduced were it necessary.

A. B. & C. three persons representing families, or having others dependant upon them for support.

A. owns a House which he refuses to insure against fire.

B. owns a Ship on which he will not effect Insurance, as the "dangers of the sea." Both giving for their reason for not doing so that they have no intention of permitting Stockholders to make money out of them, that if the business is profitable to the company, they, themselves, will pocket the profit.

As fires have destroyed houses, and storms wrecked vessels on A. & B. may so severely suffer for not protecting their Property by Insurance as to become "bankrupt" yet they are alive, and by industry and exertion continue to support their families.

C. entertains the same opinion of Life Insurance, as A. & B. do of Fire and Marine; and says he has not money enough to spare to pay away for Stockholders to benefit by, or that his business will not afford the amount of premium. He tears lightly an institution holding forth to him no less an inducement than a provision for his wife and children, when he, their support while living, is taken from them. He dies unmarried, and where do they, a sorrowing widow, and fatherless children look for maintenance? With the husband and father has died their support, and what is the result? How cold and chilling the CHARITIES of the world! How low and degrading the memory of one, who before death was considered so thoughtful and attentive!

It may be answered that A. and B's property may not be destroyed—can it be said that C's life will never end? or that he will live for any length of time?

Perhaps it will not be out of place for us here to inform our readers that Life Insurance materially differs from Fire or Marine Insurance. In the two latter the office, having received the premium for years, can at the end of any year, the risk becoming greater, either charge an exorbitant premium, or decline the risk altogether, and thus make the case more aggravating than if Insurance had never been effected, for should a loss occur, not only has the value of the property gone but the premium for so many years paid. A Life Policy, taken out for life, cannot expire so long as the premium is regularly paid, when due. No matter how old a Policy held,

may be, at his premium is tendered, the Society is compelled to grant a renewal, of the a "claim" his Policy may be looked for the following week.

Again Life Insurance is so conducted that insurers for life with profits, participate in the earnings of the society which not only makes a provision for those, for whose benefit he has taken out a policy, but gives him, while living, interest, or earnings on the premium he has paid.

Prince Edward's Island.—It appears by the press published in this Island, that Sir David Campbell, Baronet of Dunfarnham, is appointed to succeed Sir Henry Huntly, as governor of this Colony. He is expected in the December steamer.

Distress at Magdalen Islands.—Mr. Muncey, who has just arrived from the Magdalen Islands, reports that extensive distress exists there, and that immediate assistance is required, if very extreme suffering is to be prevented. Many of the inhabitants, about 400 families, have been reduced to a state of destitution by the failure of the Potato crop, and an unsuccessful fishing season. Comparatively small relief would now be of great importance, it would probably avert appalling consequences, and might accomplish what a much greater benevolence would fail to perform at a later period.

We hope our Government will not be backward in advancing succor to those poor people. It is true the Magdalen Islands are not connected with this Province, but they transit almost all their business with the merchants of this port, and are good customers, so that any relief to them from the public funds would not be so much as it were bestowed on strangers.—Recorder.

Railroads in Upper Canada.—The ceremony of breaking ground upon the Great Western Railroad of Upper Canada, took place at London, U. C., on Saturday Oct. 23. The affair appears to have been a splendid one. Sir Allen McNab the President of the Company headed the procession upon the occasion. In the evening a public dinner was given by the citizens of London in honor of the event.

Canada Press.—The conductors of the Press in Canada are talking of holding a meeting "for the purpose of entering into a distinct understanding on subjects of general interest, and obtaining the benefits of personal intercourse with a proper spirit, and if a benefit to the editorial corps, and may be of essential service to the interests of Canada."

Canal to unite the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.—It appears by late British papers, that this great enterprise, so long spoken of, is in a fair way of being at length carried out. A company, comprising a number of merchants and capitalists of London, Vienna, and Paris, has been formed, and a party of engineers has proceeded to the scene of operation.

GREAT BEAR FIGHT.—An encounter with four bears took place a few days ago, in the vicinity of Tara-height of the Madawaska River, in which a friend of ours, and two of his men, were the parties engaged.

A trap had been set by one of the men named Mr. Jacob Harrison, who being out in search of a yoke of oxen, on the evening in question, saw a young bear fast in the trap and three others close at hand, in a very angry mood, a fact which rendered it necessary for him to make tracks immediately. On arriving at the Farm, he gave the alarm, and seizing an old dragon-saber, he was followed to the scene of action by Mr. James H. Burke, armed with a gun, and the other "man with an axe."

