

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 47] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848. [Vol. 15

From the London Railway Record. THE RAILWAY COLONIZATION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

VI.
But, for all this, one thing is essentially requisite—the ways and means—the sinews of this war with old Nature. Three years ago, three months ago, this was an infinitely difficult question; but every day the inducement to men of capital to regard colonization and colonization railways as the most practical and profitable, as well as the most useful and national, of all investments, is becoming apparent; and the reaction of enterprise, which followed the railway mania, is only thoroughly to be contracted by an expansion of the railway field—not, we trust (though we see symptoms of it), to be succeeded by a colonization mania as reckless and perilous as the past apathy was unworthy.

Provided, as is now probable enough, that the first successful efforts of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, and the rapid completion of their first section to Woodstock, shall secure the necessary extension of their works to all parts of the province, the question will gradually be solved; and the development of the colonies and the relief and permanent happiness of the mother country will proceed *pari passu*. And we have some hope, we say, that private enterprise will now be speedily secured for the complete establishment of the great chain of railways of which the proposed short section is the first and, perhaps, most important, link, and which only our political difference with the United States, adjusted by Lord Ashburton, prevented from being carried into execution twelve years ago.

The following plan was suggested as an alternative, or rather conjunctive, proposition some time ago, when universal distrusts seemed to render the greater undertaking unlikely to be carried out by private capital. It is not the less interesting and valuable now; for *mutatis mutandis*, the principle is equally applicable to all new countries, while the specific indication of towns and termini gives it a practical application and significance which any abstract proposition would not present. The proposal we refer to is set forth in a letter lately addressed to an eminent and philanthropic nobleman, by one of the most practical leaders of the railway world; to which we cursorily referred on a former occasion, and which we are now permitted, in conclusion, to present *in extenso*; which requires no commentary or commendation from us and which we safely leave to tell its story to all interested in this most "momentous question":—

"To the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam,
Milton, Peterborough.
20 Sussex-square, Hyde-park,
June 3, 1848.

"My Lord—The absolute necessity imposed upon England by the conditions of the present crisis, of making some more benevolent, more effectual, and, at the same time, less expensive, provision for the increasing surplus population of the United Kingdom; than that of the workhouse, induces me to trouble you with a plan that has suggested itself to me, calculated, I humbly submit, to meet this, the most important end of legislation.

"In viewing the almost boundless field which the Almighty has spread for the use of man in our three North American Provinces, now brought within a ten days' steam voyage of this country, and surrounded by the most ample and independent means of supply, it must strike one with wonder that no Government since 1845 should have done more than collect and print information in Blue-books upon the subject, at an expense exceeding the entire funds with which William Penn and his enlightened followers, amid dangers and privations endured for half a century laid the foundation of their now flourishing settlements. Removed as we now are, from the risk of such privations and hardships, the British Government, by the judicious application of means at their disposal, without a

tax of one farthing, except on those who would cheerfully bear it, so long as was necessary to provide reproductive employment, might in ten years effect tenfold that result, and place two millions of British subjects in a position of self-reliance and independence in those colonies, thereby ensuring employment at home to a half a million more, in supplying them with clothing and implements in exchange for corn, meat and timber, the produce of colonial industry; for every British subject is a customer to England to the extent of 100 times as much as the continental consumer, and to the very amount which it costs us to maintain per head our redundant millions, in a state of demoralizing unproductiveness, in the workhouse. With such elements of commercial greatness as are apparent in the comparatively enormous consumption of British produce by British colonists; observing that, with a vastly disproportioned population our colonial markets, and markets founded by British colonists, absorb an amount of produce equal to three-fourths of that exported to the densely peopled countries of Europe and the Mediterranean, and more than double that consumed by all the rest of the world; it is evident that by due concentration of wealth and labour in the colonies, through the obvious agency of the railway and contingent works of public utility; by substituting for the present desultory and pernicious system of emigration, an Imperial system of colonization worthy of Great Britain, involving the application of all moral and institutional means of social elevation, we shall speedily render ourselves independent of the fluctuating markets of foreign countries, and create a market of our own, transcending in value and amount our present commercial intercourse with the rest of the world.

