

The Standard.

Vol. 15

No 5

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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ST. ANDREWS, N.B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1846

[15s at the end of the Year

Provincial Parliament.

From the Fredericton 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 to his place by Messrs. Barbour and Read.

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. End 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 Residentary, 5 Prebendaries of the old order, 6 Junior Prebendaries. Against Dr. Hampden, the Dean, 1 Canon Residentary.

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 his see. His Lordship replied:—

"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 25th 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 favour, and the chapter finally declared 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 junction of the letters of the cardinal points, which imports, bringing information from all parts.

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 "Coranto," 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 honourable) for thus employing his satire. The most 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 censure."

This pedantic king had as great an objection to newspapers as he had to tobacco, against both he handled the quill and spoiled paper. In his "Comberstall 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. Butler, 1622; one was continued till 1636, under the title of "Mercurius Britannicus," that was succeeded by the "German Intelligence," 1639, also the "Swedish Intelligence," 1631, compiled by William Watts, of Caius 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 tracing 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, continued until the 3d December 1824, that they considered the experiment completed; at first the machine only threw off 1100 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, new-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 complains, 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 far 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 any 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 to look at the list of bankrupts; 2. The poor to the price of bread; 3. The stockholder to the list of the day; 4. The old maid to the marriages; 5. The monopolizers to the hopes of a bad harvest; 6. The boarding school, and all other young miscreants, to all matters relative to Grotius Green.

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 yet 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 a honest and industrious labourer.—*Mirror.*

The shop of Mr. H. Bakstee 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, dilated 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 congeries of railways from St. Andrew's and Woodstock, and the frontier of Maine, or else by a short steam-ferry line by Windsor and St. Andrew's, certain it is that the time 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-working 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 subject; and no other remedy, in the opinion of the Common Council, could be had to arrest 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 acquiesce in 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, unstrategic

tory, 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, might surely be forthwith attempted rather than prolong 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 cover the investment, was long since adopted by the Government. Soon after the promulgation and able exposition of his views by Mr. Gibson Wakefield, that principle, where 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. Andrew's, Montreal, St. John's, Annapolis, and Windsor, might be constructed for 3,000,000 sterling—being only 5s. 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 freehold 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 11s. 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 hand-notes redeemable over the period indicated.

We now leave the matter in the hands of those interested, and trust that the coming year may bring with it new hope for all legitimate enterprise.

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 ice 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. McGinty, 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 Riform 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 a new regime, time alone can tell. Judging from past experience, however, the prospect is anything but encouraging.

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Feb. 2, 1848.

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THE TEMPERANCE TELEGRAPH—C. Smiler,
publisher, W. K. M. Bous, 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 18th ult.
says:—As a remarkable instance of the mild-
ness of the weather, a vessel cleared out for
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 com-
menced work—Several bills and petitions
have been introduced. Our latest dates are
to the 27th ult. In answer to the question
put by Mr. R. D. Wilnot respecting the Col-
onial Duty Act, the hon. Mr. Hazen stated
that the Act still remained under the consid-
eration of the Home Government. A Bill in-
troduced by Mr. Woodward on Usury was
rejected.

(From the Boston Evening Traveller, January
6, 1847.) It is perhaps an act of justice to
the proprietors of Wilder'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.
138 Washington street, is the general agent.

Be not deceived, remember that spurious imi-
tations, and other preparations of Wild Cherry abound
throughout the land, but it is Dr. Water's that has
permitted 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. Mc-
Donald, Mr. Charles McGuire, to Miss Mary
Read, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Read
both of St. Patrick.

On the 27th January, 1848, at Saint Anne's
Chapel, Frederick, by the Lord Bishop of
Frederick, Helen, second daughter of the
Hon. George Shore, to Paul Winslow Phil-
lips, Esq., eldest son of Thomas John Phil-
lips, Esq., of Landue, Lancashire, Cornwall,
England.

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 Pro-
vince, 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, McMaster Eastport,
Flour &c to R. Ker & others.

CLEARED—
Jan. 28. Sloop Matilda, McMaster Eastport,
ballast.

Notice.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Deed
of Trust and Assignment—Trustees for all the
Creditors of BOSTON WATSON of St. Andrews, Mer-
chant.

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 im-
mediate payment; and those having claims on said
Estate, will present them for adjustment.

S. H. WHITLOCK,
HENRY FRYE,
JOHN RODGER, Trustees.
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. An-
drews, at 7 o'clock, P.M., Friday 11th and 11th inst.
Teachers, parents, and the public generally are
invited to attend. JOHN ROSS,
St. Andrews, 24 February, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners &c. of Highways for the
Parish of St. Stephen, intend applying to the
Legislature the present Session, for an Act to au-
thorise 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 de-
scription. For particulars apply to
Jan. 26, 1847. A. W. SMITH.

Hides! Hides! Hides!

