

FOR SALE
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Provincial Parliament.

From the *Fredricton Reporter*.

After the return of the Members to the Assembly Room, His Honor the Speaker read a copy of the opening Speech; and then the House proceeded to the usual Committee; Mr. Partelow having first moved for leave to bring in a Bill to revive and amend the Act to establish a Board of Health in this Province. Immediately after, Mr. Montgomery was legally qualified by direction of the Speaker; and introduced by his place by Messrs. Barbour and Reid.

The Committee were moved by the following Members, respectively:—
Trade, by Mr. Partelow; Agriculture, by Dr. Thomson; Public Accounts, by Mr. Taylor; Finance, by Mr. Wark; For receiving Petitions of School Teachers, by Mr. Steeves; Fisheries, by Mr. Boyd. Here Mr. Jordan moved in Blank the day of limitation for Bills and Petitions; which after some discussion was fixed for the 12th of February.

On Mr. Wilmot's being nominated one of the Committee to draft the answer to His Excellency's Speech, he rose and declined acting, on the ground that he believed that duty should, in accordance with the Parliamentary usages both at Home and in the neighbouring Colonies, be performed by the Government Members. This he called the *new old* way of doing business; and considering it to be right, he begged leave to be struck off the present Committee.

Mr. Partelow saw no reason to depart in this instance from the *old way* which had hitherto been pursued.
Mr. Fisher said his Colleague's request was perfectly reasonable; he had only objected to serve on a Committee, which he deemed not in accordance with Parliamentary usages. He had said nothing to which could be attached a new light or double meaning.

Mr. Reid said the good old way should not be departed from without good reason; and there was danger of their eyes getting so dazzled with too much light that they could not find their way. Mr. Wilmot's name was then taken off the Committee, and that of Mr. Barbour put in its place.

Mr. Fisher introduced a Resolution for appointing a Committee to ascertain the laws about to expire and also for consolidating and simplifying several others, which he described as so complicated that a vast number of them might be compressed in one. He thought the Government should have attended to this duty, but as they had not done so, he brought the present Resolution.

Mr. Carman suggested the propriety of appointing the usual Committee in the first place, and afterwards that which would meet the views expressed in the latter part of the Resolution. He said that during the recess he had bestowed much attention, and spent a good deal of time in making a digest of the proposed measure, and this he would in proper time introduce for consideration.

Mr. Partelow, and one or two others, thought the double plan proposed in the Resolution, the best, and a Committee was appointed accordingly.

The only subject beside, which elicited any remark was that of the Contingent Committee; Mr. Wilmot declaring as a member of it, that every item of expenditure, with the name of the person to whom it had been appropriated, must be published.

Thursday morning was occupied with the presentation of Petitions on various subjects.
Mr. Partelow moved that a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the report upon the expenditure of the various sums advanced for the use of sick and disabled immigrants for the last year.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill to repeal the Act regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers and to prevent the sale of intoxicating Liquors. The Bill was read a first time. He also brought in a Bill for repairing the Streets and Highways in the Town of St. Andrews.

The appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford, has, despite the violent opposition that was raised against it, been consummated. The final election took place on the 28th Dec. when the votes polled were as follows:—For Dr. Hampden 3 Canons Residential, 5 Prebendaries of the old order, 6 Junior Prebendaries. Against Dr. Hampden, the Dean, 1 Canon Residential.

Dr. Hampden has published a long letter explaining his position, and repelling the charges of heresy, which have been preferred against him.
The Dean of Hereford, the Rev. John Merewether, wrote to Lord John Russell, declaring positively that he would never consent to elect Dr. Hampden, to which his Lordship replied:—
"Woburn Abbey, Dec. 25.
"Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 22d instant, in which you intimate to me your intention of violating the law."
"I have the honor to be your obedient servant."
"The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford."
On Tuesday, the 28th ult. the election took

place at Hereford. The dean and the canon, Dr. Huntingford, made violent speeches against Dr. Hampden, and actually voted against him; fourteen votes, were, however, recorded in his favor; and the chapter finally raised him elected. Some doubts have been raised whether the archbishop of the diocese will confirm Dr. Hampden which formality is requisite to perfect the ceremony; but as his Grace at his time of life, will scarcely allow himself to be made the tool of a few active designing prelates, we have no doubt that the prescribed ceremony will duly take place, and thus prevent any further disruption in the Church. A report is circulated that Bishop Wilberforce has withdrawn his opposition to Dr. Hampden, which, if true, will go far to break up this mischievous confederacy of disappointed bishops.—*En. Times*.

NEWSPAPERS.

It has been conjectured the name originated from the junctions of W—|—E—|—S—|—

In the year 1621, King James sent forth a proclamation against "lavish and licentious talking on matters of state, either at home or abroad," which, he said, the common people knew not how to understand. "At that time there was printed every week, for a short period, a sort of *Corante*, with all manner of news, and as strange stuff as any we have from Amsterdam." Ben Jonson ridiculed this paper, calling it "news from the moon."

But 'Surly Ben' was a courtier, and had ample reasons (but not the most honorable) for thus employing his satire. The more honest and far more amiable Cowper, spoke of them in the following pleasant manner:—
"The folio sheet of four pages, happy work,
Which not even critics escape."
This pedantic king had a great objection to newspapers as he had to tobacco, against both he handled the quill and spoiled paper. In his *Counterblast to Tobacco*, 1693, he says: "it is a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the lungs, and the black stinking fume thereof, is the nearest resemblance to the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

From the 'Year Book,' it appears that from 1588 to 1722, there were but few newspapers; the thirty years' war of Gustavus Adolphus excited much curiosity, and there was then a weekly paper, called 'News of the Present Week' by N. Bailor, 1622; one was continued till 1636, under the title of 'Mercurius Britannicus,' that was succeeded by the 'German Intelligence,' 1630, also the 'Swedish Intelligence,' 1631, compiled by William Watts, of Gains College. There was a newspaper, in 1644, under the title of 'Mercurius Fungosus,' or Smoking Nocturnal; luckily King James was dead, or this would have killed him.

There was more than one hundred with different titles, between this date to the death of the King, and upwards of eighty from thence to the restoration of Charles II., at first weekly, then two or three a week, in 1642; after which they came out daily, and were sent to all parts, even to Scotland.—*Spelling*.

The number of them for twenty years to the restoration, was not less than 30,000, which is from four to five new ones every day.

The *Public Intelligencer*, published by Sir Roger L'Estrange, appeared 1661. The first daily, after the revolution, 1688, was the 'Orange Intelligencer.' From an advertisement in the 'Athenian Gazette,' 1696, coffee houses had then the exclusive votes of parliament, and nine newspapers every week, but there seems to have been but one, although nine were occasionally issued. In 1709, there were eighteen, one daily, the 'London Courant'; in 1724, there were three daily, six weekly, and two evening, three times a week.

In 1681, votes of parliament were first printed, (but the parliamentary proceedings were prohibited after the restoration,) published as a pamphlet, by Burton, who says: "If any read nowadays, it is a play book or pamphlet of news."—*Year Book*.

The first Gazette was printed 7th November, 1665, at Oxford; the court being there in consequence of the plague being in London; this paper is official, and is still continued.

There have been provincial newspapers of longer standing than any of the London ones, if I except the Gazette.
The Nottingham Journal, began 1714, (printed on two octavo leaves) which still lives, and without knowing or caring about its politics, for, like all others, it has changed with the times. Agreeable to the following quotation of De Toqueville, I say, long may it live. "A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment; it is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who comes to you of his own accord, and talks briefly every day, without interrupting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more to be feared; to suppose that they

only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization."

The oldest London newspaper now in existence, is the 'Morning Herald,' which is only 76 years old. The *Times*, which has the largest circulation, has only existed 57 years; this paper first began to be printed by steam power, 29th November, 1814; but it was not until after a series of experiments, continuously carried on till the 31 December 1824, that they considered the experiment completed; at first the machine only threw off 1400 in one hour, but at the latter period, the machine (invented by Messrs. Koenig and Egger) was so far improved as to throw off 2000 per hour. For a long time the writer had a paper of each trial by him, but he regrets they are now lost.

The tax on newspapers began 1711. The attacks on the ministry generally appeared in short pamphlets, treat-papers, and loose sheets which were sold at a penny each. Lords Oxford and Bolingbroke, laid a tax of a half-penny on cheap publications; but they failed in their object of suppressing them; Swift sorely complained, that while the Tories were discouraged by the sum, and left of buying the loose sheets of their party, the Whig papers continued to flourish, a proof of the superior wealth, popularity, or wit, of the opposition.—*History of Europe*.

