

# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 40

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 16, 1848.

[Vol. 15]

(For the Head Quarters.)

TO MR. THOMAS HILL, EDITOR OF THE "LOYALIST."

Saint David's, Charlotte, 12th July, 1848.  
SIR.—You said that I was last year employed on five explorations—this is true.—That for this service I contrived to receive £150 19s 1d. This is not true. I received £57. The travel connected with these services was more than 1200 miles, which was over twenty miles a day for the time employed. This will appear incredible to some, but it is strictly true. I left my own house on the morning of June 22d—roads heavy and muddy—travelled all day and all night, and reached Fredericton the next morning. After remaining one hour, started for Woodstock, and got there at eleven o'clock that night. Started at three o'clock the next morning, and reached Restook in the afternoon. Here were 180 miles in less than three days. Again, when my business at the Restook was finished, I started just before sunset, and reached Fredericton the next night at eleven o'clock, that made 120 miles in one day.

Mr. Jordan was associated with me on the exploration from Fredericton through the Douglas Valley. The line passes through the counties of York, Sunbury, Charlotte, and Queen's, and is forty-three miles long.—We made a careful exploration and survey, with a plan and report of the same, giving a minute description of the country, and exhibiting the courses, distances, elevations, and depressions of the line, which, with certain proposed alterations, also laid down in the plan, extend the exploration and survey to fifty-five miles. The two lines from Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale, in the counties of St. John and King's, which were in like manner surveyed and reported, with certain proposed alterations, made twenty-six more, amounting to ninety-one miles in all. Besides these, there were three explorations for the sites of Bridges, in places far distant from each other, and the whole cost to the Province amounted to £149. Now, look you here!—If there can be found, under any similar appointment as much done for double the money, I will return the £57 which I received.—Compare this with the cost of some other explorations. Take, for example, that from Oak Bay to Woodstock, made by John Wilkinson, Esq., in 1837. The distance was 69 miles—the cost £310 9s 10d and not finished. The plan and report alone cost £35. A further exploration of the same line was made by George Wightman, Esq., which cost £109 7s 5—still the work was not completed; and it was finally finished by Mr. Ramsay, under the direction of the Supervisor, Mr. Rainsford, at a further cost of £204 9s 2d. Here was £624 6s 6d for exploring and laying out a line of 68 miles, and no fault found, that I know of.—The service, I know, was difficult, but look at the expense! The road from Red Rock to the Nerepis, a distance of twenty-eight miles, was explored and laid out by Patrick Clinch, Esq., and cost £199 16s 4d, a considerable portion of the sum (£40) being for the services of a surveyor. A line from Miramichi to Grand Lake was explored, but not completed, by Messrs. Goodfellow and Crocker, 56 miles—cost £160 14s 5d. A line from Tatteogouche to Eel River was explored by David Crocker, Esq., cost £117 8s 5d, distance not mentioned, and work not completed. The sum of £563 1s was paid for explorations made by Messrs. Wightman and Hansard in one summer. These are a few common cases, and I am sure mine will bear comparison with them at all events. But you say, my accounts carry on the face of them the marks of fraud, because, although they are all sworn to, there are not vouchers for all the charges. The Government sent me on those services without money—all that I paid out was my own, and there is neither law nor usage requiring me, in such a case, to furnish vouchers. I deemed my time too precious to wait for receipts for every trifling paid to ferrymen, coachmen, inn-keepers, and

steamboats—merely marking down in a note book the sums paid, and charging them accordingly. I never dreamed that any man would doubt my statement under oath, though you are utterly astonished that my oath should be believed! Are receipts, then, the only security? No. The integrity of the person employed is, in such a case, the only security. Who was to vouch for the number of days that I charged? Here was room for extensive fraud. I might have spent a day or two extra in taking receipts for every penny, and then have charged a number of additional days, at £1 each; and so, perhaps, this "straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel," might have been to you satisfactory. Again, instead of travelling night and day, I might have taken it very easy, and in that way obtained many pounds more, without reaching the maximum of any of the charges before quoted for similar services. But you say, there are other marks of fraud about these accounts, there being in one case a charge for seven days labor, and eight days board, and in another, twelve days labor, and thirteen days board, and for these charges you call me a "public robber" living in a christian land; you must know that of eight consecutive days, one, at least, must be Sunday, and so of thirteen consecutive days; and you could not allow me the frugal sum of five shillings to pay my Sunday's board, although you and I boarded together at Fradsham's one of those very Sundays, without charging me with robbing the Province, to bestow the money on "chambermaids!" Sir, there is a God who judgeth in the earth, and your high-handed wickedness cannot escape! You make, as a lumping charge in my account, the following, within double commas, thus:—"To stage fare, steamboat fare, travelling expenses, and board, including a little Brandy," £17 13s 11d. I never made any such a charge. The account is in detail and contains a great number of items, most of which are vouched. That you saw the detailed account is certain, because one of the items, is a Chain and Compass, and that you have quoted correctly. There was a bottle of Brandy in one of the bills sent to the Audit Office as a voucher, and as it has furnished you with much interesting matter for the "Loyalist," "Satirist," and "Commercial Times," you shall now have its true history. When on service, one of the party was seized with a species of Cholera then prevailing, and fatal in some cases. Brandy in the first stages of the disease, was said to be a cure, but there was none within twenty miles of us, other remedies were resorted to, and the man recovered. Some time after, it became necessary to make a preliminary exploration through the wilderness, from Chestnut's mills, in the County of York, to Peabody's mills, in the County of Sunbury. The supplies which we provided for the service consisted of some loaves of bread, a lump of cheese, and a bottle of Brandy. These we packed into a knapsack, put them on the back of an attendant, and started. We drank the Brandy when the exploration was finished and left the bottle at a house in Sunbury. Next comes up the Compass and Chain, price thirteen shillings! I have, during my wanderings, put the Province to the expense of three Compasses. The first cost five shillings, and was smashed in the service by the falling of a tree, the second cost seven and sixpence, and became so uncertain, by long usage, that "the thing called the needle" would point to the East as readily as it would to the North; and so I left it at home, and last year bought a new one, price five and sixpence. The Chain which I bought and paid for with my own money had to be tied together in several places, and so I bought a new one. Three applications were made to me by Surveyors for employment on those lines, but having in my youth obtained what was then considered a good nautical education, I soon learned to do my own surveying, and saved the Province many a pound thereby. Only look at the above charge of £40 for surveying 28 miles, and look at