They proceeded direct to the trap, supplied with a rope, intending to take the young bear alive. It being a short time after dark, objects could not be distinctly seen, but on approaching close to the scene of action, a crashing among the leaves and dry branches, with sundry other indications, warned them of the proximity of the old animals. When within a few steps of the spot a dark mass was seen on the ground—a growl was heard; and the confined beast made a furious leap on Jacob, who was in advance, catching him by the legs, the infuriated animal inflicted a severe wound on his knee, upon which he drew his sword and defended himself with great coolness. Upon receiving several wounds from the sabre the cub commenced to growl and cry in a frightful and peculiar manner, when the old bear attracted to the spot rushed on the adventurous Harrison, and attacked him behind with all the ferocity attendant on the circumstances. Jacob turned on the new foe, and wielded his rusty weapon with such energy and success, that in a short time he deprived her of one of her fore paws by a lucky stroke, and completely disabled her eventually by a desperate cut across the neck, which divided the tendons and severed the spinal vertebrae. Having completed his conquest, (in achieving which he found the sword a better weapon than the axe, the animal being unable to knock it from his hand, even as he did to so being followed by a wound,) he had ample time to despatch the imprisoned cub at leisure.

During the time the stirring and dangerous scene we have related was enacting, war was going on in equally bloody and vigorous style at a short distance. Mr. Burke having discharged the gun at the other old bear, only slightly wounded him; the enraged brute sprang at him with a furious howl. The animal was met with a blow from the butt-end of the fowling piece, the first stroke the stock flew in pieces, and the next, the heavy barrel was hurled a distance of twenty feet among the underwood, by a side blow from the dexterous paw of the bear. Mr. Burke then retreated a few feet, and placed his back against a large hemlock followed the while closely by

the bear, but being acquainted with the nature of the animal and his mode of attack, he drew a large hunting knife from his belt and placing his arms by his side coolly awaited the onset.

The maddened brute approached, growling and gnashing his teeth, and with a savage spring encircled the body of the hunter and the tree in his iron gripe. The next moment the flashing blade of the *carreau de chasse*, tore his abdomen, and his smoking entrails rolled upon the ground. At this exciting crisis of the struggle, the other man accompanied by the dog, came up in time to witness the triumphant close of the conflict.

Two old bears and a cub were the fruits of the dangerous adventure—all extreme fat; the largest of which it is computed would weigh upwards of 250 lbs. We have seldom heard of a more dangerous encounter with bears, and we are happy to say that Mr. Burke received no injury; and Mr. Jacob Harrison although sorely and severely wounded, is doing well under the care of an Indian doctor of the Algonquin tribe.

The above is one of the many perils incident to the hardy and adventurous life of backwoodsmen; dangers manifold, by land and water, beset the detestable and difficult path of the pioneers of civilization, yet we daily see them braving and overcoming every obstacle, in order to realize the anticipations of an enterprising spirit, and leave their names to future ages the landmarks of pristine improvement.—*Bytown Advocate.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Outrage Upon Our Flag.—Our readers will recollect, that we stated some time ago our conviction that Her Majesty's Steam Frigate Columbia, had impressed a seaman from the Brig Brooklyn, Spains, owned by John W. Bass, Esq. of this port. Such, indeed, proves to be the fact. The Brooklyn has returned from her voyage to the West Indies, and we have had a conversation with Capt. Spyles on the subject. His statement is substantially the same as was made by us, founded upon what he communicated to Capt. Winchester, of the Julia Ann, at the time.

We learn that Mr. Bass has made a representation to our government, and claims redress and compensation for the interruption of his lawful business. We trust, most certainly, that the Secretary of State will not only press satisfaction for the wrong in this particular, but for the far graver one of indignity to our flag. The people of the frontiers must be good neighbors, else they cannot pursue their avocations. Every aggression, whether made by our citizens or by subjects of Her Majesty, should be promptly discountenanced, and rebuked by every lover of right and good order.—*Eastport Sentinel*, Nov. 24.

We understand that the staunch little steamer T. F. Sebor is to run between this place and Frankfort on the Penobscot, during the winter, to commence her trips soon after the Governor is laid up. [Port. Adv.]

Singular Accident.—On Friday last as Mr. Webb, horsehair manufacturer, of this city, was driving a horse and phaeton on the Hollow-road, a few miles from this city, and going at a moderate pace, on passing Hollow Park-gate two children ran suddenly into the road, at which the horse started, and was not afterwards able to move. Mr. Webb alighted to ascertain the cause, and found that the animal had broken the small bone (the pastern bone) beneath the fetlock joint of the off fore-leg, which he was unable to put to the ground. The animal was killed on the spot. Upon further examination it was found that the bone (although but two or three inches in length) was broken into more than 40 pieces.—[*Worcester Journal.*]

Fighting and Prayer.—At the last battle in Mexico, one of the companies, from Mississippi was commanded by a Methodist minister. Just before the battle, and while the troops were preparing for the conflict, it was said he delivered the following touching prayer, which must have had a wonderful effect.—"Be with us this day in the conflict, oh, Lord! We are few, and the enemy are many. Be with us as thou wast with Joshua when he went down from Gilgal to Beth-horon and Ajalon, to smite the Amorites. We do not ask thee for the sun and moon to stand still but grant us plenty of powder, plenty of daylight, and no cowardice. Take old Rough and Ready under thy special charge. Amen! R-i-g-h-t about face! M-a-r-c-h!"