This tax, in the shape of a stamp, still continues; and by some small talking people, is called 'a tax on knowledge.' But if we look closely into this affair, perhaps we shall discover the contrary. In consequence of their being stamped, they go free all over the country, positively free of any cost by post, and so have they gone, I believe, from the beginning. In Pope's day he wrote—
"Gazettes, sent gratis down and frank'd,
For which my patron's freely thank'd."

If it was not for this stamp, the postage would have to be paid by some body, in some shape or other, if out of London, but by having the stamp, which the printer has already paid to the government, this arrangement greatly facilitates the delivery; the postman hands in the newspaper as directed, and is off in the newspaper as directed, and is off in an instant.

Shenstone, the poet (who died 1763), divided the readers of newspapers into seven classes, viz: 1. The illiterate; 2. The poor; 3. The stupid; 4. The old maids; 5. The monopolizers; 6. The tax-payers; 7. The boarding school, and all other young misses; 8. All matters relative to Great Britain.

The writer has often made enquiries, why the farmers take a county newspaper? and has invariably been informed: "The master to know the state of the London markets, in corn and cattle; the mistress to read the horrible accounts of fires, accidents, and murders; the sons to know where the hounds throw off, and other sporting subjects; the daughters to know who are married and dead."

There is a marked difference between the newspapers of France and England; in France every journal has its party; in England, every party has its journal; in France, the people are made by the journals; in England, they are edited by men, who write similar opinions to those to whom they are addressed.

LONDON BY NIGHT.—There are few, whether in town or country, who have not heard of the dry arches of the bridges, of the arcades of Covent Garden, and of the refuge of the Park. In each of these there are to be found regular tenants, who possess, by long established and undisputed right, a prescriptive claim to occupancy. In the first and last, the same places are frequently occupied by the same individuals for several winters in succession; and before the cold season sets in, a becoming preparation for contending with its inclemencies is made by the future tenant Hay and straw, bits of rag, wool, or any other soft material that chance may throw in their way, are carefully collected and deposited in the chosen air. This statement, it should be remarked, is based on the evidence adduced at the police-courts, and rests not on any other authority. It was computed not long since that upwards of 60 human beings dwell on the banks and hollow trees of Hyde Park alone during the winter season. The discovery led, of course, to the suppression of what was very justly considered an exhibition utterly disgraceful to a civilized nation. But although strict watch is kept by the park rangers, it is nevertheless believed that many of these wretched beings find means to elude their vigilance, and still continue to occupy their old haunts in the accustomed place. These people, it is said, generally belong to the lazzaroni, or professional beggars, whose privations, if they suffer any, are self-inflicted; for the trade is found to be very profitable, and will furnish more comforts than fall within the reach of many an honest and industrious labourer.—*Mirror*.

The shop of Mr. H. Eakles of St. John, was robbed on Saturday night last.

IRELAND AND AMERICA—RAILWAY COLONIZATION.

From the *Railway Record*.

We have now, in a series of papers which we are happy to say, have attracted the favorable attention of almost the whole of the British American press, dated sufficiently upon the absolute necessity which now exists to retrieve the evils of past emigration, and to establish a system of Railway Colonization attractive to all classes of society, and for the mutual benefit of the Colonies and the mother country. The subject acquires an additional importance, both from the last intelligence from New Brunswick, and from the notification by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, on Monday night, to Lord Lincoln, to the effect that the subject of British American Immigration, as connected with the condition of Ireland, should be brought before the House after the recess. On the one hand, it is understood that an official Report has been received by the Government of the completed survey of a practicable trunk line to connect the three provinces of British America. Whether such interconnection shall take place by a continuous coast line along the northern boundary of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, leaving the interior of the Province, to be developed by a congress of railways from St. Andrews and Woodstock, and the frontier of Maine, or else by a short steam-ferry line by Windsor and St. Andrews, certain it is that the tide has now arrived when delay is out of the question. The postal communication with Canada, via the States, is at this very moment, and always has been, a bone of contention and jealousy between the two powers. Last month the United States Post Office notified, that after the 16th of November, the transit of British mails through the Republic should cease, nor should any British mails leave the United States until the uttermost farthing of postage should be paid.

But a speedy postal communication by the United States Railways, instead of through the forests of New Brunswick, important as it is to the commercial interests of Canada and England, is as nothing compared to the vast popular interests involved in some immediate economical measure for the relief of suffering at home and in the colony, such as would be effected by the adoption of a self-acting system of Railway Colonization—a process which, we have demonstrated, might be carried on without costing the country a farthing, or adding a shilling to the taxes. The accounts of distress, and consequent crime, in Ireland, are sufficiently notorious in the daily papers; but our readers are perhaps not aware that the condition of Irish Pauperism is not less appalling in New Brunswick than in Tipperary. In terms of resolutions submitted at St. John on the 10th ultimo, to a Common Council, by the Mayor of the town, it was determined:—
"That the Board were wholly unable to suggest measures by which the already grievously-overburdened community can shelter and support such an unheard-of mass of misery thus heartlessly thrown upon its shores, at an inclement season of the year."
"That as all the public buildings erected for almshouse purposes were already filled to overflowing with Irish pauper emigrants, and no other houses were available for their accommodation, either in St. John or the adjoining parish, the Board apprehended the most fearful consequences from the want and exposure to which these distressed people will necessarily become subjects; and no other remedy, in the opinion of the Common Council, could be had to avert the evil, except by inducing a large portion of those lately arrived, and others begging from door to door, to return to their native country."
"That a free passage, with provisions and water should be afforded to all those in such circumstances as might accept the same."
The mass of the immigration appears to have consisted of superannuated people, of broken-down constitutions; lone widows, with very large helpless families; and feeble men; and that all those causes which rendered them paupers upon the hands of their landlords are now in existence, with added force, from recent and chronic disease; and almost the whole of those thus exposed to the severity of a New Brunswick winter were unprovided with the common means of support, and in almost a state of nudity."

To remedy such a state of things—to establish some proper system of colonization to relieve distress at home, and to form healthy and prosperous communities in the colonies—to the development of the colonial resources—the reacting encouragement of home manufactures, and the amelioration of all classes of society—the Earl of Lincoln has pressed upon the Government the nomination of a Commission of Inquiry. Doubtless the colonial interests, as well as our own countrymen, ought to be grateful to Lord Lincoln for pressing the subject upon the consideration of Parliament; but we cannot but acquit to the principle which we conceive to have been enunciated the other night by the Premier, that the case is one more for the action of Government, than for the tedious, unproductive, and, we hesitate not to say, altogether unnecessary investigation of the Legislature. There is, it appears to us, only one question open for discussion, and that is—*could anything worse than the present system possibly be devised?* The answer must be, No!—and that some system, based upon past Blue-books, cannot surely be forthwith attempted rather than, from the miserable naked outcasts whom the New Brunswick authorities are re-shipping to England, a new Blue-book some time next summer; for this, in sober seriousness, we affirm to be judging from past experience, the only probable result of a Commission of Inquiry.

The principle of preparation—physical and moral preparation—of the lands to be disposed of, and the enhancement of the price to enter the investment, was long since adopted by the Government. Soon after the promulgation and able exposition of his views by Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, that principle, where or it has had a fair trial, has worked more or less favourably. All that we have urged is such a modification and extension of the principle as will better adapt it to the means of the parties to be benefited, and yet, at the same time, ensure a larger measure of good. We shall briefly recapitulate the principle and system we have so frequently elaborated.

A scheme of railways—says 1,500 miles in extent—to connect Halifax, Quebec, St. Andrews, Miramichi, St. John's, Annapolis, and Windsor, might be constructed for 3,000,000 sterling—being only 6s. per acre of the vacant lands of the single province of New Brunswick, or less than 10s. per acre of the territory which we may presume would, in that province alone, be immediately benefited by the interconnection. A further outlay on particular settlements of say, 20s. in the introduction of labour and in aid of the passage-money of settlers of the employing class 10s. per acre in clearing, and in ordinary roads, 10s. in educational and religious endowments, and 10s. in payment for land to the Government, and for expenses, &c.—making 30s. per acre in all—would make these settlements attractive to the educated as well as to the working man. To recover this outlay, we have suggested the adoption of the method of the English Building Societies; that is, to secure the freedom to the tenant in consideration of thirteen annual payments of 10s. per cent., which on 30s. would be 6s. per acre, being a replacement of the capital of the Company, with 5 per cent. interest; leaving the income from the railway a clear revenue, while legitimate reserves of portions of the land would also be a source of great profit. Town and suburban lands would of course be charged at greatly enhanced prices, as compared with this average of 6s. an acre; but upon these details we have already on former occasions sufficiently enlarged. It might be that 100l. or more per acre might be charged for town sites, and the 30s. reduced to 1l. for country farms.