other similar charges, and say that the poor sum of thirteen shillings is lost money. But because I did not deposit this Compass and Chain, and take the empty Brandy bottle in some public office, for your inspection, I am "a thief and a robber!" You notice yet other matters in these accounts which bear the marks of fraud, for you see "travelling expenses" added to stage fare, steamboat fare, and board, and so conclude that those expenses must be Brandy smuggled in under another name. I shall answer this by an extract or two from my note book.—"Went on board the steamer at Fredericton and went to St. John in the night." "Went to Scamwell's and entered by name as a passenger in the coach for Westmorland. Some confusion, caused by the expected arrival of the English mail, prevented the coach from starting at six in the morning, the hour appointed." "Started at eight in the evening—came on rain and total darkness, so that neither road nor horses could be seen—driver alighted and led the horses, but was unable to keep the road, came to Roch's got a lantern, which I held in the front seat, which answered well—passing through Sussex Vale the high horse partly fell through a brook and dangerous Bridge—inspected the Bridge by candle light—got a strong fence pole, lifted back the coach and the female passengers, forded the river and went on, threatening to break the supervisor—got another candle and drove on to M'Leod's, where I left the coach, tired and sleepy, 60 miles from St. John." "Sunday morning—enquired for my fellow Commissioner, Mr. Wallace—found he was a Baptist Preacher, and was told he had gone to the Association at Wakefield, 150 miles up the River St. John. Hired a waggon and started at once to Steves' in Salsbury, where I learned that Mr. Wallace is out on Butternut Ridge to-day preaching, and will start tomorrow for Wakefield, by way of New Canaan—hired a horse to go in pursuit of him early in the morning. Went off early in search of Mr. Wallace, found him on the Butternut Ridge—returned the horse and rode with Mr. Wallace into the Parish of Coverdale to the site of the intended Bridge over the Petticoat." "Mr. Wallace went home and I hired a conveyance to Pitfield's, at the head of the river where I remained for the night." "Hired a conveyance from Pitfield, who sent his boy, horse, and gig with me to Sheek's in Sussex Vale—engaged my passage to St. John in the stage, and expected to travel all night, but the stage did not arrive." "Stage passed at five in the morning, and being full could not take me, so I paid my reckoning, shouldered my travelling bag, and went of on foot; fell in with my countryman Mr. King, who kindly took me to Caldwell's in his waggon—got into the stage—went to St. John—posted off to India Town—got on board the night boat just starting from the wharf, and lodged at the house of Mr. Lyon in King's County, opposite the Nerepis, and ready to commence on that service the next morning." "Here you will perceive, that the waggon-hire from M'Leod's to Steves', the horse hire to Butternut Ridge, the waggon hire from Coverdale to Pitfield's and the gig-hire from Pitfield's to Sussex Vale, were "travelling expenses" over and above "stage fare," "steamboat fare," and "board!" But you say these things mean "BRANDY!" Well this is hard, but I would rather bear the slander than be the slanderer.

Having thus calmly and candidly corrected a number of your most prominent misrepresentations, and having no more room, I now close this letter.  
Yours,  
JAMES BROWN.