MARYLAND STATE FAITH.—On the 1st January next the State of Maryland will resume the payment in cash of the interest of its funded debt, and continue its quarterly payments regularly thereafter. In anticipation of this proceeding, so acceptable to States creditors, and so creditable to the State herself, it will be seen that the Commissioner of loans gives notice to-day that the holders of Maryland sterling bonds residing in this country may now receive the interest due on London on the 1st of January next, on the presentation of the coupons at the Loan Office, at \$4.84 to the £ sterling. The money will be remitted to London for those who do not wish to receive it here.—*Balt. American.*

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The English ship Royal Saxon, from Londonderry, was seized Sheriff Lehar to day, attached by a house in New Orleans, for \$20,000, in consequence of the recent failures of the owners in England, and notes protested.

The state of Iowa, fourteen years ago, was the habitation of its original Indian tribes only. It now has a population of (uncounted) thousands, and supports sixteen newspapers, of which six are democratic, seven whig, one neutral, one religious, and one agricultural.

The St. Lawrence.—A contemporary thus speaks of the magnitude of this noble North American river. "The vastness of the River St. Lawrence far exceeds all European conceptions. Its entrance from Labrador to Nova Scotia is 106 leagues running a course of 3,000 miles, varying from 1 to 70 miles broad, 2,000 miles of which are navigable by large ships, and the remainder by vessels up to 60 tons. The great basin of the St. Lawrence contains in mass more than one half the fresh water in the world, the superficial area of which being 72,950 square miles, a quantity which would form a cubic column of nearly 22 miles on each side.

Death by Drowning.—The body of Elias Tupper, Esq. who had been missing for several days, was picked up at Brown's Wharf on Thursday morning. It is conjectured that the deceased had slipped from the edge of the wharf into the water, and had sunk immediately. A Coroner's inquest was upon the body and returned a verdict of Accidental death by Drowning.—*Halifax Times.*

The Season.—A considerable quantity of snow fell on Thursday night and Friday, Saturday being a very cold day, much ice formed in the River, but the greater portion floated down with the ebb tide. On Sunday several vessels passed down, and one or two yesterday, which was a very fine day. There is an appearance of milder weather which we trust may not prove delusive, as several vessels with provisions are expected.—*Gleaner.*

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The following is a list of the Lecturers, with their subjects, who will occupy the platform at this useful and popular Institution in the course of the approaching lecture season, which, as we announced on a former occasion, commences on Monday evening next, Nov. 15.—21. H. Parley, Esq.—Introductory Address: including a view of the industrial resources of the Province.

" 22 & 29—Rev. Mr. Wishart—Recent Sciences.

Dec. 6—Mr. Geo. E. Fegerty—The Improvement of the Mind.

" 13—P. Stubs—Our Mechanics.

" 20—Rev. Mr. Lawson—On Habit.

" 27—D. S. Morrison, Esquire, (of St. Andrews)—On Education.

" 30—Ditto Ditto—The Fixed Stars.

Jan. 3 & 6—Thomas B. Wilson, Esq. (of St. Andrews)—The Jews.

" 10—Geo. Ott, Esq.—The Birds of New Brunswick.

" 17, 18 & 20—Rev. Mr. Brooks—On Eloquence.

" 24—Mr. Wilmot—On Colonization.

" 31—Mr. Foulis—Geology.

Feb. 7 & 10—Rev. Mr. Elder.

" 14—Mr. John Boyd—The demand of the age upon Young Men for increased intellectual improvement.

" 21—Mr. Jas. Agnew—Horology.

" 28—Mr. P. LeScur.

March 6—Mr. Tilt.

" 10—Mr. Duvall.

" 13—P. Stubs, Esq.

" 20—Mr. Chamberlain.

In addition to the above we are instructed to intimate that courses of Lectures on Philosophy and Chemistry will be introduced on the Friday evenings, to which Apprentices of Mechanics will be admitted free of charge, in compliance with the wish of the Provincial Legislature.—The former course to commence on the 16th, and the latter on the 26th November, and to continue alternately throughout the season.—*Courier.*

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week.—Hon. T. Weyer.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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

Alms and Work House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—John Aymar.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—Wm. Porter.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, —Nov. 4

London, —Nov. 3

Edinburgh, —Nov. 1

Paris, —Nov. 1

Toronto, —Nov. 1

St. Andrews, —Nov. 29

The Season.—On Saturday night last a considerable quantity of snow fell, covering the ground, but so cold the thermometer being only 10° below zero—ice formed on the lakes and fr.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Tuesday for the electing other business of the Society. The following were elected for the ensuing year: James Boyd, President, and John Mann, Jr., Vice-President, Treasurer, Th. Secretary, Thomas Simmarty.

