

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 55] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848. [Vol. 15

THE TRADE OF THE WESTERN STATES.

The Halifax Chronicle contains the following extract from a letter received from Montreal, by which it will be seen that a new source of wealth is likely to be opened up to Colonial enterprise. The Chronicle recommends the attention of the people of Nova Scotia to the subject, as it presents a boundless market for the produce of the fisheries in the far West, and a valuable carrying trade to Colonial shipping in Colonial waters. But it is evident that this Province is in a far better position to realize the full benefits of such a trade than any other, and if engaged in by our merchants will no doubt prove of great advantage to all concerned, as New Brunswick possesses resources for carrying on an extensive commerce, which, when fully known and appreciated, must place her on the pinnacle of prosperity. We would call particular attention to the subject.—[New-Brunswick-er.]

A trade is getting up in the products of our fisheries, &c., with the Western States, through our waters, and downwards in the produce of Illinois. The navigation laws interfere with American vessels now; but I can assure you the people of Chicago are fully alive to the advantage of this commerce.—Whether the Navigation Laws be repealed or not, it appears to me that Colonial vessels would have, with a due degree of enterprise a share of this trade;—at present they would have a monopoly. The commerce would be extensive, beyond any conception you can form from the present. Allow me to suggest to you to agitate the matter amongst your shipping and ship-building interests,—that is to say, the building of a class of vessels, large enough for the voyage to England, and yet, drawing a sufficiently light draught of water for our canals. An application has lately been made from Chicago to our government, I understand, to permit the passage of such vessels, so that this scheme is no dream of mine. I am convinced that a hundred vessels of from 250 to 300 tons might be employed now if they were ready,—fish, oil, &c., would find ready sale in the west, for the trade of the Mississippi country; and wheat, flour, and Indian corn, would freight them downward. Every year this will be increasing, and as you have the greatest facilities for shipbuilding, why should you not be first in the field of enterprise?—

Affair of Honor at Fredericton.—An affair of this kind came off last Saturday at Fredericton, between a gentleman of that place, and another who formerly held a Commission in the Army, but who since his marriage has resided at the Episcopal City. The gentleman of Fredericton took a cool shot at his adversary, who deliberately fired in the air. Nobody killed—parties left the ground "satisfied." Cause of the duel, not to be mentioned.—[H.]

Runaway Schooner.—It seems that the schooner Estrich, from South Carolina, loaded with 2500 bushels corn, reached this city last week, and on Saturday the corn, as we understand, was contracted for to be delivered on Monday morning; but when Monday morning came it was found that some time during Saturday night the schooner, captain, and cargo had "vamosed" to parts or "waters" unknown, and neither have been seen or heard of since. This unusual runaway scrape has created no little excitement among parties interested "along shore." Insurance Companies and Policemen have been on the lookout for the runaway craft, and the Telegraph has been taxed to find out her whereabouts, but as no lines extend out to sea, by which her path can be crossed, all attempts to "head her" have proved fruitless.—[New York Courier and Enquirer.]

The English Conference has appointed the Rev. Dr. Richey President of the Canadian Conference for the ensuing year; and the

Rev. Mr. Wood has been continued Superintendent of Missions.

Potatoes.—The following receipt for the preservation of Potatoes is given in the *Brussels Independence*, and is particularly interesting at this time:—"Place the potatoes whether diseased or not, in a cellar upon a bed of small coal ashes. Cover them by layers of the same coal ash. Let the last layer be from 1 to 2 feet thick; the disease will at once stop, and the potatoes, as also carrots, beet-roots and other vegetables, will keep good above a year by means of the antiseptic virtue of the coal, the low temperature of the cellar, and the non-circulation of the air. Care must be taken that the ashes of the coal or of charcoal are perfectly dry."

"SO I'M TOLD."

Beautiful maid of the raven hair,
I'm told,
Thy blooming cheeks and brow so fair,
Large hazel eyes and graceful air,
All hearts invariably ensnare—
So I'm told.
And thou thy mental graces rare,
I'm told,
Are rich and choice beyond compare,
(And of this truth I'm well aware—
Happy is he thy lot will share—
So I'm told,
No anger can thy bosom bear,
I'm told;
Good will and cheerfulness reign there,
And thy bright face doth ever wear
A beaming smile to banish care—
So I'm told.
As moths about a candle's glare,
I'm told;
Are those fond youths who rashly dare,
'Round thee to buzz—'tis not long ere
They fall before thy brilliant glare—
So I'm told.