COOLNESS—TALE ABOUT A HEAD.  
JAKE was a little negro who belonged to Dr. Talliaferro; and was said to have in his little frame a heart as big as General Jackson's—to say nothing of Napoleon Bonaparte and Zack Taylor. He didn't fear even old Nick; and as for coolness—he was as cool as the tip-top of the north pole.  
One day Dr. Talliaferro, upon the occasion of the commencement of a medical college, of which he held the chair of anatomy, gave a dinner. Among the guests was a well-known ventriloquist. Late in the evening, after the bottle had done its work, the conversation turned upon courage, and the Doctor boasted considerably of the lion heart of his favourite man, Jake. He offered to bet that nothing could scare him; and his bet the ventriloquist took up, naming at the same time the test he wanted imposed. Jake was sent for and came. (see last page.)

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## European Intelligence.

From papers by the Acadia.

### IRELAND.

The state of Ireland has been the absorbing theme of interest during the week. The Confederates, in all the fury of despair, have now entirely thrown off the mask, and have declared their unequivocal purpose, first to kill and capture the 40,000 troops stationed in Ireland, and then to establish a "Red Republic."

On Saturday, the 23d ult., Lord John Russell, in a clear unanswerable speech, which was only interrupted by the approving shouts of almost every member present in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill, which is popularly known as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, by which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the time being, is empowered to apprehend and detain, until the 1st March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect of conspiring against the Queen and Government. One of our London correspondents describes the scene in the House of Commons as one of the most exciting he ever witnessed.

When Mr. Feargus O'Connor spoke, almost every member rose and quitted the House. The bill was passed through every stage on Saturday, and was carried up to the Lords on Monday. There the standing orders were suspended (which form, as it was not a money bill, was not necessary to the Commons), and the bill passed the Lords at that sitting, and received the Royal assent on Tuesday.

The news of the demonstration on the part of the Government created an extraordinary sensation in Ireland. At the moment the bill was actually in progress through the Commons, the "Felon" journals of Dublin were vomiting forth the last concentrated venom of their anger and despair. Various articles appeared in the Confederate journals during the initials of the parties now in Newgate, and surpassing in violence anything which has hitherto appeared in either the *Felon*, *Tribune*, or *Nation*. "Now or never," is the watchword.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation, placing the city and county of Kildenny, and the remaining portions of the counties of Cork and Waterford, under the provisions of the Crime Repression Act. Large quantities of arms are said to have been removed from Dublin.

Sir Chas. Napier, with the fleet under his command, consisting of five large ships-of-war and many smaller vessels, has arrived at Cork.

The accounts from the south of Ireland, by the train from Cork, Limerick, Castlebar, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, which arrived at three o'clock, state the utmost quiet prevailed throughout the country.

A Privy Council was held this afternoon at Dublin Castle, when proclamations were issued offering rewards to arrest as follows:—Smith O'Brien, £500; Meagher, Dillon, Doherty, £300 each.

Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon the printing-office of the *Nation*, at Sackville-street, was visited by the police, who arrested the printers therein, eleven in number, and brought them before the magistrates at the City-street Police Office, when they were remanded to appear to-morrow (Saturday) at the same office. The publishing office, in Dier-street, was about the same time taken possession of by the police, who seized every thing remaining on the premises, books, papers, &c.

Other latest accounts from Ireland state that arrests for training and drilling had taken place at Drogheda; that it was rumored that Smith O'Brien had been captured; and that the police had made a search for arms in 40 houses at the same instant of time.

The last unkindest cut of all has now been given. Government seems determined to take half measures, but energetically to pursue the demolition of the whole organization.

Stamps were refused on Thursday for the *Felon* and the *Notion*, which therefore could not appear yesterday, inasmuch as they were not to be transmitted through the Post-office, and if despatched otherwise to the provinces the police were to seize them at every point.

Warrants were positively sent to the south of Ireland for the arrest of the insurgent leaders. The names are mentioned, including

Mr. Meagher, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. O'Gorman, jun., Mr. Dooney, Mr. Larcy Magee, &c.

Vast military preparations are being made in Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Clonmel, Tipperary, and the most dangerous parts of the country, in order to suppress any attempt at an outbreak; but, from the tone of our latest intelligence, we are not altogether without hopes that, the leaders being silenced, the whole scheme of an insurrectionary movement will be abandoned as altogether impracticable. In the House of Commons, on Wednesday night, the Repeal of the Union debate came on again, after adjournment from the 11th of April. The originators of the debate evidently avoided discussion. They tried in vain to postpone the motion *sine die*, and were reproached by Sir Benjamin Hall for not pressing the question. He told them plainly that they did not want a division, but merely to keep the question open as a "standing grievance." Lord John Russell, in a brief speech, pointed out to Irish members how much they were gainers by being admitted to a participation of the Imperial legislature, from which they would be excluded if to-morrow they had a local Parliament in College Green. All parties in the House seemed to think that it was necessary to draw a line between those who wished for constitutional reforms and those who were attempting, by force and insurrection, to subvert the institutions of the two countries. The debate was eventually adjourned, and it is not probable that it will be resumed this session.

Mr. John O'Connell, instead of appearing in his place in the House of Commons, and adducing "moral force" arguments against his political antagonists, is now in Cork. He has issued a letter from thence, addressed to the people of Ireland, in which he ascribes the ruin and total overthrow of "the cause" to the Government and the Young Irelanders. He says, "the association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead; and he advises his countrymen not to join the 'Irish League'."