"The combination of principles by which these beneficial results might be most readily, securely, and economically attained, appears to be

"That, in order to give immediate and profitable employment to various classes of emigrants, and to promote the development of the physical and economical resources of those colonies, investments be made, in the manner I shall immediately indicate, in collecting the scattered nuclei of commerce and agriculture by substantial railways, combined with public works and institutions; and that, with a view to the recovery of such investments, and to maintain a uniformity of the system in the disposal of the national domains within a certain distance on either side of such railways, a cultivation tax be imposed upon all lands already granted to individuals.

"As respects the ways and means and *modus operandi*, I would suggest,

"1. That the revenues and property and the faith and credit of the three provinces be pledged to the State for the annual interest upon five millions of Exchequer-bills, to be issued by the British Government for the immediate railway connection of Halifax, Windsor, and Margareville; St. John, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Grand Falls, and Quebec; of 500 miles of Railway at £10,000 per mile, including three first-class steamers for crossing the Bay of Fundy.

"2. That such railways constructed under the superintendence of the Government, be rented and managed in sections by private enterprise, the provinces being pledged, as above, to make up the interest to 4 per cent, in proportion of

Canada, on	£3,000,000
New Brunswick	1,200,000
Nova Scotia	500,000
	£5,000,000

"3. The advances to be spread over a period of five years, or at the rate of one million per annum, and to be redeemed in fifteen years—the Imperial Government being the first mortgagees for the capital amount, and the provincial Governments the second mortgagees for the amount of interest they may have severally been called upon to contribute.

"4. That the colonies be bound to give immediate employment and shelter to thirty able-bodied men and their families per mile of railway, equal to 150 souls per mile, or to a population of 750,000 for the whole distance; this number to be made up to 2,000,000 within a limited period.

"By the above plan, thus indicated in outline, it will be obvious to your Lordship that the Government will not be called upon for a farthing of money; and, independently of the experience of the United States, I need not insist that the credit of the provinces of British North America, and the mortgage of the railway, and of the lands to be thus interested and indefinitely enhanced in value, must be an ample security for the annual payment of interest and replacement of capital. Nor will the local Government be ever called upon to pay anything like the interest of five millions of money. The first advance of one million, upon which the interest would be 40,000*l.*, divided amongst the provinces, will suffice to complete the construction of more than one remunerative link of the chain of railways, such as that from St. Andrews to Woodstock, or from Halifax to Windsor; the returns from which, set against the interest above-mentioned, will go far to balance the obligation of the provinces; and can be little doubt that by the time the amount has been expended, the interest payable by the provinces, if it ever extend beyond the first year, or two will be reduced to nil, and the returns afford a sufficient dividend to the lessees of the undertaking.

"The burthen, therefore, on the Imperial or the Colonial Governments, will be, in fact nothing more than that of their patronage and encouragement of a great national work, which cannot fail to tend, as much to the aggrandisement of the parent State as of the colonies; and the obvious benefit to the commercial interests of this country will be realised of tying together the three provinces of British North America, of opening up a daily communication between Halifax and Quebec, and, during the winter months, of making every part of Nova Scotia and of the Bay of Fundy equally available for the reception and subsequent transport of the mails. That the employment likely to be afforded is rather understated may appear from this, that the North-Western Railway Company actually expend at this moment upwards of a million a year in rates and wages; and that no less than 16,000 men are employed from day to day on the portion of the great Northern now in progress of construction. It is to be remembered also, that the national territory opened up for settlement by means of the proposed railway will ensure a permanency and expansion of reproductive employment, which is not necessarily involved in the formation of a railway at home. Let me also advert to the fact that least one-half of the sum proposed to be expended would be required for the iron to be used in the works—thus at once creating a market for two millions and a half of British manufacture.

"Permit me, in conclusion, to observe that my own experience teaches me what must be also well known to your Lordship, that the only possible remedy or preventive of social dissatisfaction is to afford profitable employment to the mass of the people; and it appears to me that the respect for law and order which has characterised the British population, at a time when all Europe has been in a state of ferment and convulsion, gives the people of these islands an additional claim for some immediate, practical, and comprehensive effort for their amelioration on the part of a paternal Government.