TEETOTALISM AND CHOLERA.

The following is copied from a temperance journal published in England called the *Teetotal Times and Essayist*:—

Against the cholera stalking forth on the Continent of Europe and before its Simoon-like breath, men are falling, and yielding up the ghost. "Russia, in particular, is experiencing its destructive ravages. From town to town this 'destroying angel' is winging its flight, and by the potency of its touch, wives are made widows and children orphans. One town, we learn from the public journals, lying in the direction of its course has been passed by, not one victim having fallen, as though the Almighty had said, 'touch not mine anointed.' It was so, too, during the last memorable visit of the cholera. The place so highly favoured is a settlement of Moravian brethren who are remarkable for their strict sobriety and cleanliness.

Now, looking at this striking circumstance, to what rational conclusion must every physiologist come? Why, that this event is owing to the TEMPERATE habits of the inhabitants. Far be it from us to say that teetotalism will preserve a man from the attacks of cholera. But this we may boldly affirm that of three classes of persons, the drunkard, the moderate drinker, and the teetotaler the chances of escape or recovery are vastly in favour of the latter.

It may not be uninteresting if a few facts are here strung together, which were collected during the last ravages of this fearful plague, as they will tend to confirm the view I have taken. Let us commence with
INDIA.—In the army under the command of the Marquis of Hastings, in India, consisting of eighteen thousand men, more than half of the men died in the first twelve days. The free use of intoxicating liquors in a hot climate, will assist in explaining this extraordinary mortality. On the contrary, Ramobun

Fingee, a native physician, declares that people who do not take spirits or opium, do not catch the disorder, even when they ate with those who have it.

CHINA.—According to Dr. Reiche, "the disease selected its victims from among such of the people as lived in filth and intemperance."

RUSSIA.—Mr. Huber who saw 2160 perish in twenty-five days, in one town in Russia, says "It is a most remarkable circumstance, that persons given to drink have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis, containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen all are dead—not one remaining."

POLAND.—A physician of Warsaw says, that the disease spared all those who led regular lives, and resided in healthy situations; whereas they whose constitutions had been broken down by excess and dissipation, were invariably attacked. Out of one hundred individuals destroyed by cholera, it was proved that ninety had been addicted to the free use of ardent spirit.

FRANCE.—In Paris, of the 30,000 persons destroyed by cholera, it is said that a great portion were intemperate or profligate.

ENGLAND.—It has been computed that, five-sixths of all who have fallen in England by the disease were from the rank of the intemperate and dissolute."

AMERICA.—Dr. Rhineclapder, who visited Montreal during the prevalence of the cholera there, in the summer of 1832, says, "that the victims of the disease are the intemperate—it invariably cuts them off." In that city, after there had been twelve hundred cases of the malady, a Montreal journal states, that "not a drunkard who had been attacked has recovered, and almost all the victims have been at least moderate drinkers."

Dr. Sewall, of Washington city, while on a visit to the cholera hospitals in the city of New-York, the same season, writes to a friend, that "of 204 cases of cholera in the Park Hospital, there were only six temperate persons, and that those had recovered, while 122 of the others when he wrote, had died, and that the facts were similar in all the other hospitals."

In Albany, the same season, cholera prevailed for several weeks, attended with severe mortality; and it is a remarkable fact, that during the whole period it is not known that more than two individuals out of the five thousand members of temperance societies in that city, became its victims.

These are unquestionably solemn facts, which ought to convince every thinking mind that water is the natural and proper drink of man.

Lyceum and Club Debates.—These institutions, if managed on right principles, are a source of intellectual and moral improvement. But there is a radical error in the principles on which they are too generally conducted, which lead to a contention for victory rather than an inquiry for truth, so that there is more lost to the heart than there is gained to the head. I refer to the practice of taking up either side of a question, without regard to convictions of truth, or the admonitions of conscience. He who allows himself to engage in the support of what he knows to be untruth or unrighteousness, weakens his own conscience, and does violence to his own moral and religious nature. There are questions enough on which intellectual and honest men may, and do, conscientiously disagree to furnish abundant materials to practice upon. But if it should be desirable, at any time, and under any circumstances, to discuss any great moral or religious subject, concerning which honest minds cannot be found in the club or society who disagree, do not let honest minds commit themselves to the task of defending and propagating error. If Satan has no satellites among you, to do his work of destruction, let it go undone, and count nothing lost. There is a better way of improving the head than to do it at the expense of the heart.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

The Jamaica papers copy the following from the Belize Observer of July 8— which tells rather in favour of the Yucatan Indians.