A bloody letter, of a recent date, handed fight will inevitably be fought before one month passes, should coercion bills be the remedy for Irish grievances.

The *Limerick Reporter* announces the arrival of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, junior, the member of the Irish deputation, who remained in Paris to acquire knowledge in the erection of barricades.

CLONMEL, JULY 25.—The cannon which are placed on the top of Coher Castle were fired yesterday several times for practice, under the direction of the authorities. Within the last two days Clonmel has been filled with the most alarming rumours. Yesterday it was reported that the clubs were to assemble at the Mile Tree, near the town, and to make a sudden irruption into it when darkness favoured them. At noon to-day an express courier arrived from Cashel, it was said, with information of an outbreak there; we doubt, however, its correctness. The most painful anxiety is awakened for to-night, as the general feeling is that an insurrection, with all its horrors, is at hand may commence before we see the light of another day. The police have removed from the barracks in the Irish town, and taken possession of the West Gate. Military are to occupy the Main Guard, and no doubt every precaution will be made for the protection of the town and the security of its peaceable inhabitants. It is further said that one of the leaders spent last night at Thorney bridge, in the neighbourhood of Tieveenamon, and that the Crickon-Suir corps are in readiness to join in the onslaught. We are informed that the riding-school of the cavalry barracks is open for the reception of families, or any one who may require protection, and probably will be so used should alarm and apprehension continue to prevail as they have since Sunday. All the police on duty at the court-house were furnished with their muskets and accoutrements about one o'clock to-day, even the men placed stationary at the inner doors.

THE ARMAMENT.—Yesterday orders were issued to the Customhouse authorities to search for, and seize, all arms and ammunition which the disaffected are busily engaged in importing into the country, and a vigilant scrutiny has been established. We have observed, that some of the felonious gunsmiths' shops in the city are quite denuded of their formidable apparatus. Neither gun nor rifle—musket or fowling piece—percussion lock or flint—pistol or blunderbuss—is to be seen in their windows. We trust the police will be able to trace those precious secrets to their lurking places. We understand also, that the fires of Mr. Hyland's forge are put out, and his anvil become cold

at all inconvenient seasons.—*Dublin Evening Mail of Friday.*

In London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, meetings have been held, with a view to excite the people to violence. In Liverpool several arrests have taken place of parties engaged in the clandestine manufacture and sale of pikes. In Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Rankine, Mr. Archibald Walker, and James Cumming, have been arrested on a charge of sedition, and committed to gaol.

THE CASTLEBAGH PAPERS.—Our readers will have observed, for some time past, the announcement of the publication of the letters and despatches of the late Lord Castlebagh, edited by his brother the present Marquis of Londonderry. When it is recollected that Lord Castlebagh filled for upwards of 20 years some of the first offices of the State, and that these high official appointments brought him into immediate communication and correspondence with almost every political personage of note during that period, it may easily be imagined, that his lordship's collections of letters and documents must be most multifarious and important; but what gives extraordinary interest to this publication at the present moment is the fact of its containing the whole secret history of the Irish Rebellion and the Union, which latter event, it is well known, his lordship was so mainly instrumental in bringing about.—*London paper.*

### COMMERCIAL.

The progress of trade and commerce during the past week has been greatly retarded by the extreme unbusiness which is felt respecting the affairs in Ireland. The markets for colonial produce have therefore been less active, with the exception of Sugar which has been in fair demand. The sales of Cotton are to a moderate extent. The Corn trade has been active and prices rather higher. Manufactured goods are less inquired for home use. The Money market is easy and the rates of interest remain at the figure last quoted.

There has been much uneasiness felt at the moist character of the weather during the past fortnight, lest the growing crops should suffer thereby, and retard the progress of the harvest. This, coupled with the reports of the reappearance of the potato disease, has caused some speculation in the grain trade, consequently prices have advanced for most articles offered for sale.

Frederickton, August 11.

During a part of the present week, the Court House has been the scene of a good deal of excitement, owing to some circumstances said to have transpired in the Parish of St. Mary's, on the afternoon of Sunday last. It appears that on that day, four young men, George Frink, Charles Venning, Wm. Hatt, and Judson Drake, all of this city, crossed the river, and either accidentally or otherwise, got in company on the Nashuaak road, with a girl named Mary Gayton. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and, some time after, a traveller was attracted by loud cries to a point on the road, where he met the above-named woman coming out of the woods, and dreadfully abused. One of the party (Frink) she charges as the principal in this brutal affair, and the other three, as present, and refusing to give her assistance, until, after a long struggle, Frink accomplished his design. On the same evening the young men were apprehended, and on Tuesday they were brought up before Mr. Justice Telford, for examination. In the meantime, the prosecutrix had been prevailed upon to accept money, and she signed a certificate declaring the innocence of those whom she had already accused. This attempt was rendered abortive by the vigilance of the police, although one of them is accused of assisting in its accomplishment.