We also submitted that, on such a security as the returns by an annuity certain of this kind accruing from the profits of cultivation—a security constantly increasing in value—it would be open to Government to create the capital by an issue of land-notes redeemable over the period indicated.

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Melancholy Accident.—The New Brunswick of Thursday says:—We regret to state that as Hewitt's wagon, from Fredericton, was crossing the ice on Grand Bay on Tuesday evening, the horses were driven into an air hole, and two of the passengers unfortunately drowned.—The names of those lost were Mrs. Taylor, an aged lady residing in Portland, and a Mr. McGinly, who arrived here last season from Ireland. The bodies were afterwards recovered. The other passenger in the wagon, together with the driver, succeeded in getting to land. At the time the accident happened, they were very near the shore, and the ice had been crossed on the same spot during the day. The horses and wagon disappeared under the ice.

The letters by the steamer 'Cambria' reached Quebec about noon on the 20th inst. The letters for this City reached here on the night of the 21st, one day and half after the arrival of the letters at Quebec.—*Id.*

The New Canadian Legislature.—The Quebec 'Morning Chronicle' publishes a list of the members elected to the new Assembly, from which we learn that out of 85 members constituting the Lower House, 78 have been elected; of these, 23 are set down as ministerial, and 55 opposition. The Chronicle observes:—There seems to be little doubt now, that the so-called Reform party will again come into power; and it is confidently predicted that the cabinet will be constituted almost similar to what it was in Sir Charles Bagot's time. Whether the country will be governed better under the new regime, time alone can tell. Judging from past experience, however, the prospect is anything but encouraging.

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DR. WILSON'S
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Provincial Parliament

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

20th January. Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Margaret Baldwin, Widow of the late Thomas Baldwin of Saint Andrews, her husband dying of Typhus Fever while in attendance on the Emigrants at Hospital Island, praying pecuniary relief—referred to Committee.

Mr. Boyd also presented a Petition from Margaret Tait, Widow of the late Benjamin Tait, of Saint Andrews, of a like prayer—referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from Mercy M'Nichol, praying for a continuation of the Provincial Pension—referred to the Committee of Supply.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Trade.—Messrs. Partelow, Porter, Montgomery, Rankin, Tibbitts, Taylor, Woodward, Read, and R. D. Wilnot.

Roads.—Partelow, Tibbitts, Fisher, Miles, Read, Brown, Rankin, Ward, Hanington, Vail, J. Earl, Barberie and Steves.

Agriculture.—Thompson, Connell, L. A. Wilnot, Jordan, Hayward, Gilbert, Carman, Esq., Wark, Laundry, Smith, McLeod, and Barberie.

Public Accounts.—Partelow, Taylor, Porter, R. D. Wilnot, Read, Wark, Balfour, Tibbitts, and Craney.

Finance.—Wark, Brown and R. D. Wilnot.

Schools.—Steves, Esq., Esq., Jordan, Wark, Balfour, S. Esq., Taylor and Connell.

Fisheries.—Boyd, Woodward, Hanington, Read, Craney, Montgomery, and R. D. Wilnot.

Expiring Leases.—Fisher, Carman, and Ritchie.

Lumbering Interests.—Barberie, Smith, Hayward, Taylor, Tibbitts, Thompson, Rankin, and Carman.

Light Houses.—Boyd, Craney, Partelow, R. D. Wilnot, Taylor, Hanington, and Porter.

River Navigation.—Tibbitts, L. A. Wilnot, Hayward, Gilbert, Montgomery, Thompson, Porter, Balfour, Smith, and Jordan.

Education.—Wark, L. A. Wilnot, S. Esq., Brown, Hanington, Esq., and Steves.

Contingent Expenses.—L. A. Wilnot, Ritchie, Brown, Partelow and Balfour.

Privileges.—Street, Esq., Fisher, Ritchie, and Carman.

N. B.—No petitions will be received (except by special permission) after the 12th day of February.

Post Office Affairs.—Messrs. Hazen, L. A. Wilnot, Wark, Woodward, Montgomery, Ritchie, Carman, and Thompson.

Indian Reserves.—Messrs. Baillie, Street, Connell, Barberie, and McLeod.

Health of Towns.—Messrs. Baillie, and Woodward, Boyd, Craney, and Tibbitts.

Fiscal Affairs, &c.—Messrs. R. D. Wilnot, Woodward, McLeod, L. A. Wilnot, Barberie, Hanington, and Montgomery.

21st January. Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from Margaret Grierson, of Saint George, praying that the Provincial Pension may be granted to her—referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from John Bell and William Gilmore, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Patrick, praying to be reimbursed for expense incurred in the relief of a Lunatic Emigrant Pauper, and sending him to the Asylum at Saint John—referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims for the support of Emigrant Poor.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill to incorporate the Middle Landing Bridge Company in Saint Stephen, reading a first time.

Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from Richard M'Gee, of Saint George, praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse him for loss sustained in consequence of a Lot of Land he purchased from a committed Pensioner having been granted to another person, or such other relief in the premises as the House may deem meet.

Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from Luther Parker, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint George—referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

22d January. Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from George M'Kenzie, praying that the usual Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint George—referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Wentworth Quigley, of the Parish of Grand Manan, Son of the late David Quigley, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the Pension due to his said late Father may be granted to him; which he read.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from James Steens, of the Parish of Saint George, praying to be reimbursed amount of damages sustained on the purchase of certain Lands from the Crown, and defence of his Title thereto, the same having been previously granted.

From the Sandwich Islands.—An arrival at New Bedford has brought papers from those Islands to the end of August.

The brig Eveline, 167 days from Newburyport, arrived at Honolulu, July 15, having on board as passengers Rev. John Geddie and lady, and Mr. Archibald and lady, English missionaries destined for the Sandwich Islands and New Caledonian groups. This mission is a new one, and is sustained by 27 associated Presbyterian churches in Nova Scotia.

The Polynesian of August 21st states that

the Kams-hacka whaling fleet have had a successful season. Most of the ships heard from have filled up.

Two barques and one brig sailed from Honolulu, the first week in June for Oregon, to take in cargoes of flour, lumber and fish.

A very dangerous counterfeit has been detected in the United States. A quarter eagle, which had been pronounced good at the Philadelphia mint, was cut in two, and the interior was discovered to be composed of silver; by a microscope it could not be detected, having resisted all tests. New B. Amsterd.

We regret to learn that the Rev. WILLIAM McDONALD, of St. Andrews, is compelled, by delicate health, to withdraw from the Province, and retire to a more genial and moderate climate. The Rev. Gentleman was highly esteemed while in St. John, and has procured a similar estimation in Charlotte county. We wish him a speedy restoration to health and vigour.—Courier.

The Tails of a Newspaper.—Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most enormous task. It is not writing the leading articles itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing; the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed, than another comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirit demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—[Murray.]

Navigation Laws.—A correspondence has taken place between the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs and our Minister at that Court, relative to the repeal of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain. Mr. Bancroft applied to Viscount Palmerston, early in November, to learn whether His Majesty would consent to establish with the United States a perfect system of reciprocity, in making all vessels of either country, fitting out from any port of the world, free to trade to any port of the other nation, whether Home or Colonial, Vienna, Philadelphia, after the lapse of some weeks, replied that, although Her Majesty's Ministers did not feel at liberty to advise Her Majesty to attempt to make such a change in the commercial system as was asked by Mr. Bancroft, without the sanction of Parliament—yet, as soon as that body would meet, a measure would be introduced which would embrace all the views put forth by Mr. Bancroft in his note. It is not doubted that Parliament will at once act favourably on the Bill.—[Correspondent N. Y. Herald.]

Postal Arrangements.—The Postmaster at this point, says in a letter, dated Jan. 14th, that "The order of the Postmaster General in relation to mail matter for the British Provinces, has by the department been construed to direct:—All mail matter for the provinces, either paid or unpaid, is to be forwarded to the appropriate United States Post Office. The Postmaster's office forwards the paid matter, and retains the unpaid matter until he shall receive the amount of the United States Postage, when he will forward it. If the postage should not be paid to him, he in the proper time will return the unpaid letters to the Post Office Department at Washington among his dead letters."