"With these sentiments, I have undertaken to submit to your Lordship the suggestions above set forth, to which I invite your early and earnest consideration.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's very obedient servant,

(Signed), "Jno. M. Laws."

The early and earnest consideration here brought, we have reason to believe has been,

promptly accorded; and we feel confident that the proposition, tending as it does to solve the economical, which is the paramount, difficulty of the question, will not be hastily overlooked by the powers that be. We have been induced to present it to public consideration not with the view of adventitiously forcing the matter upon the attention of Government, through the medium of the press and of public opinion, but with the conviction that the genius of the English Government requires the concurrence of mature public opinion before undertaking any vast scheme of national economy. If practical and comprehensive colonization has not been fostered and effectively promoted by late Colonial Ministers, whether by Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, or Earl Grey, we believe that there are many other circumstances to account for this besides simple disregard of the question, of which all Colonial Ministers are so lavishly accused.

To Correspondents.—"Musa" is received, he will observe, that we have anticipated his notes.

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

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY, SEP. 9, 1848.

The English mail which was expected to have been received in town last evening, had not arrived up to the time of our paper going to press this afternoon.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—From the returns made by the numerous Railroad Companies in the States, we observe in every instance a handsome dividend declared for the stockholders. Every line in operation it appears is "paying" well. New lines where it was supposed there would be but small traffic for some time, have agreeably disappointed the most sanguine expectations of the shareholders—it seems as if there was some magic connected with these undertakings for creating business. We notice that the Directors of the "Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad" have determined to push the work of laying the rails upon this road with all possible despatch, so as to get the road opened to Mechanic Falls, a distance of about 37 miles, this winter. The travel on the road, it is said, is still increasing, and exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the road.

THE HARMONEONS.—On Wednesday and Thursday evenings last, we were gratified with an extraordinary treat in the musical way. The Harmonions gave two concerts to large and respectable audiences. With their performance every one appeared to be delighted; and had another concert been given, we have no doubt it would have been attended more numerously, than those at which we had the pleasure of being present.

The Harmonions are no ordinary singers. Their voices are all good, and have been cultivated with unusual skill and care; so that they sing difficult music with perfect ease, and sing together with such astonishing precision and accuracy that at times it seems as if one voice only could be heard. They are all excellent in their different parts,—indeed we can scarcely tell whether to admire most, Mr. Pike's falsetto, Mr. Lynch's baritone, or the Messrs. Power's tenor and alto.

The Negro melodies were beautiful, and the style of performance unexceptionable.—The "Grand Overture" of "De Railroad line," was inimitable; and the solo on the Tambourine as a feat of manual dexterity, puts Sig. Blitz's celebrated dance of the dinner plates to the blush. The Ethiopian songs were in-

terspersed with piquant negro stories and racy anecdotes and conundrums.

The performance on the whole was one of the most agreeable, we have witnessed for a long time, and well calculated to cheer up the drooping mind in these hard times, when business is dull and prospects unfavourable.—The Harmonions have by their performances here triumphantly sustained the reputation acquired in other places; and we trust that if passing this way again, they will not forget to give us a call. It seems unnecessary to wish them success, as they are quite certain of securing that wherever they may exhibit.

BERMUDA.—The Devonian, Bermuda Gazette of the 22d ult. states that the House of Assembly has taken precautionary measures to prevent the landing of suspicious persons.

Launched at the Ledge on the 4th instant, a beautifully modelled and thoroughly finished brig of 168 tons named the "Brazilian," built by Mr. Wm. Hinds for our enterprising friends, Messrs. James Porter & Co., Merchants, St. Stephens. This vessel we learn is a perfect specimen of naval architecture—was coppered on the stocks, and is intended for the South American trade.

MASSONIC.

We copy the following Masonic intelligence from the Eastport Sentinel; which no doubt will be interesting to our "Brethren of the Craft." Free Masonry was first introduced into America in June 1733, upwards of 115 years ago, and we are happy to observe by frequent notices in our U. States exchanges, that the Order is becoming popular—or more strictly speaking, assuming that high position in society which that ancient, honorable, and charitable Institution is so justly entitled to. Large and respectable accessions are being made to its ranks, which at present contain many of the leading men of the Republic.