A great number of witnesses have been examined in order to throw discredit upon the woman's oath, and we must say that, apart from marks of violence on her person, we should, from all that we heard, consider her complaint entitled to very little consideration; but she has been violently—brutally abused, and her previous character is no excuse, except so far as it may induce a Jury to consider her evidence unworthy of belief. The result is, that George Frink stands committed for trial, on the charge for a violent assault, with the intention to commit a rape;

and the other three received a lesson, speedily by the community in which they may have traces of the of themselves, and he or evil by Him who their future conduct in this community the good opinion of they may continue.

TIMBER MARKET.—The market became manifestly checked by the disturbed state of the measures are not tranquillity, an interest may be in time, the recent square Timber is Planks have given value having been.

THE PUBLISHED ON WEEK BY

THE S. ANDREWS, W. Arriv



### Stearns.

The English mail received here on Monday, which is due in our columns. The late says: "The stirring theme of the Confederates, in all entirety thrown off the their unequivocal purpose the 40,000 troops stationed establish a 'Red Republic'."

The most important invasion of Sicily.

The Sicilians have for themselves in the King of Naples, and chosen a Duke of Genoa, Albert, King of Sardinia.

accepted the honor made his appearance in his own coronation and the other granted them.

the reconquest of the steam-frigates and harbour of Naples part of the all the commercial every description and troops, have purpose. A force in Naples—British well as natives—cost of the expedition.

The Pope is King of Sardinia, and England look interested in the one or all of the

THE WEATHER intensely warm, day afternoon, rain shade. Yesterday we were visited by der storms, according

Liverpool, and... violence. In... place of... manufacture. In Edinburgh, Mr. ... Walker, and ... arrested on a ... to gaol.

Our readers... time past, the... of the letters... Lord Castle-... present Marquis... is recollected that... for upwards of 20... offices of the State... appointments... into communication... almost every political... during that period, it... that his lordship's... documents must be... important; but what... to this publication... is the fact of its... history of the... Union, which latter... his lordship was so... about.

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on, August 11.

resent week, the... scene of a good... to some circum... in the Parish... noon of Sunday... day, four young... Venning, Wm... all of this city... accidentally or... on the Nashwalk... ry Gayton. This... afternoon; and... was attracted by... road, where he... coming out of... abused. One of... as the principl... the other three... her assistance... Frink accom... same evening... ended, and on... up before Mr... ination. In the... had been prevailed... she signed a cer... of those whom... This attempt was... of the po... is accused of as...

nesses have been... discredit upon the... at say that, apart... in her person, we... ard, consider her... the consideration... brutally abused... is no excuse, ex... e a Jury to con... y of belief. The... ks stands com... ge for a violent... o commit a rape;

and the other three are liberated, having received a lesson, which we hope will not speedily be lost upon them, nor on the whole community in which they reside. What part they may have taken in the revolting occurrences of the occasion, is best known to themselves, and has been seen either for good or evil by Him who cannot be deceived; but their future conduct will be watched narrowly in this community, where they will secure the good opinion of their neighbours, just as they may continue to deserve it.—Reporter.

Liverpool, July 29.  
TIMBER MARKET.—The gradual improvement in the market for Wood, which lately became manifest, has in some measure been checked by the dreaded effects of the disturbed state of the country; but as energetic measures are now being taken to restore tranquillity, an immediate return of confidence in transactions relating to the trading interest may be looked for. In the meantime, the recent advances in the prices of square Timber is maintained, but Spence Plunks have given way a little, the late arrivals having been considerable.

THE STANDARD  
IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING  
BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.  
ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1848

Arrival of the



Steamship Acadia.

The English mail by the Steamship Acadia, was received here on Monday evening. A synopsis of the news, which is deeply interesting, will be found in our columns. The European Times of the 29th ult., says: "The state of Ireland has been the absorbing theme of interest during the week. The Confederates, in all the fury of despair, have now entirely thrown off the mask, and have declared their unequivocal purpose first to kill and capture the 40,000 troops stationed in Ireland, and then to establish a 'Red Republic.'"

The most important foreign news is the invasion of Sicily by the King of Naples. The Sicilians having chosen a Constitution for themselves in defiance of the power of the King of Naples, have gone a step further, and chosen a King in the person of the Duke of Genoa, the second son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. The Prince has accepted the honour, though he has not yet made his appearance in Sicily; and the King of Naples, having put down insurrection in his own capital, by aid of the *lozzaranti* and the eight hours' plunder which he granted them, has turned his energies to the reconquest of the most lovely but most dissatisfied portion of his old dominions. All the steam-frigates and gun-boats in the bay and harbour of Naples have been ordered to form part of the invading expedition; and all the commercial steamboats, as well as every description of vessel fit to bear arms and troops, have been seized for the same purpose. A forced loan upon all residents in Naples—British and other foreigners, as well as natives—had been levied to pay the cost of the expedition.