DIRECTORS.—George M. Kay, M. Hamish, Thos. B. art, Hugh Morrison, Jos. ger, Hugh Matthews.

In the evening a large number of others sat down for the occasion, at Ph. ter the club was removed and patriotic toasts were sung, and the party separated pleased with the en.

Railway from Barf.

A notice has been published which will be made at the session of the Provincial Legislature, to carry a Rail at the Upper Mills or B at the Salt Water, in phen, in the County want of such a means between these points he should the spirited p we trust they may in lumber will be saved fr of the Salt Water rafti.

Novel Employment.

Forester, the third v been engaged since the the memory of her i She says, "It has be sant employment, for the most symmetrical ever known."

MAILS FOR.

Will close at the Post.

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...A contemporary
...the River St. Lawrence
...a course of 1,000 miles
...by large sheets
...up to 60 tons. The
...the half the fresh water in
...of which being
...a quantity which would
...of nearly 22 miles on
...The body of Elias
...ed up at Brown's Wharf
...It is conjectured that
...from the edge of the
...and had sunk immedi-
...inquest sat upon the body
...of accidental death by
...ing Times.
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...but the greater portion
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...which was a very fine day,
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...may not prove delusive, as
...th provisions are expected.
...S INSTITUTE.
...a list of the Lecturers,
...who will occupy the first
...and popular Institution in
...approaching lecture season,
...nounced on a former occa-
...Monday evening next.
...Parley, Esq.—Introductory
...ress: including a view of
...industrial resources of the
...ive. Mr. Wishart—Recent
...E. Fegety—The Immen-
...ment of the Mind.
...Our Mechanics.
...Dr. Lawson—On Habit.
...Morrison, Esquire, (of St.
...Andrews)—On Education.
...Ditto—The Fixed Stars.
...Thomas B. Wilson, Esq. (of
...Andrews)—The Jews.
...Oty, Esq.—The Birds of
...Brunswick.
...20—Rev. Mr. Brooks—On
...quence.
...Vilmoit—On Colonization.
...ous—Geology.
...Rev. Mr. Elder.
...John Boyd—The demand of
...age upon Young Men for in-
...creased intellectual improve-
...nt.
...as Agnew—Horology.
...2—LeSeur.
...Till.
...Dural.
...ubs, Esq.
...Chamberlain.
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...lology will be introduced on
...ings, to which Apprentices of
...be admitted free of charge, in
...in the wish of the Provincial
...former course to com-
...6th, and the latter on the 26th
...to continue alternately through-
...Courier.
STANDARD.
...WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1847.
...COUNTY BANK.
...Hatch, President.
...son, Esq., Solicitor.
...next week—Hon. T. Wier.
...ut Day—TUESDAY.
...Business, from 10 to 2.
...NOTES for Discount must be
...the Cashier, on or before Mon-
...day they must lie over until
...nd Block House.
...ers—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker
...Thomas Berry, John Bailey.
...t Andrews
...and Manufacturing Company
...NDREWS, Esq., President.
...this week—John Aymar
...J. Wetmore, Agent.
...Stephens Bank.
...KING Esq., President.
...next week—Wm. Porter.
...ut Day—SATURDAY
...of business, from 10 to 1.
...Notes for Discount must be
...the Cashier, on or before Fri-
...day they must remain in his
...at the following discount day.
LATEST DATES.
...Nov 4 Montreal, Nov 16
...Nov 3 Quebec, Nov 18
...Nov 1 Halifax, Nov 25
...Nov 1 New York, Nov 27
...Nov 1 Boston, Nov 29
...son—On Sunday night last a
...quantity of snow fell, covering
...the ground, but not enough for sleighing,
...but it could be thermom-
...eter zero—ice formed on the

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY, of St. Andrews,
held its annual meeting at Pheasant's Ho-
tel on Tuesday for the election of officers, and
transacting other business connected with
the Society. The following officers were
elected for the ensuing year:—

James Boyd, President. James Brown
and John Mann, Jr., Vice Presidents. Ja-
cob Paul, Treasurer. Thomas Watt, Cor-
Secretary. Thomas Sime, Jr., Sec. Secre-
tary.

DIRECTORS.—George McKenzie, Geo. Mc-
Kay, M. Hamish, Thos. Berry, Duncan Ste-
wart, Hugh Morrison, Jos. Walton, John Rod-
ger, Hugh Mathewson.

In the evening a large number of the mem-
bers and others sat down to a dinner prepar-
ed for the occasion, at Pheasant's Hotel. Af-
ter the cloth was removed a number of loyal
and patriotic toasts were given, and songs
sung, and the party separated at an early
hour pleased with the entertainment.