Last Sunday week, his Excellency, her Majesty's Superintendent, despatch a gentleman to Bacalar, to demand satisfaction for an atrocious act of aggression committed by some Indians, within our limits, on two unfortunate Spaniards, one of whom they murdered, and the other miraculously escaped.

The commander of Bacalar, when he read his Excellency's despatch, was perfectly astonished; he knew nothing of the affair, and immediately assembled his officers and gave orders that the foraging party, who had committed the crime, should instantly be brought before him. When his officers refused to execute his commands, he shed tears and bitterly deplored so untoward an event, which he feared would interrupt the existing harmony between Yucatan and Belize.

The moment the party appeared in his presence they were led into the yard; the sergeant who had killed the Spaniard, which he refused to do and was consequently tied up to a post and flogged with a cow-hide; 200 lashes were inflicted on him without extracting any confession, although he was frequently asked during the progress of the punishment. Another one was then tied up, but after receiving 2 dozen he acknowledged that he had shot the man by order of the sergeant who had just been punished. Six more were also up and received each a dozen lashes. After this dreadful business was over they took the unfortunate sergeant down to the lagoon, and there shot him.

THE GOLD BEDS OF CALIFORNIA.—The New York Sun contains the following remarks on the subject of the gold dust alleged to have been discovered in California, and which is attracting so many to the favoured region. If people could only be induced to think with the editor of the Sun on this matter, there would be much more substantial happiness, as well as real wealth in the world.

Suppose all the Pactolean stories about California are true, and that the sands on the shores of Feather river are one mass of gold dust, which men with scoop shovels and cullenders can gather and divide, and each have his pocket full of the glittering ore, will it enhance the wealth of the country, or give its possessors an easier or better living? The history of all such Eldorados proves directly the contrary. The discovery and abundance of precious metals have ever diverted man from those pursuits upon which the real prosperity of the world depends.—The farmer has forsaken his plough, the mechanic his shop, the merchant his goods, and the student his books, and the natural consequence has been dearth of every thing useful and necessary to human peace and comfort.

Gold which, at best, is only truly valuable as a material in the hands of art, or as an agent to regulate the exchange of the necessities of life, instead, in such cases, of increasing the wealth, which is the comfort and prosperity of the world, has beggared and dissipated society, making of industrious communities races of adventurers, gamblers and idlers. With the discovery of gold in California, comes a rise in the price of every thing consumed, which, when the aggregate of population is considered, more than balances the influx of gold. Flour that was eight or ten dollars per barrel, is now thirty, and every thing else, eatable or wearable, in proportion.

Here then the gold fever carries its own curse and ought to bring its own cure. But strange as it may seem, man is so fascinated by the "shining ore" that he is willing to sacrifice substantial wealth, a poison. If the discovery of gold increased the industry of man and the productiveness of farm-fields, factories and ships, it would be well, but it has never been thus. The richest mines are our coal and iron; our wheat and cornfields; our mechanic shops and dairy rooms, and the every day industry which, satisfied that a kind Providence watches over all, applies itself to toil, to procure the necessities or luxuries of life.

The Cotton Factory at Chamblay, Canada, was destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. It was insured for £1400.

We have much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the "inhabitants of St. Stephen" to publish this address to His Excellency on his recent visit to that place, together with his answer.

ST. STEPHEN, Sep. 23 1848
Yesterday His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Hayes P. A. D. C., reached here about 5 1/2 o'clock, P. M. This morning His Excellency visited Mill own, and on his return, the following Address was presented to him:

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please your Excellency,
We the Inhabitants of Saint Stephen beg leave to tender your Excellency our grateful acknowledgments for this your early visit to this portion of your government.

The fact that your Excellency has lost no time in making yourself personally acquainted with the geography, condition, wants, and capabilities, of the different sections of the Province, we receive as an earnest of the interest which your Excellency feels in the welfare of its inhabitants.

Your Excellency will have observed in your journeyings through the Country, that the Province presents a wide and varied field for the employment and comfortable sustentation of a numerous and thriving population. Altho' the present aspect of affairs in New Brunswick is somewhat gloomy, not to say discouraging, we trust that the close of your Excellency's administration may find the country as prosperous, as its commencement found it depressed.