The Pope is losing popularity, and the King of Sardinia is gaining it; and France and England look on uncertain of, but deeply interested in the result, whether as affecting one or all of the kingdoms of the peninsula.

THE WEATHER during the last week was intensely warm, the thermometer, on Thursday afternoon, ranging from 102 to 105 in the shade. Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, we were visited by one of the heaviest thunder storms, accompanied with vivid flashes

of lightning, which we have experienced for many years. A large quantity of rain must have fallen, as the sewers were stopped up, and the streets, in many places, covered with water several inches deep. The whole Market Square, at one time, presented the appearance of a small lake or pond. In the vicinity of the Treasurer's Office, the water was so deep, for nearly half an hour, as to prevent any ingress or egress to that department. One of the oldest inhabitants informed us that he never witnessed so large a quantity of water in our streets.

PARISH ACCOUNTS.—Under this heading, the "Charlotte Gazette" of Wednesday last contains its usual quantum of personal invective and misrepresentation against some of the Magistracy and the Clerk of the Peace. We would not, even at this late period, have noticed these vile attacks, did we not know (and any person who will call at the office of the Clerk of the Peace can inform themselves) that these accounts have been audited by a committee of Magistrates quite as well qualified as the disappointed ex Magistrate, even in his sorer moments. The Parish accounts are voluminous, and would cost the county a round sum semi-annually for their publication. This we suppose the reason why they are not published, as the Magistrates do not wish to swell the amount of taxes, merely to gratify the ostensible Editor of this COUNTY paper—a man who panders to the prurient and depraved tastes of the merely excitement-seeking class of newspaper readers. Let him or any other printer publish these accounts GRATIS, and we feel confident they will be permitted to copy them for that purpose. There are not in the Province more honourable, attentive, and obliging County officers than those of Charlotte. The Justices have nothing to fear from an investigation into their conduct. But we would enquire, who is it that has brought sweeping charges against them?—a disappointed man, who pompously sets himself up as a dictator in our County affairs, whose gross misconduct warranted his dismissal from the Magistracy! Are the people of this County asking HIM for advice!—Do they look to HIM as a model of virtue, uprightness, and integrity? We trow not. His career for the last eighteen years is too well known. His scurrilous attacks upon many of our most estimable inhabitants, from the highest officer in the County to the lowest, have been of the most vindictive and virulent nature; and in one instance, in particular, gratitude alone should have induced him to have adopted another course. But his malicious shafts have fallen harmlessly—no thanks to him; they were hurled with all the venom he possessed at men in every respect his superiors. Now, can our readers guess the secret of all this spleen on his part? We will tell them: it was not the public good, but his own aggrandisement—the fact is, he did not get all the public advertisements, and County printing to do. This is the secret of the whole matter. Persons advertising in both papers were not his friends. Selfish man! Is he vain enough to suppose that people will leave an office they have patronized for fifteen years, merely to gratify him.

His uncalled for attacks upon us and our paper for many months are unworthy of notice. We may, perhaps, at another time, let him know why we receive a better advertising patronage; and remind him of a certain communication, which we suppressed in 1834, which the former Editor of the "Standard" never saw, but which is still in our possession. Does he forget that!—or thanking us, at the time, in the most grateful terms, for our kindness!

Let him beware! He has furnished us with a rod; and, when opportunity offers, we will use it. "People who live in glass houses should never throw stones."

MARRIED.  
On the 26th July, at St. Catherine's Church, Abercromby square, Liverpool, England, FREDERICK SHORTLAND, Esq. Commander R. N., formerly of H. M. Steam surveying Ship Columbia, to EMILY, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Jones, late of the 74th Regt. and High Sheriff of this County.

At St. John, 10th inst., by the Rev Robert Irvine, Mr. Andrew Kirkpatrick, to Eliza Jane, second daughter of Mr. Robert Kedy.

ARRIVALS IN EUROPE

Gravesend, July 21.—Sophia McKenzie, Saint Andrews.  
Cork 22d, Ivy Green, do.  
Londonderry, 25th, Provincialist, do  
Sailings for St. Andrews.  
Jersey, July 22, Lady of the Lake,  
Lancaster 24th, Joseph Anderson,  
Liverpool 24th, Schoediac for New York.

SHIPPING JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.—  
Aug. 10, Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Flour &c.  
14, Ship Alice Wilson, Bute, New York, Flour J. Wilson.  
" Sloop Hornet, De Wolfe, Eastport, Sundries.  
CLEARED.—  
Aug. 9, Bge. Volant, McMurehie, Dondalk, Deals by Steam Mills Co.  
11, Sloop Hornet, De Wolfe, Eastport, ballast.  
" Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, ballast.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

- Austin, Richard. Kirwin, Catherine.  
Butler, James. Kitty, ferry.  
Bolton, James. Little, John.  
Bustard, James. Little, William.  
Buboy, Samuel. Leary, Dennis.  
Bine, William. M'Carthy, William.  
Bryan, John. M'Ginnis, Edward.  
Browning, Mary Jane. M'Gerrigan, John.  
Blair, Andrew. Mathews, Deaur.  
Cavin, Miss A. Manset, Prudence.  
Cole, George. O'Brien, John, 2.  
Crichton, David. O'Neill, Frank.  
Duslane, Patrick. Orange, Joseph.  
Docherty, William. Peacock, John.  
Daggett, Horatio. Quinn, Thomas.  
Elliott, Edward. Quin, Andrew.  
Griffin, M. Rankin, Joseph.  
Johnson, Mrs. Ann. Steele, John.  
Karwin, Mrs. Stewart, David.  
Keary Patrick. Thompson, David.  
Walsh, Thomas.