Railway from Baring to St. Stephen.
A notice has been published, "that an ap-
plication will be made at the approaching Ses-
sion of the Provincial Legislature, for a Char-
ter, to carry a Rail Road from some point
at the Upper Mills or Baring, to some point
at the Salt Water, in the Parish of St. Ste-
phen, in the County of Charlotte." The
want of such a means to convey Timber be-
tween these points has been long felt, and
should the spirited projectors succeed, and
we trust they may in their undertaking, the
lumber will be saved from the injurious effects
of the Salt Water rafting &c.

Novel Employment for a Wife.—Fanny
Forester, the third wife of Dr. Judson, has
been engaged since her marriage, in writing
the memoir of her immediate predecessor.
She says, "It has been an exceedingly pleas-
ant employment, for I think her character
the most symmetrical and lovely that I have
ever known."

MAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Will close at the Post Office, as follows:—	
Monday	13 Dec. at 5 A. M.
Friday	27 "
Ditto	28 Jan., 1848
Monday	26 Feb.
Ditto	27 March
Friday	28 April
Ditto	12 May
Monday	29 "
Ditto	12 June
Friday	26 "
Ditto	14 July
Monday	28 "
Ditto	11 Aug.
Friday	22 "
Ditto	11 Sep.
Monday	29 "
Friday	13 Oct.
Ditto	27 "
Monday	13 November.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by pay-
ing our Collector, who will call upon them
with their accounts for the last year.

**TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS IN FA-
VOR OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.**

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.
This certifies that I have recommended the use
of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for
diseases of the Lungs, for two years past,
and many bottles to my knowledge have been
used by my patients, all with beneficial results.
In two cases, where it was thought confirmed con-
sumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effect-
ed a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.
Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point, N. Y.,
in a letter dated August 3d, 1845, says: "In the
course of my practice in this vicinity I have tested
in some good degrees the good qualities of Wistar's
Balm of Wild Cherry in Pulmonary Complaints,
and I now wish to procure a supply of the medi-
cine."

Dr. A. H. Macanair, of Tarboro, North Carolina,
writes us under date of Feb. 11, 1847, that he has
used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in his
practice the last eighteen months, and consider it
the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and
knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C.,
writes, under date of May 1, 1846, follows:
"I have heard of many cases of decided benefi-
cial effects from its use, especially in Asthma and
chronic cough of spasmodic character. I have used
the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with
marked good results in those cases of great nerv-
ous mobility, and irritability, to which physical pa-
tients are subject. The combination of these prin-
ciples in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is in-
genious and judicious."

Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent
Medicines in general, but candid must discriminate be-
tween outrageous humbugs and nostrums and those
medicines which have proved salutary, and in many
well attested cases curative.
Huntington, Pa., cured a child of Asthma with
it, after he declared he could do no more with his
medicine, and the child must die.

Dr. Freleigh, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured
Liver Complaint of four years standing, that
would not yield to the usual remedies.
Abraham Skillman, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J.,
says it is the best medicine for Consumption, in
every stage, that he has ever known. We might
refer you to hundreds of cases; had we room, that
would convince all of its great virtue.

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every
class have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam
of Wild Cherry is what "it is recommended to be"
the very best medicine to be found. It cures or re-
lieves all affections of the Lungs when nothing else
will.

Sold by Thomas Sime, St. Andrews.
MARRIED.
At St. Patrick's, on the 25th inst., by the
Rev. J. Cassilis, Mr. Joel Thompson, to Mrs.
Mary Murphy.

At St. Andrews, on the 26th ult., by the
Rev. Mr. McDonald, James McLaughlin to
Elizabeth Milligan, both of St. Patrick's.
At Pearsfield, on the 23d ult., by the Rev.
Samuel Thomson, Mr. Robert Gillespie of
St. David's, to Miss Jane Carlsie of Pears-
field.

DIED.

At St. John on Thursday morning, John
Buchan, the beloved wife of the Rev. Hugh
Sutcliffe, and eldest daughter of the late James
Blair, Esq. of Saint John's, N. F., aged
31 years. Her funeral was peace.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—
Nov. 29, Sch. Nelson, 1-kart. Boston
floor, meal, &c.—P. Smith and
others.
Cutter, Matilda, McMaster, East-
port, Beef, Pork, &c.
CLEARED.—
Nov. 26, barque Westminster, Michis, deals,
by Steam Mills Company.