As far as regarding causes of growth and prosperity are, by the aid of experience and progressive development of sound economical principles, to be recognized in our local legislature, we trust that these causes will be carefully and intelligently investigated, and artificial obstacles to improvement removed, and that such measures may be adopted as the exigencies of the country require.

We sincerely desire that your Excellency, Lady Head and family, may enjoy uninterrupted health, and that your sojourn among us may be as agreeable and satisfactory to yourselves, as we doubt not it is your desire to make it useful to the Country.

To which His Excellency returned the following answer:—

Gentlemen,—In thanking you for the address which has just been read, I can only express my desire that the personal knowledge I am now endeavouring to gain, may aid me hereafter in successfully administering the Government of this Province.

Whilst I lament the distress in commercial affairs which now presses so heavily on the trading interests of New Brunswick, I look forward confidently to better times; and I trust that, in the interval, the capital and the energy of the Province may still find modes of employment, such as will promote the happiness of its present inhabitants, and the future prosperity of the whole Colony.

That such may be the case with the Port of Saint Stephen, is my earnest desire. You well know that the causes of our present calamities lie for the most part beyond the reach of any Government; but no efforts which may tend to lighten them, shall be wanting on my part.

In Lady Head's name, and in my own, I thank you sincerely for your good wishes, and for the welcome which I have received at this place.

EDMUND W. HEAD,
Lieut. Gov'r.
To the Inhabitants of St. Stephen.

Texas having claimed the whole territory of New Mexico, the Governor of that State has sent out Judge Beard to exercise legal authority there. Judge Beard and family have passed up the Mississippi River, en route to Santa Fe, from which he will doubtless be requested by the people to retire as speedily as possible. Should Texas maintain her claim to New Mexico, it will settle the question of slavery in that territory, by establishing it there forever.—[N. York Sun.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Tel-

egraph Company, held on the 3d inst. the Hon. R. L. Hazen in the Chair, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

F. O. J. Smith, of Boston; L. R. Darrow, of New York; R. Jardine, E. Allison, and J. Duncan, St. John. And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, R. Jardine, Esq. was chosen President.—[Newbrunswick.

The Niagara Chronicle has the following:— We have heard a rumour to the effect that Louis Philippe, lately King of the French, has purchased Stamford Park, in this District, and will shortly establish his residence there. More unlikely things have happened, but we dare say our readers will not believe the rumour until it is confirmed.

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

THE STANDARD.
ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1848

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

The R. M. Steamship Cambria, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, and Boston yesterday (Friday) morning. We are indebted to the Boston Daily Mail extra, for the following brief summary.

There has been a further decline in the price of Flour, which ranges from 30s to 33s per brl. Wheat 8s to 9s. per 70lbs. A further fall was sure to follow, large quantities of Flour and Indian corn having been shipped from the United States.

The weather had continued fine during the week for securing the balance of the harvest, the ripening of the potato crop, and the fear of a deficiency of food, and the necessity for very excessive imports is much less general than it was a week or two since.

At the time of the sailing of the America, there was considerable excitement in Ireland; and a strong feeling prevailed in some quarters that a real rebellion had broken out in the south. We had very little doubt but that the disturbances would turn out to be unimportant, and that their character would have more of a social than a political complexion. Such now appears to be the case.

As to the probable results of the trials, various opinions are hazarded, and a variety are in circulation as to the course which the Government intend to adopt in case it should be successful in securing verdicts.

A London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal declares on authority, that during Lord John Russell's visit to Ireland, the State trials formed the subject of long and anxious discussion—that the evidence was rehearsed, and the probabilities of conviction in each case calmly discussed; and it was then and there, agreed upon by the representative of the Crown in Council assembled, that in the event of O'Brien, Meagher, or any of the other parties charged with the capital offence of being found guilty, the extreme sentence of the law should be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

This information may be all true, or it may not—but we do not think it entitled to full credit. The object in publishing it is probably to operate upon the minds of timid jurors, and thus produce difficulties to the Government.

From information in possession of the Government, it appears tolerably certain that the destination likely to exist in Ireland during the entire winter will be very severe; but it is believed that active measures are now being adopted to relieve, as much as possible, the effects of the calamity. Probably

Parliament will be of business when the Chamber immediately appoints Lord Gort to walk from Park in visit.

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NDARD
AND SATURDAY MORNING
SMITH.

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NDAY, OCT. 7, 1848
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Parliament will be convoked for the dispatch
of business about the second week of Nov'r,
when the Chancellor of Exchequer will im-
mediately apply for a loan of £500,000 to al-
leviate Irish distress.