FOR ST. PATRICK.

- Atcheson, George. M'Colla, Mr. F.  
Baldwin, John. Phea, Michael.  
FOR WEST ISLES AND CAMPBELL.  
Golden, Patrick. Smith, John.  
Kay, Jacob. Warren, Judith, 2.  
Pennington, Isaac.

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

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Camden Insurance Company of N. J. CAPITAL, \$100,000. WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$30,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT. CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Calais and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, and Vessels upon the Stocks; Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$10,000 on Marine risks, and \$20,000 on Fire risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, or, in case of differences, the Courts of this State will be recognised.  
E. D. GREEN, Agent.  
Calais, June 1, 1848.

Refer to Wm. Ker, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews, N.B.

Mill Privilege &c for Sale

FOR SALE 200 Acres of WOODLAND with a valuable Mill Privilege thereon, known as the "Little Falls," on the River St. Croix. This property is situated in a central part of the Parish of St. James, and is so well known as not to require further description. Title indisputable. Terms.—One third cash down, one third in three months, and one third in 6 months.  
Apply to Wm. Campbell Esq., St. Stephens, or at the Standard Office, St. Andrews, August 4, 1848.

AT INVOICE !!

Western Dried Apples & Beans.  
2500 pounds Dried Apples,  
40 bushels White Beans,  
Just landed and for sale at invoice and commission.  
G. NOWELLS.  
Robbinston, July 22, 1848.

Original issues in Poor Condition. Best copy available.

(concluded from the first page.)  
Jake, said the Doctor, I have bet a large sum of money on your head, and you must win it. Do you think you can?  
Berry well, marster, replied Jake, 'jest tell dis nigga what he's to do, an' he'll do it, shore!

I want you to go to the dissecting room. You will find two dead bodies there. Cut off the head of one with a large knife which you will find there, and bring it to us. You must not take a light, however—and don't get frightened.

That's all, is it? inquired Jake. 'Oh! berry well, I'll do dat shore for sartin; and as for being frightened, the debil heself aint a gwine to frighten n e.'

Jake accordingly set off, and reaching the dissecting room gropes about until he found the knife and bodies. He had just applied the former to the neck of one of the latter, when, from the body he was about to decapitate, a hollow and sepulchral voice exclaimed—  
'Let my head alone!'

Yes, sah, replied Jake, I aint' tucklar and tudder head 'll do jes as well.

He accordingly put the knife to the neck of the next corpse, when another voice, equally unearthly in its tone, shrieked out—  
'Let my head alone!'

Jake was puzzled at first; but answered presently—  
'Look a yah! Master Tulliver seed I must bring one ob de heads, an you isn't a gwine to fool me no how!' and Jake hacked away until he separated the head from the body.

Thereupon half-a-dozen voices screamed out, 'Bring it back! Bring it back!'

Jake had reached the door, but on hearing this turned round and said—  
'Now, now, see yah! Jes you keep quiet, you deuce ob a fell, an don't wake up de weman folk. Marster's only gwine to look at de bumps.'

Bring my head back! cried the voice.

Tend to you, right away sah, replied Jake, as he marched off with the head; and in the next minute he deposited it before the Doctor.

So you've got it, I see, said the master.

Yes, sah, replied the unmoved Jake, but please be done looking at him soon, kase de gempling told me to fetch him back right away!

Bring my head back! cried the voice.

Tend to you, right away sah, replied Jake, as he marched off with the head; and in the next minute he deposited it before the Doctor.

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### SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Real Estate of John Marks January 20 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. Stephen, 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, Todd 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 13 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. }

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John Mowat, deceased (late of the Parish of St. George,) 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 HARRIET MOWAT, Adm. W. H. MOWAT, Adm. St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

### LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR, &c.

Ex Charles Hamerton from Liverpool. 22 Chests Congou Tea, 4 Tierces moist crushed Sugar, 70 Boxes Steel & sons Yellow Soap, 20 do Crown do 80lb. each, 5 Bags Black Pepper, 10 Cwt. best White Paint, 3 Casks Whiting, 1 do Glue, 3 Procs best Cognac Brandy, "Martell" and 6 Hbds. Otards brands, 6 Hbds. finest Pale Holland, &c. &c. July 5, 1848. J. W. STREET.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Daniel Malloch, late of the Parish of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to W. H. MOWAT, Executors. W. H. MOWAT, }  
St. Andrews, July 8, 1848. }

### NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established under Act of Assembly 10th Victoria, Chap. 53, at a public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John, September, 1847.