PER sh'r L. O. C. Doyle, from Boston—300
Pernambuco Dry Salted Hides, having under-
gone the most rigid inspection of the Boston market
and will be sold a bargain before being subject to
storage. M. G. KINNEAR,
St. John, Nov. 20

B. BAYARD, M. D.

Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.
Intends practicing his Profession in St. Andrews,
and its vicinity.

Dr. B. 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 Vic-
toria, Chap. 63, at a public Meeting, held at the
Hall of the Mechanics Institute, Saint John
September, 1847.

Shares, 2000; Monthly Subscriptions 12s. per
Share; Management Fee 7s. per share; present
Balance 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 Thurs-
day 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 Payson,
William C. Robinson, John D. Whitehead,
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—
First—To enable persons to become their own
Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold
Property, by advances made by the Society—
(to be repaid by instalments for 250 years for free-
hold, and a half years, which may pay both principal and
interest—Other sums in proportion.)

Secondly—To provide a safe and profitable fund
for savings, or investments for small or large
sums of money. (This Society offers opportunities
in this respect which no other Institution in this Pro-
vince 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 ad-
vantages.

3rd—Any Member may withdraw the amount of
his Share at any time after the first year, with the
compound interest thereon—Shares may be
transferred at any time.

4th—Members may invest their Money in Real
Estate, or in any other mode, which may be deemed
advisable, and all the payments made, in the various
districts, and Local Branches of Management will
be established as soon as the number of Shares
taken in any district render it advisable.

The Funds are protected from the Monthly Sub-
scriptions of the Members, and also from Monies
invested in Paid up Shares, which will always en-
sure ample means for meeting the advances re-
quired.

The Profits are certain, because the amount
paid by the borrower, for an advance, must neces-
sarily form the fund for paying the lender.

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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 many years oc-
cupied by Mrs. Parkinson, as a blacksmith Shop,
and will be happy to attend to all orders in his line,
Smithwork in all its branches, with Horse-Shoeing
&c. will be executed with neatness and despatch.
The Subscriber trusts from experience and know-
ledge 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
St. Andrews to Waverley. For more full Particulars
apply at Law, at St. Andrews.

F. A. 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 do New Wheat.

20 Quoties & English Bbls. Buckwheat,
10 Bbls. Soda Flour,
1 Tonne Carolina RICE,
1 Case Preserved GINGER,
2 Boxes Hants narrow AXES,
1 do do Broom Handles,
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.
Stephens, 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—
J. M. ANDREWS, Administrator.
St. Stephens, Aug. 1, 1847.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce will be ta-
ken in payment of debts due the Estate, if paid
within three months.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to Farmers and
others, that he has erected a
LARGE and COMMODIOUS GRIST MILL,
driven by an 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 will please bring
it forward at once, and they may rely upon having
it done in the best possible manner.

St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1847. C. A. BABCOCK.

Notice.

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

Corn.

Ex. Sch. NELSON from Boston.
300 Bushels yellow CORN.
50 Bbls. new southern S. F. 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.
J. W. STREET.
Nov. 30, 1847.

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 "A Lady
of the Lake," 447 Tons Register
—expected to arrive about the 30th in-
stant—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 Sitting 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. An-
drews, 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 certifi-
cate, and the same will be allowed unless
cause be then and there shown to the con-
trary, 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 19th
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. 19, 1848.

NEW FALL

IMPORTATIONS!

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

200 PAIRS White, Mackin & Medium
BLANKETS assorted sizes, from
6 4ths to 10 4ths.

200 Pieces FLANNELS, White, mackin,
Wool, Swanskin and Lancashire.

Weighty Twilled Keysers, red, blue, & yellow;
50 Pieces of CLOTHS, in superfine black,
Invisible green, blue, Oxford mixed grey,
in every shade, Doeskins, Buckskins,
Faint and striped Cassimeres, latest styles,
4 pieces Carpetings, 6 do Crumblolths,
4 do Green Batts, 5 do Padding,
6 do Canvas, 8 do Duck, 6 do Osnaburg
55 pieces Cloaking of the latest style,
Black, blue, brown, drab, & mixed BEAVER
CLOTHS, wool dyed.

Per ship "Mountaineer" from Liverpool, via St. John.

500 Pieces Printed CALICOES,
100 do White COTTONS,
100 do grey Shirtings and Sheetings,
100 do furniture cottons, Damask Moreens,
25 do checked stripes and Bed ticks,
40 do Molekins and fancy plaid and stripe
Trowsers stuffs.

20 do assorted MULLINS in book mill,
Swiss, Victoria Lawn, plaids, & Lappets,
57 do assorted Net in every colour,
200 do Linings and Laces,
60 do z Counterpanes, coloured, white and
Mauvelles Quits, Linens, Lawns
Furniture, to great variety of cost, &c.
100 pieces Colled Cambric in assorted colours
Towelings, Husbands and Diapers,
240 do Colours, Alpaccas, Delaines, Orleans
and Cashmeres, latest styles.

Per ship Commodore, from LONDON.