Lord George Beauchamp is reported to have
dropped down and expired while in the act of
walking from Loelbeck Abbey to Thoresby
Park to visit Lord Manserv.

The news from the Continent by this ar-
val, is, as usual, of a chequered character.

Considerable excitement continues to pre-
vail in Paris, but as yet there has been no re-
newal of disturbances.

Prince Louis Napoleon, besides being re-
turned for the Capital by an overwhelming
majority, has also been returned for six other
departments.

It is said that the Socialists and Imperial-
ists will avail themselves of the arrival of
Prince Louis Napoleon in Paris for a mani-
festation.

Doherty, the Irish insutgent leader, is re-
ported to have arrived in Paris.

ACCIDENT.—This morning about 8 o'clock
while Mr. Wm. Tatton, was edging deal in
the Steam Mill, his right hand came in con-
tact with the saw, and we are sorry to add
his four fingers and principal part of his hand
was sawed off.

LAUNCHED at the Lower Falls, St. George,
from the building yard on Thursday last, a splen-
did Ship of 612 tons, O. M. named the "El Do-
cador," built by Mr. Wm. Lowmshend, for Daniel
Gillmore, Esq. She is pronounced a well built
well finished, handsome ship, and reflects great
credit upon the master builder.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, ac-
companied by Lieut. Col. Hayne, A.D.C., ar-
rived at St. John on Monday evening from his visit
to this County, and was received at the St. John
Hotel by a Guard of Honor from the New Brun-
swick Regiment of Artillery, which fired a salute.
His Excellency is on his way to Westmorland,
Albert, and Kent, which will finish his tour of
the Province.

SALE of BANK STOCK.—A large amount of
Stock in the Commercial Bank of New Brun-
swick changed hands on Saturday last, at 50 per
cent. discount.—[New Brunswick.

A correspondent of the New-Brunswick mer-
chants that the transfer of this Stock, took place un-
der peculiar circumstances. It appears that the
seller is a Director of the Bank, and found fault
with the proceedings of the other Directors, adding
your Stock is not worth 50 per cent.; a Director
replied, will you sell at 50 per cent. discount?—
Yes, I will, said Mr.— but you must take all
my stock. Accordingly one of the parties during
the day made purchase, paying £1,700 for Stock
amounting to £3,400. The day after the transfer
was made the purchaser was offered £566 in ad-
vance for his bargain which he promptly declined.
The seller is stated to be a gentleman of great
wealth, and that the pecuniary loss is a matter of
no importance to him.

Opening of the New Baptist Chapel.—On
Sunday last, the new Baptist Chapel in Brus-
sels-street, was opened for Divine Worship,
on which occasion appropriate sermons were
preached by the Rev. Joseph Crandall, and
the Rev. F. S. Harding. This edifice has
been erected in a very neat manner, is quite
an ornament to that section of the City, and
reflects much credit on the denomination, of
Christians to which it belongs. [New Brun-
swick.

A Turkish brig, the first of the flag which
ever crossed American waters, entered the
port of Boston on Friday last, with a nation-
al cargo. The vessel is manned by Mahom-
medans, and is said to be a curiosity in her
way.

FROM MEXICO.—Later dates have been re-
ceived from the city of Mexico. Santa Ana
had applied for permission to return. The
Parades party were still disposed to make
trouble. The country, outwardly, appeared

quiet; but it was feared that there were in-
ternal elements of a revolution, which would
break out in opposition to the government.

A SHERBET LAMP, in which alcohol was burn-
ed, exploded and caused the destruction by
fire of nearly eight-thousand dollars, worth of
medicines, in the store of Applton & Co.
Philadelphia. Laws have been enacted in
Montreal against the use of such lamps.

DIED.
Last evening, Robert Aubrey, third son of
George D. Street, Esquire, aged 3 years and
6 months.

SHIPPING JOURNAL	
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS	
—ARRIVED.—	
Oct. 3,	schr Union, Clark, Wilmot, Produce, Wood, &c.
4	Sloop, Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Provisions.
5	schr Star, Irvin, Cornwallis, Potatoes, Oats, &c., master.
" "	John Codley, Clark, Eastport, CLEARED
Oct. 5,	Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.
6,	schr Union, Clark, Wilmot, Ballast.

Arrived at Halifax, 29th, ship Agenora-Hicks, from Point Lepreaux, for Liverpool, leaky.