Shares, £120; Monthly Subscriptions 12s. per Share; Management Fee 2s. per Share; present Entrance Fee, 5s.  
The monthly Subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the first Monday in every month, and at the Branch Office, or Agencies, on the Thursday previous.  
The first Subscription is due on the third day of January, 1848.

TRUSTEES—(with a Seat at the Board)—  
Wm. Wright, R. F. Hazen, and H. Chubb, Esqs.  
DIRECTORS—  
Charles Drury, George Wheeler,  
Charles E. Raymond, James Poyntz,  
William C. Dunham, John C. Littlehale,  
John H. Gray, Samuel Hughson,  
James Agnew.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick.  
SECRETARY & TREASURER—Mr. C. I. 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 are—  
First—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society. (£200 positively advanced for £236 a year for eleven and a half years, which sum pays both principal and interest—Other sums in proportion.)  
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 5 per cent. whereas this Society pays 6 per cent. Compound Interest.)

### THE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE—

- 1st—No money is lent but on security on Real Property.
  - 2d—New Members are admitted up to the time the Society will end, with equal proportionate advantages.
  - 3d—Any Member may withdraw the amount of his Shares at any time after the first year, with the compound interest thereon. Shares may be transferred at any time.
  - 4th—Members may invest their Money in PAID UP SHARES which will necessarily be doubled £60 at the commencement being worth £120 at the conclusion.
  - 5th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with proper notice.
  - 6th—The Accounts and Bank Book are open for the inspection of members at every monthly meeting.
  - 7th—Securities given by all Officers of Trust.
- The Board of Directors in St. John have the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of the Society—but for the purpose of accommodating persons resident in other parts of the Province, BRANCH OFFICES, or AGENCIES, are formed—where Shares can be obtained, and all the payments made, in the various districts; and LOCAL BOARDS of Management will be established so soon as the number of Shares taken in any district render it advisable.
- The FUNDS are procured from the Monthly Subscription of the Members, and also from MONIES invested in PAID UP SHARES, which will always ensure ample means for meeting the advances required.
- The PROFITS are certain, because the amount paid by the borrower, for an advance, must necessarily form the fund for paying the lender.
- The EXPENSES of the SOCIETY are small, as the Officers act gratuitously, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer.
- The FEES and FINES form a Contingent Fund out of which the expenses are paid, and the balance, which will be very considerable, will go into the general Fund, which will lessen the duration of the Society.
- Every information, with copies of Prospectus, Rules, &c. can be obtained on application at the Office of the Society; or at the Office of the Agents.
- By order of the Board,  
CHARLES I. STREET,  
Secretary & Treasurer.  
Prince William street, St. John, N. B.  
December 25, 1847.

### NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, will take place at their Banking House on Monday the 1st proximo at noon, to elect Directors and take into consideration such matters as may be laid before them.  
J. RODGER, Cashier.  
C. C. Bank, 3d. April, 1848.

### E. BAYARD, M. D.,

Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Intends practising his Profession in St. Andrews and its vicinity.  
Dr. E. B. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs COLDWELL'S Boarding House, King-street.

### NATIONAL LOAN FUND, LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A Savings Bank for the Widows and the Orphan, EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, 500,000, Sterling;  
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000, 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 premium are low as any Society of equal standing.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus's 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 at 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, }  
Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Grove.  
GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews.  
A. CAMERON, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

(FOR THE

Mr. Editor.—It is not morally right or beneficial to man— with his true interest. The real end, the advancement of his object, his duty to the end, the endment the individual neighbour's interest. In some, he seeks the medium of which it is impossible—and the established and irrevocable. This part of a mathematical readily perceived. arise from confusion. The end is an intuitive matter of judgment may differ.

The almost universal wealth, without a compensating it, is means employed ofness, and render the sal experience den. this particular, and certainty of wealth tainty is a direct result. The same money, with a few create an almost ut man and another. tector, in his fellow and, at the same time against every man every man's hand evidence cease to be diffusive, and the sessor and the con when it is garnered. The speculates the colle. reckless by reason the framing of la. to what he suppo. be the interest, the locality, with good. He was pedes public imp minister a pittanc instead of providi all may draw, wi is the character of a contribution fro few need it and t of course, that t involved in the de to the lotion, he s of affirming that although at the e there were fewer the less empiricis tionists are willf table to affirm. them are either Selfishness is bli and the optimal. within irrespres Novatian are —at any rate, the much more agric doffed the long e we continue to irrational in beir to ride, or the. There would be cess, if the ride anything, but th are, in the mean are made poorer. The people h of protection th attempt to stan about zealously moyal of the pe that, like brick down, and all v fall at once the bending to a fa depend upon s upon their neig. They would alarms fever, at least one la. Laws must sion, or they s well it is so, would become ridden to dest masters for th Blackstone