Plan for Conducting the War.—A telegraphic despatch to the New York papers, dated at Washington, on Monday, says:—"Mr. Secretary Walker has called upon many of the members of Congress for their views relative to the Mexican war, in writing. The result is a long and elaborate review of the whole question, in which it is understood they take high ground in favor of the conquest of the whole country."

Governing by Heads of Departments.—In our last, our Fredericton Correspondent intimated, that it was whispered above, that an attempt would be made before a great while, to introduce the system of "Department Government" into the Province. Altho' this system is part and parcel of Constitutional Government there is a great deal to be done, before it should be brought upon the carpet; and it behooves every member to look well to the question, before he gives it his sanction. If the Departmental system were introduced, and the policy of the Government continued, as at present, the result would be, that every Executive Councillor would have a good job office; and what is he would retain his office. The whole system must be altered before the country can allow the new wedge to enter. The Executive members must first pledge themselves to work—to introduce measures of their own into the Assembly; if not, the "departmental system" would be a mockery—and the impossibility of becoming an Executive adviser, even greater than at present. How can the Council in their fat offices, be disturbed, unless by their measures—and if they will not initiate, what danger of their ever being disturbed? Let the Departmental system come say we; but let every thing else that belongs to it, bear its company.—[News.]

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We learn from the Correspondence of the Head Quarters, that Queens Division, No. 21 Sons of Temperance, of New Brunswick, was opened in the new Court House, Gage-Town, by D. G. W. P. James S. Beck, assisted by Brothers, Isaac S. Taylor, W. P. P. and A. P. Miller, of York Division, as G. C. About forty members of Sheffield, York, and Brunswick Divisions were present at the ceremonies. The following were the Officers for the present term:—T. K. Wetmore, Esq., W. P. Joseph S. Mullin; W. A. John M. Smith, R. S. J. W. Travis, A. B. David Ferguson, F. S. Thomas M. Tilley, T. Edward Simpson, C. Joseph Brown, A. C. John Ferguson, I. S. Thomas Davis, O. S.

Immediately after the business of the evening was closed the W. P. of the new Division conducted the Officers and Brethren who had assisted in its formation, to a fine spacious room in another part of the building, where, under the superintendance of a number of ladies of the Gage-Town Total Abstinence Society, a sumptuous supper had been prepared, and to which sixty sat down. After the repast was over a number of the Temperance Choir, from Fredericton, sang in their best style several choice Temperance songs, concluding with "Farewell Brethren" &c., and thus passed off one of the most agreeable evenings we have ever experienced.

The step taken by Mr. Boyd in bringing in a Bill for the suppression of the Spirit trade, led us to suppose he would have the opposition of the Editor of the Loyalist, who expresses some surprise that a man so generally "absent after dinner," should be the first to introduce a measure tending to sobriety. The general assiduity of Mr. Boyd to the interests of his Constituents, is too well known to need corroboration; but he never introduced a measure more in accordance with those interests than that which is now under consideration. As a general rule, we should therefore wish to attach good motives to good actions. As to absence after dinner, it should be known that there is never any business done in our House of Assembly after dinner.—[Fredericton Reporter.]

We copy the following from the St. John Herald:—We have frequently heard from abroad, of the benefits resulting from Life Assurance, but have now to record an instance nearer home, where such effects are felt. The facts are simply these:—A gentleman in this City, lately deceased, effected an Assurance on his Life in the Office of "The United Kingdom Life Assurance Company," for £1000 Sterling. He had only paid three years Premium, when, when he was called from the world, the amount so Assured has been paid, without delay, over for the use of his family, who have by this considerable sum of the departed, a comfortable provision made for the necessities of his life. Who will not pay £15 or £20 per annum as a premium, when, by so doing they will secure a competency for those they have beloved. Much credit is due to the United Kingdom Office, and the Agent, Alexander Balfour, Esq., for the prompt manner in which the claim was met and satisfied. No trifling or technical difficulties were thrown in the way;—but, on the contrary, the conduct of the Company and their Agent, throughout, has been such as to merit the Public confidence.

ONE WHO KNOWS AND IS ASSURED.

SEAMEN.—COMMERCIAL.—RELIGION.—By a statement of the Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, in one of our churches on Sunday, it appears that there are 200,000 seamen engaged in the various ports of the United States—500,000 in the United States and Great Britain, and dependencies, and over 2,000,000, including watermen, here and elsewhere, in the commercial world.

Great Britain and the United States employ more seamen, two to one, than all the rest of the world put together, and Great Britain more than all the rest of Europe by the aid of Temperance Societies and Seamen's Friend Societies, the establishment of chapels, seamen's homes, &c., their situation is becoming much improved. They are among the most active, if not the most active, and energetic men on the face of the globe, and the best practical missionaries that can be sent abroad, for they are from everywhere, and go everywhere. There are now about 800 temperance ships, and the voice of prayer and praise is becoming common among those "who go down to the sea in ships."—[N. Y. Express.]

INTERESTING FACTS.—We see it stated that the whole present number of ordained missionaries in the world is estimated at about 1200, and of male and female assistant missionaries at about 2400, making a total of 3600.

The Bible has been printed in 138 languages and dialects, and all but thirty of these translations are new, and were made chiefly by commissioners since the institution of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804. The number of copies of the Bible and Testaments which have been issued by the Bible Societies is about thirty millions.

The Rothchild House.—A correspondent of the "Journal du Havre" says:—"It is reported that the Rothchild family have decided on establishing a house in the United States." The Rothchilds have already an agency which conducts quite a large business; the resolution now taken has regard only to giving the family name thereto and sending one of the brothers to New York.

The Irish Famine caused the death of one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty-nine persons, according to Mr. Grattan, a member of Parliament.

FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENCE.—Letter from JACK ROBINSON, Fredericton, 26th January, 1848.

Mr. FRASER.—The Legislative Session was opened on the 19th instant, but having been disappointed by the irregular riding of the public stage, I did not arrive here until the evening of the 23d. On entering the gallery on the formation of the Assembly, I found the Speakers and Members preparing to start for Government House with a view to the Speech at the opening Session, with which it appears His Excellency was highly pleased. After the return of the Speaker and Members, the Assembly resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, for the consideration of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session. The speech was ably and calmly reviewed by Mr. Esq., who in the course of his remarks, expressed himself highly pleased with the School Books which had been imported, and hoped that very great benefit would arise to the Country from the operation of the late School Act. On the paragraph which refers to the late disturbances in some parts of the Province, he lamented the change which had come over this hitherto happy Colony, and suggested the propriety of providing against outrages and breaches of the Peace, by an efficient Police force, and also of removing as far as possible, all exciting causes by preventing public party processions, with banners, badges, music, &c. Mr. Partelow then moved several resolutions for raising select Committees to take into consideration, and report to the House on certain portions of the Speech, and on motion of Mr. Wilnot, of Saint John, a Committee was raised to take into consideration the whole system of Political Economy, including the questions connected with the currency, in order, as he said, to devise some scheme to prevent the recurrence of those periodical recessions which from time to time arise among commercial men, and are attended with such ruinous and disastrous results. A short debate arose on the introduction of Mr. Wilnot's motion, and several members declared his object to be impracticable. Mr. Carman introduced a set of Bills for the consolidation of the criminal laws, which were objected to by Messrs. Hazen and Ritchie; those gentlemen insisting that such Bills should be drawn up by the Law Officers of the Crown, and sent down by the Executive Government, carefully prepared and adapted to one another, and as far as possible in accordance with the criminal code of the mother country. The Bills therefore were proceeded with, but when they will pass, is uncertain. A day was appointed to commence granting the supplies for the ordinary services, but before grants for miscellaneous services could commence, there must be an estimate of the probable amount of Revenue of the current year made by the Committee of Finance; but before the Finance Committee can make an estimate, they must have the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means; the Committee of Ways and Means cannot proceed until some course is recommended by Mr. Wilnot's Committee on the Currency and Political Economy; so the House was this day adjourned at one o'clock, and some of those Committees met and discussed the matters referred to them during the remaining part of the day.

There are four Registers in the gallery, who will no doubt give a detailed account of the savings and doings. The Training Teacher has arrived from England. He is a fine male looking young man, and as the success of the new School Act depends much on him, it is sincerely to be hoped that he will prove to be, not only a man of good education, but also of good plain, practical common sense, and both able and willing to make a judicious use of his abilities and principles, for the improvement of our Public Teachers, and the advancement of our Common Schools.

Yours very truly, JACK ROBINSON.