The following Sales will take place at the
COURT HOUSE IN ST. ANDREWS.
Real Estate of Henry Seelye 17th June
Do George Wilson

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday
the 17th day of June 1848, 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 Henry Seelye, of in and to that
certain lot of land, situated in the parish
of Pearsfield, containing 2-90 acres, granted
to the said Henry Seelye, by Letters Patent,
bearing date the 26th Sept. 1838.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the
Supreme Court at the suit of William Ker,
Thos. Turner, and John McKean, Trust-
tees of James Ruit Esq., endorsed to levy
£1300 14s 3d, with Sheriff's fees &c.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Satur-
day, the 17th day of JUNE 1848,
between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at
the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.
ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and
demand of GEORGE WILSON, to
that certain Lot or parcel of land situated and
lying at the Upper Mills, in the Parish of
Saint Stephen, beginning at a stake or
corner 10 rods from the North East corner
of the Bonham & Ames House, thence run-
ning parallel with the road leading from the
House formerly occupied by Gilman D.
King to the mill, four rods thence south-
erly at right angles with said road, ten rods,
thence westerly parallel with the said road,
thence northerly ten rods until it meets the
first mentioned corner, containing about a
quarter of an acre—with all, and singular,
the buildings & erections thereon.

To satisfy an executi issued out of the
Supreme Court, at the suit of Dennis Burns,
endorsed to levy £114 10s. with Sheriff's
fees, &c.
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House formerly occupied by Gilman D.
King to the mill, four rods thence south-
erly at right angles with said road, ten rods,
thence westerly parallel with the said road,
thence northerly ten rods until it meets the
first mentioned corner, containing about a
quarter of an acre—with all, and singular,
the buildings & erections thereon.

To satisfy an executi issued out of the
Supreme Court, at the suit of Dennis Burns,
endorsed to levy £114 10s. with Sheriff's
fees, &c.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Satur-
day, the 17th day of JUNE 1848,
between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, at
the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.
ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and
demand of GEORGE WILSON, to
that certain Lot or parcel of land situated and
lying at the Upper Mills, in the Parish of
Saint Stephen, beginning at a stake or
corner 10 rods from the North East corner
of the Bonham & Ames House, thence run-
ning parallel with the road leading from the
House formerly occupied by Gilman D.
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fees, &c.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

CORR.
Schr. NELSON from Boston.
417 tons Register—expected to arrive about
the 30th inst.—will take a CHARTER to a safe
Port in Britain.
Dec. 1st, 1847.
J. W. STREET.

Port Wine.
On Consignment—
10 Cases 1 doz each Choice PORT WINE.
J. W. STREET.
Nov. 30, 1847.

For Charter.
Apply to
W. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews, Nov. 23, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex. Schooners "Nelson & Defiance" from
Boston.
BBS. & Half Bbls. S. F. FLOUR.
Back wheat Flour, in small packages.
Indian Meal, Boston Hams (new), clear
Pork—Cheese—ground Coffee—small keggs
Sausage Tripe (a nice article)—P. Leaf
Mats, Cattle and Horse Cards, a variety of
Wooden Ware, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Men's, Boys & Youths coarse and fine
Boots & Shoes—Women's and Misses' and
Childrens Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes.
Men's and Women's India Rubber.
W. WHITLOCK.

FLOUR.
SUPERFINE Genesee Flour—Apples, & Cheese.
Just received and for sale by the Subscriber.
JACOB PAUL.
Nov. 9, 1847.

To Let.
The STORE lately occupied by William
Meloney, south side, Market Square.
Apply to
THOMAS SIME.
Nov. 9, 1847.

BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR &c.
JUST received from BOSTON
and NEW YORK, and for
sale by the Subscriber.
30 Bbls & 60 Bbls Buckwheat FLOUR,
5 Boxes and 1 Cask New York CHEESE,
10 Bags Corn MEAL.
10 Doz. CHAIRS, Rocking Chairs, Children
Chairs.
ROBERT KER.

GROCERIES &c.
THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his
Friends and the Public generally, that he has
commenced business in the store lately occupied by
Mr. D. Bradley, where he has just received a fresh
supply of Groceries &c., which he offers for sale at
low prices.
—consisting of—
Brown and crushed SUGAR, Hyson, Congo
and Souchong TEAS, COFFEE, Pilot and
Navy Brand, Pork, Beans, Dried Apples, Raisins,
Apples, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Honey, Citron,
Castor Oil, Castanet, Wall, Filbert, Almonds and
Peanuts, CONFECTIONARY, Lemon syrup,
Sarsaparilla, Pickles, red Peppers, olive Oil
sardines, candles, tobacco, snuff, segars, pipes,
Smoked Herrings, barley, vinegar, arrow root,
Ground & root Ginger, mustard, pepper, salts
Women's shoes and slippers, window glass,
Tumbler, &c. 1 lib. Copal, 1 do bright Varnish,
Yellow and red Ochre, crone yellow, rose pink,
Saltpetre, canary seed, sulphur, caustic, cream
Tartar, essence of spruce, washing soda, starch,
Vermorel, Rose honey, Windsor and toilet Soap,
Nests Table and Measures, pails, brooms, oak &
Hickory axe and adze handles, wood cards,
Liquorice, Writing paper, Hair, soaps, glass hats,
Scrub and shoe brushes, glazed & palm leaf hats,
Spices, Table salt, &c. &c. &c.
An assortment of FIRE WORKS with a variety of
other articles.
Sept. 1.
EDWD. LEAVITT.