Meeting of Courts.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Courts of
Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery
and Nisi Prius, for the County of Charlotte, will be
held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tues-
day the 31st day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock,
noon.

All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Constables
within my Bailiwick, are hereby notified and
required to be then and there present, and in at-
tendance, with their Records, Indictments, and
other Memorandums, to do those things which to
their offices appertain, in that behalf to be done.—
All persons bound over to prosecute at this Court,
are hereby required to take notice hereof, and gov-
ern themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES,
High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 7, 1848.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

NOTICE.
The regular Quarterly Meeting of the President
and Directors of the CHARLOTTE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at
the Office of W. Hatch, Esq. on TUESDAY next
at eleven o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
Per Order,
A. T. PAUL, Sec'y.
St. Andrews, Oct. 6, 1848.

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

Militia Notice.
THE FIRST BATTALION of the Charlotte
County Militia, are hereby ordered to
Assemble at the Western Block House, on
SATURDAY the 21st of OCTOBER next, at
10 o'clock, A. M.

FOR DRILL AND INSPECTION.
Officers commanding Companies will be required
to furnish the Adjutant, with duplicate Muster
Rolls, as also a field state of the Companies.
By order of the Lieut. Col. Commanding,
J. H. WHITLOCK,
Capt. & Adjutant.
1st Batt. C. C. M.
St. Andrews, 23d September, 1848.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Sailmaker,
AYMAR'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS

Respectfully informs the Merchants, Ship Owners
and Ship Masters, in this County, that he has
taken the Sail Loft on Aymar's Wharf, where he
is prepared to execute at short notice, all orders in
his line of business that may be entrusted to him,
with fidelity and on moderate terms. Having been
brought up in Mr. Jarvis's establishment, he trusts
that his work will give satisfaction.
St. Andrews, Sep. 23, 1848. fo

PEW FOR SALE.
For sale a Double Pew in All Saints Church,
Apply to JOSEPH WALTON.

For Sale.
A commodious TWO STORY HOUSE situ-
ated in Queen Street, at present in the occupation
of Mr. Dennis Bradley.

ALSO TO LET.
And possession given on 1st September, the House
at the top of Queen-street, owned by Mr. Thomas
Crowley, at present occupied by J. Garby, Esq.
Apply to J. W. STREET.
Aug. 26]

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

NOTICE

ALL Persons trespassing on lands belonging to
Robert William Crookshank, Jun., in the Parish
of St. Patrick, namely, 300 Acres deeded by the
late Cain Campbell and Wife, to R. W. Crook-
shank, Jun., 25th September, 1828, and also the
North-Eastern part of Lot No. 3, in grant to Sam-
uel Gardner, adjoining the above on the great road
leading from St. Andrews to FREDERICTON, and con-
taining 100 Acres, will be prosecuted to the utmost
rigour of the law.

WM. KER,
Agent for the above Proprietor.
August 26, 1848.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan,
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL, 500,000, Sterling;
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Pro-
fits) of £37,000, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.
Perfect security, arising from a large Cap-
ital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.
Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Prem-
iums paid, or half the—4 premiums for the first
five years; which half may remain on inter-
est, to be reduced from the amount of the
policy at the death of the assured.
Low rates of Premium.—The rates of a pre-
mium are low as any Society of equal stand-
ing.

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 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
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 B. STARR, } & Agents
Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gove.
M GEO. D. STREEP, Sub-Agent at Saint
Andrews.
A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

FLOUR.

Ex "NELSON" from Boston.
20 Bbls. Genesee Sup. fine Flour, (fresh ground
Aug. 26, 1848. J. W. STREET.

LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR, &c

Ex "Charles Hamerton" from Liverpool.
REFINED LOAF SUGAR, in 6lb and 12lb loaves,
Refined crushed Sugar, suitable for preserving
fruit,
Pearl and Pot Barley, Split Pease.
—ALSO—
In Store, and constantly on Hand,
S. F. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy and Pilot Bread,
Beans, Rice, Pork, Boston Hams, Molasses,
Brown sugar, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Coffee,
Pollock and Cod Fish, Porpoise, Seal, and Fish Oil,
Soap, Roon Paper, Preserved Ginger.
A good assortment of Mens, Womens, Boys,
Misses and Childrens Shoes, &c. &c.
July 12. W. WHITLOCK,
Auctioneer and Commission business attend-
ed to as usual. W. W.

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