LAY ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.—We are gratified to learn that a public meeting of the Lay Association of Nova Scotia, in support of the Church of Scotland, took place at Massé Hall, on Tuesday evening, which was numerously and respectfully attended. The Hon. A. Keith, President, in the chair. Friendly and encouraging letters were read from Members of the late Deputation to these Colonies, assuring the Association of the continued labour and assistance of the Parent Church. The importance and necessity of a School for instruction in the higher branches of Education, in connection with St. Matthew's and St. Andrew's Churches in this City, have again and again attracted the attention of the Association. Resolutions were adopted at this meeting, and a large and efficient Committee appointed to carry this most desirable undertaking into immediate and full operation. A Circular was produced, read, approved of, and ordered to be published, calling upon the Presbyterians in this City, and throughout the Province, to lend their aid to the Association—copies of which will be soon put into circulation. Several numbers of "The Presbyterian," a paper lately commenced by the Lay Association of Montreal, and laid before the Meeting, it was agreed that a number of copies of that Monthly Periodical should be ordered for the use and information of the members. Much interest and support was expressed for the establishment and support of Home Missions in the different Presbyterian settlements throughout the Colony, and a list of six New Members having been added to the Association the meeting soon afterwards separated.—[Guardian.]

Letter from Mexico.—By an arrival at New Orleans, Vera Cruz dates to the 4th instant, are received.

Rumors of secret negotiations, promising peace between the United States and Mexico, were current at Vera Cruz. The rumors were somewhat indefinite, but of such a nature as to generally gain credence.

A courier with despatches from the British Charge at the capital, reached Vera Cruz, on the 31st ult. The despatches which were supposed to relate to peace negotiations, were immediately forwarded to New Orleans by the British brig-of-war Daring.

It was reported and generally believed that Santa Anna had embarked for the port of San Blas on the Pacific.

A letter from Queretaro states that the Mexican Government was making endeavors to convene Congress, which body was expected to assemble about the middle of the present month.

Accounts from Mazatlan say that the guerrillas under Migares had made an attack upon

the Cape, and that they were completely routed. Migares, and many others of the guerrillas were killed.

An expedition having been sent against Cholula, a few miles from Puebla, to apprehend certain Mexican officers who had assembled there, a skirmish ensued, in which three Mexicans were killed and three wounded.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1848.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount this week—Wm. Wainlock. 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.

SAINT ANDREW'S HOUSE. Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Kez Jacou Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company. R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. Director this week—Thomas Watt.

Saint Stephen's Bank. G. D. KING Esq., President. Director next week—S. Hill.

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—Jan 1 Montreal—Jan 23 London—Jan 1 Quebec—Jan 23 Edinburgh—Dec 16 Halifax—Jan 27 Paris—Dec 15 New York—Jan 26 Toronto—Dec 29 Boston—Jan 27

From Mexico—Advises have been received a New York from New Orleans to the 17th January. The last train which left the capital was attacked by guerrillas while the Santa Fe mounted riflemen were about seven miles distant. The number of guerrillas are estimated from 250 to 400, the guerrillas took 300 pack mules, and about \$100,000 worth of property. Ten Americans were killed or taken prisoners.

From the same source we learn, that the city of Chagres, New Grenada, was entirely destroyed by fire. The Custom House containing much valuable property, was also destroyed.

Major Gen. Lambert, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the Island of Jamaica, died on the 4th January, at Kingston, aged 66 years. His remains were interred the same day with military honours.

JACK ROBINSON'S LETTERS.—Our much esteemed and faithful correspondent, "Jack Robinson," is again at his post in the gallery of the House of Assembly, as may be seen by reference to our columns. Jack's letters, present a faithful weekly digest of the proceedings of the lower House, and from their being eagerly looked to—we infer they are deservedly popular. Our correspondence will please accept our acknowledgments for his attention.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE. The Nova Scotia Legislature met on Saturday last. Wm. Young Esq. was chosen Speaker. His Excellency Sir John Harvey, in his speech informs the Legislature that he will lay before them a "Despatch from the Colonial Secretary, explanatory of his Lordships views of the principles affecting the administration of Colonial Government as applicable to that Province in some important particulars." He next informs them that the Railway Survey has been completed, from Halifax to Quebec. He also calls their attention to the question of the surrender of the Crown Estate in that Province to the control of the Legislature. He trusts to be prepared to lay before the Legislature a proposal for the future management of the Post Office Department, throughout the North American provinces. Deplores a deficiency in the crops—believes the Fisheries reached their usual productiveness last season. The Revenue during 1847, equals that of the preceding year. The expense caused by the large emigration and the distress among the settlers and Indians are also noticed in the speech.

Mr. Fraser, from Windsor, moved the address in answer to the speech—which was seconded by Mr. Harrington from Richmond. An amendment was moved by Mr. Unick—of want of confidence in the administration—seconded by Mr. Henry. A long debate ensued, in which the Attorney General and several other members took a part. The House adjourned without the question coming to a vote.

Counterfeit Mexican dollars are in circulation in St. John, N. F. They are said to be well executed, and it requires careful inspection to distinguish them from the genuine coin.

THE TEMPERANCE TELEGRAPH. This old and staunch journal, cause of Temperance, has been week in an enlarged form. It is now the largest "weekly" in the Province, and at 7d. 6d. per annum. We wish that encouragement which the John Bradford is agent for the this Town.

The P. E. Island Gazette, says:—As a remarkable instance of the weather, a vessel from Souris for Halifax, with a crew of 20, was blown off the coast on the 5th day of this month. It is nearly bare of snow, and with the country almost suspended so for the last three weeks.

The Legislature has not commenced work—Several bills have been introduced. One is put by Mr. R. D. Wilnot on the 27th ult. In answer to the Hon. Mr. D. Wilnot's resolution Duty Act, the Hon. Mr. that the Act still remained in abeyance of the Home Government introduced by Mr. Woodward.

(From the Boston Evening Post, 6, 1847.) It is perhaps not to the proprietors of Wislar's Bazaar for us to say, that our personal use of this article has impressed (one of the proprietors of the Bazaar) of a severe cough of four or five by the use of this Balsam; and as acquaintance who have tried found it of great service in relieving cold and shortness of breath they had been afflicted. Mr. S. 125 Washington street, is the proprietor, and other preparations of V throughout the land, but it is D performed so many thousand we fore buy no other but the genui of Wild Cherry, signed I. Bur Nour genuine, unless signed wrapper.

For Sale by THOMAS SIMMARRIE. On the 25th instant, by Donald, Mr. Charles McLeod, eldest daughter of both of St. Patrick.

On the 27th January, 1848, Chapel, Fredericton, by Fredricton, Helen, second to Hon. George Shore, to I Esq., eldest son of T Esq., Esq. of Landsea, Lau England.

DIE. At his seat, Colburn H the 25th ult. Colonel H 99 years. This gentleman and only full Colonel of vance, being Colonel C Charlotte Mills, as also Officer in the Province, pay of the old 60th Ame 1783.

SHIPPING JO. PORT OF ST. ANDREW'S. ARRIVED. Jan. 27, Sloop Matilda, Flour &c No R. B. —CLARENCE. Jan. 28, Sloop Matilda, 1 ballast.

Noti. THE Undersigned have b of Trust and Assignm Creditors of Joseph Waterc The Deed of Trust and Signature at the Office of whom all indebted to the Estate payment; and those Estate, will present them fo S. H. WHITL HENRY FRA JOHN RODG St. Andrews, Feb. 2.

PUBLIC N. AT the request of the T of S. Morrison, Esq., ha Lectures on Education, in dres, at 7 o'clock, P.M., Teachers, parents, and invited to attend. St. Andrews, 24th Febru

NOT. THE Commissioners of Parish of St. Steph Legislature the present t those, them to lay out R the width of not less than

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THE TEMPERANCE TELEGRAPH.—C. Smiler, publisher, W. K. M. BIRN, Esq., Editor. This old and staunch journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance, has been received this week in an enlarged form and new dress. It is now the largest "weekly" paper published in the Province, and at the low price of 7s. 6d per annum. We wish Mr. Smiler that encouragement which he merits. Mr. John Bradford is agent for the Telegraph in this Town.

THE P. E. ISLAND GAZETTE, of the 15th ult. says:—As a remarkable instance of the mildness of the weather, a vessel cleared out at Souris for Halifax, with a cargo of Grain, on the 8th day of this month. The Highways are nearly bare of snow, and communication with the country almost suspended, and has been so for the last three weeks.