Starch, Soap &c.
Ex "Volant" from Liverpool.
1 BOXES Blue Starch
20 Do Soap
2 Pipes Best Cognac Brandy, Martell
10 Hbls) Oran, United Vineyard & Co
Brands.
4 Hbls best Holland Gin
1 Do fine Port Wine
&c. &c.
J. W. STREET.
Nov. 9, 1847.

Flour & Corn Meal.
WM. WHITLOCK,
HAS removed his place of business to the
Store opposite "Bradford's Hotel," in
Water Street, where he solicits a continu-
ance of the Town and country custom.
—KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
S. F. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy & Pilot
Brand, Crackers, TEA, COFFEE,
Brown, Loaf, and Crushed Sugar, Molasses,
Rice, Barley, Split Peas, Beans, Cheese
SOAP, Candles, Seal, refined Whale, & Starch,
Porpoise Oil, Hairs, Vinegar, Flour, Mustard,
Pepper, Spices, PLOUGHS,
Hoes, Hay & Manure Forks, AXES,
Hatchets, Dried Apples, TOBACCO,
Cigars, Water Pails, and other Wooden
Ware, a general assortment of BOOTS,
and Shoes.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands
against the Estate of James Parker,
deceased (late of the Parish of Campobello)
are hereby requested to present the same
duly attested, within three months from this
date, and all persons indebted to said Estate,
are requested to make immediate payment to
THOMAS NASH, Junr.,
Administrator.
Campobello, Nov. 23, 1847.

FLOUR.
100 BBS. S. fine FLOUR,
For sale by
J. W. STREET.
Oct. 19, 1847.



**NEW FALL
IMPORTATIONS!**

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS RECEIVED FROM LEEDS, PER SHIP
Sea Bird, from Liverpool.

200 PAIRS Whiteney, Stocking & Medium
BLANKETS assorted sizes, from
6 lbs to 10 lbs.
200 Pieces FLANNELS, Whiteney, mackinaw,
Welch, Swanskin and Lancashire,
Weighty ruffled Kerseys, red, blue & yellow-
black, 50 Pieces of CLOTHS, in superfine, black,
invisible green, blue, Oxford mixed grey,
in every shade, Doeskin, Buck skin,
road and striped Cassimere, latest style,
4 pieces Carpetings, 6 do. remouche, 3 do
4 do Green Mags, 3 do Padding,
6 do Canvas, 8 do Duck, 6 do Oznaburg,
55 pieces Cloaking of the latest style,
Black, blue, brown, drab, & in red BEAVER
CLOTHS, wool dyed.
Per ship "Montague" from Liverpool, via St. John
MANCHESTER GOODS.

200 Pieces Printed CALICOES,
100 do White COTTONS,
200 do Grey Shirtings and Sheetings,
100 do Gingham, Damask, Moireens,
25 do checked stripes and Bed ticks,
40 do Mole skins and fancy plaid and striped
Trowsers, Skirts,
200 do assorted MUSLINS in book multi-
Swiss, Victoria Lawns, plaids, & Laped,
50 do assorted Nets in every colour,
200 do Edgings and Laces,
500 doz. Counterpanes, coloured, white and
Marseilles Quilts, Linens, Lawns
Tablecloths in great variety,
100 pieces rolled Cambric in assorted colours
Towelling, Huzarback and Diapers,
240 do Coburgs, Alpaccas, Delaines, Orleans
and Cashmeres, latest styles.
Per ship "Comet" from LONDON.

5 Cases ass'd Furs, Muffs, Capes, Victorines,
Cuffs and trimmings, in Lynx, Fitch, squirrel
and British sable.
Cashmere, silk, Kid, Lisle and Berlin Gloves,
Cuffs and assorted SILKS & SATINS, in great
variety, Ladies and Gentlemen's silk,
and satin Childrens and scarfs,
Youths and demi VEILS,
1 Case German VELVETS, assorted colours
Black and coloured ditto.
Silk, thread, Lisle & cotton Laces & Edgings,
2 Cases Gentlemen's London and Paris Hats
latest style,
1 do fur, 30 doz. Merino and Lambswool
Shirts,
1 case Umbrellas, 1 do cloths & hair brushes,
50 doz. Ladies & Youths white & cold Stays,
3 Trunks Ladies BOOTS and SHOES in
Cloth, Cashmere and Lacing,
1 do Mails and Childrens ditto,
4 Bales Ready made CLOTHING, made to
order, and well assorted,
18 doz Red and Blue Twilled SHIRTS,
1 Case of assorted Fancy Wares.
Per ship "Thames" from GLASGOW.