The Legislature has now fairly commenced work—Several bills and petitions have been introduced. Our latest dates are to the 27th ult. In answer to the question put by Mr. E. D. Wilnot respecting the Colonial Duty Act, the hon. Mr. Hazen stated that the Act still remained under the consideration of the Home Government. A Bill introduced by Mr. Woodward on Usury was rejected.

(From the Boston Evening Traveller, January 6, 1847.) It is perhaps not an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say, that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us most favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months continuance, by the use of this Balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted. Mr. Seth W. Fowle, No. 135 Washington street, is the general agent. He not deceives, remember that spurious imitations, and other preparations of Wild Cherry abound throughout the land, but it is Dr. Wistar's that has performed so many thousand wonderful cures, therefore buy no other but the genuine, original Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by THOMAS SIMS, St. Andrews.

MARRIED.
On the 25th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mr. Charles McGuire, to Miss Mary Read, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Read both of St. Patrick.

DIED.
At his seat, South Hill, St. George, on the 25th ult. Colonel Hugh Mackay, aged 99 years. This gentleman was the oldest and only full Colonel of Militia in this Province, being Colonel Commandant of the Charlotte Militia, as also the oldest Half-pay Officer in the Province, being on the half-pay of the old 60th American Rangers since 1783.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS
ARRIVED.
27. Sloop Matilda, Mc-Master Eastport, Flour &c to R. Ker & others.
CLEARED.
Jan. 28. Sloop Matilda, Mc-Master, Eastport, ballast.

Notice.
THE Undersigned have been appointed by Deed of Trust and Assignment—Trustees for all the Creditors of ROBERT WATSON of St. Andrews, Merchant.
The Deed of Trust and Assignment, remain for Signature at the Office of S. H. Whitlock Esq., to whom all indebted to the Estate, will make immediate payment; and those having claims on said Estate, will present them for adjustment.
S. H. WHITLOCK, Trustee.
HENRY FRYE, Trustee.
JOHN RODGER, Trustee.
St. Andrews, Feb. 2, 1848.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
AT the request of the Teachers of Schools, D. S. Morrison, Esq., has agreed to deliver two Lectures on Education, in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, at 7 o'clock, viz. Friday 4th and 11th inst. Teachers, parents, and the public generally are invited to attend.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary.
St. Andrews, 24 February, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners of Highways for the Parish of St. Stephen, intend applying to the Legislature the present Session, for an Act to authorise them to lay out Roads in the said Parish of the width of not less than Three Rods.

TO LET.
THAT large and Commodious Dwelling House, in King Street, occupied at present by Mrs. Coldwell. The premises are too well known to require further description. For particulars apply to
Jan. 26, 1847. A. W. SMITH.

Hides! Hides! Hides!
PERsch's L. O. C. Doyle, from Boston—3000 Pernambuco Dry Salted Hides, having undergone the most rigid inspection of the Boston market and will be sold a bargain before being subject to storage.
St. John, Nov. 20. M. G. KINNEAR.

E. BAYARD, M. D.
Graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Intends practicing 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. St. Andrews, Jan. 25, 1848.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND
Established under Act of Assembly 10th Victoria, Chap. 63, at a public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Merchants Institute, Saint John September, 1847.

Shares, 2000, Monthly Subscriptions 12s. per Share; Management Fee 7s. per share; present Estimate 4s. 6d.
The monthly Subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the 1st Monday in every month, and at the Branch Office, or Agency, 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. T. Hazen, and H. Chubb, Esqs. **DIRECTORS**—Charles Drury, George Wheeler, Charles E. Raymond, James Paterson, William C. Hamilton, John Battistello, John H. Gray, Samuel Haythorne, James Agnew.
BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick, Secretary & Treasurer—Mr. C. L. Street.
George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews. Alexander Campbell, Esq. Agent, St. Stephens.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual simplified system—the most approved in England, and founded on a basis so sound as to give the most efficient security to its members. **THE OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY ARE**—1st.—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society—(4s. 6d. positively advanced for £20 a year for three and a half years, which pays both principal and interest—Other sums in proportion). 2nd.—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. 2nd.—New Members are admitted up to the time the Society will end, with equal proportionate advantages. 3rd.—Any Member may withdraw the amount of his Share at any time after the first year, and with the compound interest thereon—Shares may be transferred at any time. 4th.—Members may invest their Money in any safe mode, which will necessarily be doubled £50 at the commencement being worth £100 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. 8th.—The Board of Directors in St. John have the General Management of the Society, and 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 as soon as the number of Shares taken in any district render it advisable. 9th.—The Funds are protected 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. 10th.—The Profits are certain, because the amount paid by the borrower, for an advance, must necessarily form the fund for paying the lender. 11th.—The Funds can be obtained on application at the Office of the Society, or at the Office of the Agents. By order of the Board.
CHARLES L. STREET, Secretary & Treasurer, Prince William street, St. John, N. B. December 25, 1847.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
A NEW CONTRACT has been entered into by Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of additional Mails between England and North America, under which Mail Steamers will be despatched from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston, on every alternate Saturday during April, and the seven following months; and on every fourth Saturday during the other four months of December, January, February, and March; and, vice versa, from Boston to Halifax and Liverpool on every alternate Saturday during May, and the seven following months, and on every fourth Saturday during the other four months of January, February, March and April. Similar voyages, alternately with the above, will also be made to and from Liverpool and New York, touching at Halifax, until further notice. With a view communicating the New Service on both sides on 1st January 1848, an Extra Mail will be despatched from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th instant. The following therefore, are the days of Departure of the Mail Steamers, until the commencement of the Summer Service, on Saturday 1st April, from Liverpool, and on Saturday 6th of May, from Boston, after which period the communication each way will be weekly.
From Liverpool. From America.
Jan. 1 for New York. Jan. 1 from New York.
15 for Boston. 15 from Boston.
29 for New York. 29 from New York.
Feb. 19 for Boston. Feb. 12 from Boston.
26 for New York. 26 from New York.
Mar. 11 for Boston. 11 from Boston.
25 for New York. 25 from New York.
Apr. 8 from Boston. Apr. 8 from Boston.
22 from New York. 22 from New York.
A further notice will be issued to the Public as soon as the time of Departure of the Mails from St. John is decided on.
J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.
General Post Office, St. John, 15th Dec. 1847.

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

GENERAL JOBBING

Smith and Horse Shoeing.
THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has fitted a Shop in rear of the Store for nearly year, equipped by Mrs. Parkinson, as a Blacksmith Shop, and will be happy to attend to any orders in his line, Smithing in all its branches, with Horse-Shoeing, &c., will be executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber trusts from experience and knowledge of his business to merit a share of patronage.
D. LAUGHLIN.
St. Andrews, Dec. 8, 1847.

For Sale.
A Tannery, Outings and several acres of Land—A and Water Privilege—on the river Waverley near St. Andrews, and within a short distance of the intended line of Rail Road now commenced from Lunenburg to Waverley, for sale by T. P. F. KINNEAR.
Dec. 1, 1847.

S. F. FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, &c. &c.
JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
100 Bbls. S. F. Genesee FLOUR, 1 Ground from 25 Half Bbls. do do New Wheat.
20 Quarters & English bbls. Buckwheat.
12 Bbls. Soda Flour.
1 Tonne Carolina RICE.
1 Case Preserved GINGER.
2 Boxes Hams narrow AXES.
1 do do BROWN Haircuts.
All of which will be sold low for Cash.
Dec. 14, 1847. W. WHITLOCK.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Andrew Lindsay of St. Stephen, 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
W. H. ANDREWS, Administrator.
St. Stephen, Aug. 1, 1847.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to Farmers and others, that he has erected a LARGE and EFFICIENT STEAM ENGINE, and that it will be in operation in about 10 days, for the manufacture of Grain of all kinds. He has also a very superior KILN in connection with the establishment, for the drying of oats, &c. Persons having Grain to grind, please bring forward at once, and they may rest upon having it done in the best possible manner.
C. A. BABCOCK.
St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1847.

Notice.
ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Parker, deceased (late of the Parish of Campbell), 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, Jnr., Administrator.
Campbell, Nov. 23, 1847.

Corn.
EX. SCHI. NELSON from Boston.
300 Bushels yellow CORN.
30 Bbls. new southern S. line FLOUR,
Just received and for sale by
J. W. STREET.
Dec. 1st. 1847.

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

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

For Charter.
TO arrive—the good Ship "Lady of the Lake," 447 Tons Register—expected to arrive about the 30th instant—will take a CHARTER to a safe Port in Britain.
Apply to
W. WHITLOCK
St. Andrews, Nov. 23, 1847.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, S.S. In the matter of William Thompson of Saint Stephen in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of the said William Thompson, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the same day, at the office of the undersigned Commissioner, in St. Andrews, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said William Thompson, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the Justice of the case require—Given under my hand at St. Andrews, this twenty fifth day of January, A. D. 1848.
H. HATCH, Commissioner of Estates and Effects of Bankrupts, Charlotte County.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Co., is requested at the office of the company on Saturday, the 15th day of February next at 12 o'clock noon, when a statement of the accounts and affairs of the said Company will be exhibited and other business transacted.
By order of the President,
J. WETMORE, Agent.
St. Andrews, Jan. 15, 1848.



NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED FROM LEEDS, PER SHIP Sea Bird, from Liverpool:
200 PAIRS Wherry, Mackin & Medium BLANKETS assorted sizes, from 6 4lbs to 10 4lbs.
200 Pieces FLANNELS, White, mackin, Wash, Swanskin and Lancashire. Weighty twilled Kerseys, red, blue, & yellow. 50 Pieces of CLOTHS, in superior black, invisible green, blue, Oxford mixed grey, in every shade, Doeskins, Buckskins, Faid and stripes, Cassimere, latest style, 4 do Green Bats, 5 do Padding, 6 do Canvas, 8 do Duck, 6 do Ozeaburg 55 pieces Cloaking of the latest style, Black, blue, brown, drab, & in Red BEAVER CLOTHS, wool dyed.
Per ship "Mountaineer" from Liverpool, via St. John.
MANCHESTER GOODS.
500 Pieces Printed CALICOES, 100 do White COTTONS, 200 do grey Shirtings and Sheetings, 100 do furniture cottons, Danask Moreens, 25 do checked stripes and Bed ticks, 20 do Molekins and fancy plaid and striped Trosser Stuffs, 20 do assorted MILLINS in book mill, Swiss, Victoria Laces, plaids, & Lappets, 57 do assorted Net in every colour, 200 do Luggings and Laces, 200 doz Counterpanes, coloured, white and Matisettes Quills, Linens, Lawns, 100 do German VELVETS, assorted colours Plain and figured ST. KES-SATHENS, in great variety, Ladies and Gentlemen's silk, and satin Hoods and scarfs, Youths and Childrens ditto, Gauze and demi VEILS, 1 Case German VELVETS, assorted colours Black and coloured ditto, Silk, thread, Lace & cotton Laces & Edgings, 2 Cases Gentlemen's London and Paris HATS latest style.
Per ship Commodore, from LONDON.
5 Cases ass'd Furs, Muffs, Capes, Victorines, Coats and trimmings, in Lynx, Fish, squirrel and Brutchable, Cashmere, silk, K. L. Lisle and Berlin Gloves, Plain and figured ST. KES-SATHENS, in great variety, Ladies and Gentlemen's silk, and satin Hoods and scarfs, Youths and Childrens ditto, Gauze and demi VEILS, 1 Case German VELVETS, assorted colours Black and coloured ditto, Silk, thread, Lace & cotton Laces & Edgings, 2 Cases Gentlemen's London and Paris HATS latest style.
1 do fur caps, 30 doz. Merino and Lambswool Shirts, 1 case Umbrellas, 1 do cloths & hair brushes, 20 doz. Ladies & Youths white & cold stays, 5 Trunks Ladies BOOTS and SHOES in Cloth, Cashmere and Lusting, 1 do Mails and Childs caps ditto, 4 Bales Ready made CLOTHING, made to order, and well-assorted, 18 doz Red and Blue T-willed SHIRTS, 1 Case of assorted Fancy Wares.
Per ship Thames, from GLASGOW.
A splendid assortment of Cashmere, Filled Indiana, Craze & Woollen SHAWLS, latest style. Woollen, Linen and cotton Table Covers, Gait PLAIDS & Scotch HOMESPUNS, 40 pieces striped Shirting, 20 do. Regattas, TARTAN PLAIDS, 25-doz Highland Bonnets, 10 do Glengary, 1 Bale Woollen and Worsted YARN, 10 doz weighty Knit DRAWERS, 12 doz Men's Woollen Hose, 5 doz Gallogaskins, 10 doz Gents, Mufflers, 200 doz. assorted Cotton DKFS, Indina, Plaid and Nett Ditto, 1 case Clarke's Sewing THREAD, 1 case Blue Cloth and Velvet CAPS, 20 doz Suleta ditto, 1 Bale Blue COTTON WARPS.
The above GOODS having been purchased in some of the BEST HOUSES in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND—by an experienced Person, for CASH—will be found—EXTREMELY LOW—the Subscriber confining himself to the CASH SYSTEM, and having ONE PRICE on'y, will now dispose of his whole Stock on hand, at the ST. JOHN WHOLESALE PRICES.
D. BRADLEY.
BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR &c.

JUST received from BOSTON and NEW YORK, and for sale by the Subscriber.
30 Half & Qr. Barrels Buckwheat FLOUR, 2 Boxes Corn Meal New York CHEESE, 10 Doz. Corn M E A L, 10 Doz. CHAIRS, Rocking Chairs, Childrens Chairs.
ROBERT KER.

OAT MILL.
The Subscriber intimates to Farmers and others that the Machinery for manufacturing OATMEAL is now in operation at his Grist Mill.
C. A. BABCOCK.
March 24, 1847. Nov. 2, 1847.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan EMPLOYED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL, 600,000, Sterling; Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of 457,000, 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 as low as any Society of equal standing.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this Society is 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 PAYABLE.
Premiums may be paid annually, half year, 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, Esq. Managers. FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq. & Agents. Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gove. GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews.
A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

PROVISIONS &c

JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners "Da Bianca," and "Louisa Willard," from Boston—
3 bbls. clear Pork, 1 cask Hams
4 chests Congo Tea, 1 box honey dew Tobacco
4 boxes sperm and mould Candles 1 adamantine do
2 bags Porto Rico & St. Domingo Cc41
1 cask refined Whale Oil
1 bbl. best Vinegar
7 boxes Window Glass, 7x9 to 12x14
5 casks cut Nails from 4 dy to 20dy
9 pieces Satinets, blue black, and fancy printed
6 cases, containing men's wats, roof boots, boys', youths' and c. d. n. Boots and Breeches
Ladies' and mixed' boots, shoes & slippers
600 bushels yellow Corn.
ON HAND
Blue, black, invis. green and olive broad cloths, tweeds, Orleans, Cashmeres, &c. prints, white, red and yellow flannels, white and brown moleskins, drills, linen, white and brown cottons, ginghams, toweling, bed ticking, osenaburg, rose and point blue, lace, cotton, striped and check shirting, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarfs and neckerchiefs, cotton, worsted and woollen shawls, thread, sewing silk, buttons, ready made clothing, consisting of top-coats, monkey and short jackets, hunting coats, trowsers, vests, drawers, blue and red flannel shirts, striped and check cotton shirts, Beaver silk, felt and glazed' hats, Fur, and glazed caps, southwesters.

ALSO,—a good assortment of HARDWARE and GROCERIES, all of which will be sold low for cash or other approved payments.
C. A. BABCOCK.

Watches, Jewellery, &c

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, a assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery &c., which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.
AMONG WHICH ARE—Patent Lever, Le Penne and Vertical WATCHES, Gold, Plated, and Silver Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German do. Silk & Indiarubber Guard Ladies gold and fancy set BROOCHES and Ring Gold, silver, and German Silver Pencil Cases, P. S. Cleavers celebrated fancy Toileted soap, Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Cornelia Earrings, gold mounted; Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings; Silk, and Russia Leather PURSES, Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle book Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES, Silver mounted and Plain SCENT BOTTLES, Burned Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Red and Fancy Sealing Wax, Thermometers, Plated and Britannia Metal Candelsticks, Saucers and Trays, Key Rings, Razors and Razor Stroops, Tea Bells, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescope, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and German silver mounted specialties, Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes, Nail, Pocket & Tailor scissors, Percussion Caps, P. S. Cleavers celebrated fancy Toileted soap, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired, Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted, Expected Daily—a very fine 14 Day CLOCK, Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.
O. F. STICKNEY.

Beef or Pork.

22 BLS. Clear—Mess and Prime Pork, 9 Mess BEEF, In Bond or duty paid—for sale by JAMES W. STREET.
Jan. 13, 1848.

POETRY

FORGET ME NOT

BY FREDRICK WRIGHT, T. O. D.
Within a distant clime I met
A little lonely flower...