A splendid assortment of Cashmere, Filled
Indiana, Crape & Woolen SHAWLS,
late styles.
Woolen, Linen and cotton Table Covers,
Gala PLAIDS & Scotch HOMESPUNS,
40 pieces striped Shirting, 20 do. Regattas,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
25 doz Highland Bonnets, 10 do Glen Gary,
1 Bale Woollen and Worsted YARN,
10 doz weighty Knit DRAWERS,
12 doz Men's Woollen Hose,
5 doz Galagaskins, 10 doz Gents. Mufflers,
200 doz. assorted Cotton HDKFS,
Indiana, Plaid and Nett Ditto,
1 case Clarke's Sewing THREAD,
1 Bale WADDING,
1 case blue Cloth and Velvet CAPS,
20 doz Seletta ditto,
1 Bale blue COTTON WARPS.

The above GOODS having been pur-
chased in some of the BEST HOUSES in
ENGLAND and SCOTLAND
by an experienced Person, for CASH—will
be found—EXTREMELY LOW—the Sub-
scriber confining himself to the
CASH SYSTEM, and having ONE PRICE
only, will now dispose of his whole Stock on
hand, at the
ST. JOHN WHOLESALE PRICES.
D. BRADLEY.

CARD.
MRS. WILSON respectfully begs leave, to an-
nounce to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that on
the 15th September next, she purposes opening a
SCHOOL, for the union of young Ladies, in the
various branches of an English education; in ad-
dition to which she will give instructions in FRENCH
and ORNAMENTAL Needle Work, Drawing, PAINTING on
Velvet, Satin, and Glass; making of wax fruit,
and flowers, CRANE WORK &c.
Terms made known by applying to Mr. Wil-
son, Madras School.
August 24, 1847.

BILLS OF LADING,
And other Blanks for sale at this
Office.

NOTICE.
All persons having any legal demands a-
gainst the estate of Thomas Quin late of the
parish of Saint Stephen Inn-keeper, are re-
quested to present the same duly attested
within three months from this date; and all
persons indebted to said estate, are required
to make immediate payment to
ANN QUIN,
Administratrix
St. Stephen, Sept. 22, 1847.

FOR SALE.
N. B. A one story wood dwelling House
situated in St. Stephen, on the road leading
from the pub to landing towards the old ridge
(so called)—Barn and outhouses—same be-
ing a leased property.

**NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF LONDON.**
A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, £500,000, Sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Pre-
miums) of £237,000, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.
Perfect security, arising from a large Fund
dedicated to the support of the Assurance, and
Lives—The Premiums for the first
five years, which half may remain up inter-
est, to be deducted from the amount of the
policy at the death of the assured.
Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Pre-
mium are low as any Society of equal stand-
ing.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this
Society are declared ANNUALLY, and each
year the Assured has the option of receiving
the profit in CASH, in reduction of premium
or in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus
are PERMANENT.

Premiums may be paid annually, half year-
ly, or quarterly.
Insurance may be effected for one year
five years, or for life, with or without parti-
cipation 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 at the office
of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for
gratis 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, Esq., Managers
FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq., Agents
Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Goffe
GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint
Andrews.
A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

ST. STEPHENS BANK,
St. Stephen, Aug. 31, 1847
Semi-Annual DIVIDEND OF FOUR
PER CENT, will be paid at this Bank on
the 30th September next.
D. UPTON,
CASHIER.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against
the Estate of John Christie, late of St.
Stephen, deceased, are requested to present
the same duly attested within three months
from this date, and all Persons indebted to
said estate are requested to make immediate
payment to
JANE M. CHRISTIE,
Administratrix.
St. Stephen, Sept. 1, 1847.

Notice.
ALL Persons having any demands against the
Estate of the late Samuel Fry Esq. Physi-
cian of St. Andrews, are requested to present the
same duly attested within three months from this
date, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
HENRY FRYE,
Administrator.
St. Andrews, Oct. 25, 1847.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands
against the estate of the late Henry
Benson, of the Parish of Grand Manan, are
requested to present the same duly attested,
within three months from this date; and all
persons indebted to said estate, are request-
ed to make immediate payment to
PAULINA BENSON, Administratrix
Grand Manan, July 20, 1847.

STEVENSON'S HOTEL.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate, to the Public,
that he has opened a HOTEL, (strictly on ab-
stinence principles,) at the corner of William and
Queen Streets, St. Andrews, where every attention
will be given to make those who may visit this es-
tablishment comfortable. The House has been fitted
up for the accommodation of Travellers and perma-
nent boarders, and is situated in a pleasant part of
the Town only a short distance from the Steamboat
landing.
Good stabling.
JAMES STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 24, 1847.

MOLASSES, SUGAR &c.
NOW Landing