SUGAR - 6 Hubs Mascavado SUGAR.
August 6. For sale by J. W. STREET.

Mail Robbery!

THE undermentioned are the numbers of some
of the notes contained in the money Letters
abstracted from the Mails in April and May last...

General Post Office,
St. John, 24th Sept. 1847.

STEVENSON'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public,
that he has opened a HOTEL, (strictly on an
absence principle) at the corner of William and
Queen Streets, St. Andrews, where every attention...

Ploughs, Ploughs

JUST Received - 6 Superior center Draft
PLOUGHS. W. WHITLOCK.
Oct. 10, 1847.

AMES & CO'S
BOSTON, PORTLAND, CALAIS
EASTPORT, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. ANDREWS, ROBINSTON, PERRY & LUBRE
EXPRESS.
BOSTON OFFICE, - 16 State Street,
CALAIS, SAMUEL F. BARBER,
ST. JOHN N. B., GEORGE A. LOCKHART, No. 8
North Market Wharf.

CARD.

MRS. WILSON respectfully begs leave, to an-
nounce to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that on
the 15th September next, she proposes opening a
SCHOOL, for the tuition of young Ladies, in the
various branches of an English education; in addition...

FLOUR.

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

Corn Meal.

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply
FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL,
at his own manufactory, at low prices for
cash. Feb. 28, 1847. C. A. BABCOCK

MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.

NOW Landing ex Schr. "Defiance"
from Boston.
20 Hubs Prime Muscovado Molasses,
5 do do Sugar
50 Bags K. D. B. Bolit Indian Meal,
5 Half Pines Woodhouses Sicily Ma-
deira Wine.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Real Estate of Henry Seelye 17th June
Do George Wilson
Do James Curran 1st July.

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, and in and to
that certain lot of land, situated on the Portage,
on the Lower Falls of the Maguadavic
river, in the Parish of St. George, with the
House and other buildings thereon, now oc-
cupied by the said Henry Seelye, and lying
between Properties owned by S. G. Andrews
Esq., and Dr. Thomson.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and de-
mand of Henry Seelye, of, and in and to that
certain tract of land, situated in the parish
of Penfield, containing 2800 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,
Thomas Turner, and John McKean, Trus-
tees of James Ruy Esq., endorsed to levy
£1300 14s 3d, with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Satur-
day, the 17th day of JUNE 1848,
between the hours of 11 & 5 o'clock, at the
COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and
demand of GEORGE WILSON, of, and in and to
that certain Lot or parcel of land situate and
lying at the Upper Mills, in the Parish of
Saint Stephen, containing about a stick or
corner 10 rods from the North East corner
of the Banham & Ames House, thence run-
ning parallel with the road leading from the
House formerly occupied by Gilman D.
King to the mills, four rods thence south &
at right angles with said road, ten rods,

To satisfy an execution 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 by Public Auction, on Saturday
the 1st day of July, 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 James Curran, of, and in and to
the following Lots of Land, situate in the
Parish of St. Stephen: 1st, that Lot com-
mencing on the line of the road leading from
Milltown to Mohannes, at the westerly corner:
of the lot of land occupied by the Universi-
tist Society, thence running back from said
road northerly in the line of the said So-
ciety's Lot, and line of land occupied by
John Ray, about 8 rods to land occupied or
owned by John Sampson, thence on Samp-
son's line N. W. 34 feet, thence southwesterly
parallel with the first named line, to the
line of the road aforesaid, thence on the line
of said road to the place of beginning.

2d, The one undivided thirteenth part of
that certain Lot, situate in Milltown, in the
and bounded southerly by land owned by
James Albee, Jr. southwesterly by the high-
way, northwesterly by land in the occupa-
tion of Samuel Berry, and northerly by
land owned by the heirs of David Wright,
with said part of the Dwelling House, and
other erections on said Lot.

3rd, And the Lot called the Mill Lot, sit-
uate about one mile above Milltown.

The same having been seized out of the Su-
preme Court, at the suit of James McDon-
nell, endorsed to levy £133 2s 8d, Sheriff's
fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

DAILY STAGE.

ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN
The Subscriber respectfully tenders his
best thanks for the liberal share of public
patronage he has received on this route, and
begs to inform the public that he has com-
menced running a DAILY STAGE between
Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen; leaving
Saint Andrews every morning at 6 o'clock,
and returning from Saint Stephen at 2 p. m.
Books kept at Bradford's Hotel, St. And-
rews, and at L. Ryder's store, St. Stephen.

No exertion will be spared to make the
passengers comfortable.

THOS. HARDY,
MSS. Contractor.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

This long established Institution has for
more than twenty eight years transacted its
extensive business, on the most just and lib-
eral principles - paying its losses with honor-
able promptness.

THOMAS SIME



JUST received a large supply of B. A.
Baffnestock's Vermifuge, for expelling
WORMS, from the system, a medicine ad-
mitted by all who are acquainted with it and
recommended as an effectual remedy.

THOMAS SIME

Foreign Periodicals.

REPLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW
THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY REVIEW,
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

MR. HOUGHTON,
TAILOR, &c.

BEGS to intimate to his friends and the pub-
lic in general, that having upon his return
from England, recommenced business in Wat-
ter Street, opposite the store of Messrs Du-
mock & Wilson, he now solicits their patron-
age.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing be-
tween the Subscribers under the firm of
McMINN & ALEXANDER,

has this day been dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons indebted to said Firm are
requested to make payment to Robert Alex-
ander, who alone is authorised to receive the
same and by whom all claims justly due by
the Firm will be settled.

GEORGE McMINN,
ROBT ALEXANDER

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT
Andrews and Fredericton.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he
has contracted to run a Weekly Stage
with two good Horses and a comfortable Car-
riage, between St. Andrews and Fredericton.

JOSEPH LEAVITT

Having lately visited Boston, and selected
a very fine assortment of FRENCH CALF
and MOROCCO Skins, suitable for Gents.

JOHN LITTLE,
JOHN JONES.

ALL MAY BE CURED



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!
FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

THE GREATEST SALVE



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,
A VERY WONDERFUL CURE OF A DISOR-
DERED LIVER AND STOMACH.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Hon. Mr. Hazen
in a bill to authorise
road between St. John
and Fredericton.

Hon. Mr. Hazen
accompanying with de-
relating to the survey
of the Railway, and
thereupon, which were
table.

Hon. Mr. Baillie
accompanying by a de-
the act passed last Se-
of the copyright of the
were read at the Cler-
Hon. Mr. Baillie then
go into a Committee
to regulate vessels ar-
emigrant passengers.

A protracted discus-
which ended in the
a division.

Mr. Ritchie complai-
ner in which the Bill
the House by the
ment. He did not
to pass the Bill, th-
be passed to go home
yesterday, although it
in half an hour of
Mr. Hazen said, th-
wished to oppose the
done so yesterday, and
to urge objections wh-
brought forward when
discussion, besides an-
home that the Bill had
the Legislature, and
to participate in the
Mr. Ritchie said, th-
had sent home al-
done wrong.

Mr. Hazen said, th-
no such thing.

Mr. Ritchie. The
or any other hon. m-
was highly import-
Mr. HAZEN. It was
House either.

Mr. Ritchie. W-
a member out of the
Some one in the Lobby
out of doors. Nobody
whoever had done so-
very improper, as the
House, and might have
the third reading. Th-
taken, and the Bill pa-
the Council for concu-

A very plain Article
just - Written expr-
Business People.

[From the M-
We know of no cha-
to Society than an
even more so, than th-
swaggering bully, or l-
these men are subject
got at, and reformed
duct takes an undue
the man void of prin-
at - he is hedged in by
- he does just enough
able arrangements of li-
ety - his operations ar-
and in the end, destru-
retribution undertake
conduct is not provid-
is beyond Parliamen-
poisonous Upon he feel-
thing about his feel-
his potential influenc-
immediately to the po-
explain what course of
man. All business m-
we mean, when we all-
overtrading speculato-
acts upon the principle
him a living - and th-
have at all hazards, at
it, sometimes by m-
with which he deceiv-
takes advantage of the
their property; someti-
and sedative m-ans, o-
purchasing extensively,
dantly, and then sit-
sufficiently upon the
banks, turns round a
bankrupt - an unfortu-
sooth, an injured m-
We grant that some of
most prudent men, ha-
yield to the pressure of
commercial reverses ha-
rations of the business
merchant of any exten-
unless he has more of h-
beside him. He must
deep-water if he expect
of his exertions. The