MASSONIC.—The first Masonic Lodge in America, called St. John's Lodge, was held at Boston, July 30, 1733, by commission from Lord Viscount Mordaunt, Grand Master of England. The next was St. Andrews' Lodge, instituted there, Nov. 30, 1752, by a dispensation from Lord Aberdeen, Grand Master of Scotland. His successor, the Earl of Dalhousie, March 3, 1772, commissioned Doct. Joseph Warren, Grand Master of all the Masonic Lodges in America. After General Warren fell on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, Joseph Webb, Esq., succeeded him as Grand Master. The first Lodge in Maine was Portland Lodge, chartered in 1762, and established in March, 1760. The oldest Chapter was Portland Chapter, instituted in 1805; the G. R. A. Chapter was established in 1797. The number of Masons in the State, might possibly be, in 1820, fifteen hundred; and their funds amounted to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, including Masonic are reckoned among the charitable institutions, and many persons are said to be relieved out of their funds, who must otherwise suffer, or make applications to their towns for assistance.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—We (New-Brunswick) have received dates to the 31st ult.—The fishery in Bonavista Bay has been much more successful than last year. The crops in that district are reported good, and the potatoe disease had not appeared, but early frost had done some damage. Favourable accounts from the Labrador continued to be received. The screw steamer Fulca, Capt. Sampson arrived at St. John's on the 23d ult., in 12 days from Greenock.

Escape from Prison.—The two young men calling themselves O'Kelly and Bradshaw, confined in the gaol at Signal-hill under suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of certain Notes of Manchester branch of the Bank of England, succeeded in gaining the outside of their prison yesterday morning about five o'clock. Bradshaw managed to elude the vigilance of the sentinel on duty, and got off, but O'Kelly was detected, and

taken back to durance. It is stated that they cut their way out of their cell by means of a chisel which had been left within their reach, and succeeded in reaching the upper part of the building through a trap-door, thence they got through a window on to roof, from which they dropped about eight feet to the ground.—Bradshaw had not been re-taken last night, although the police had been all day in search of him.—Public Ledger August 18.

The boiler of the steamer Huntress burst, on Saturday afternoon last, just as she was ready to leave the wharf at Portland for Augusta. Fortunately no one was injured, and but little damage was done to the boat.

A comet expected.—An astronomer of London predicts the appearance, about this time, of a comet which is known to visit our solar system at intervals of 292 years.

This is the comet which 1264 threw all Europe into great alarm, and is specially recorded in the chronicles of that time. In 1536 it again made its appearance, and resembled a bright globe of flame half the size of the full moon. It moved with immense velocity, accomplishing 15 degrees of its track in 24 hours.

The waste Lands of Ireland.—A writer in Duglas Ferrell's Newspaper, alluding to the idea thrown out in that Journal, as to the practicability of reclaiming the waste lands in Ireland, makes the following statement:—

In Tipperary, where so many agrarian murders are committed for want of employment, are about 30,000 acres of un-reclaimed land, which could be brought into cultivation at an expense of, at farthest, £3, to £4 per acre, and in one locality, between Tipperary and Nenagh, lies a large tract of land which could be reclaimed at one-half the above expense, capable of feeding and employing all the able-bodied paupers of the county, which would turn out more productive than having themuddled together like sheep in a fold, and acquiring lazy habits. The workhouses which were built throughout that county for 600 inmates have now in them 1,500, all idle, or at least at unproductive employment. What a loss it must be to the community to have such a set of able-bodied and athletic men unemployed. If the amount given to feed the hungry inhabitants of that country last year was expended on such re-productive labour, England would not now had it the seat of discontented politicians. The mountains of Mount Millerary, near Cappoquin, occupied by the Trappist monks, pleads sufficient advocacy for the principle you advocate; 600 acres of land are now reclaimed and producing abundant crops, which not only suffices for the supply of the monastery but sends loads of produce to the markets, and feeds many poor in that locality. When these industrious men undertook to cultivate the land, and got it from Sir R. Kane for some years gratis, the people thought they were mad; but now it turns to advantage for the landlord, and he insists on an exorbitant rent, as the time they got it for is expired. These very Nenagh mountains or plains could be made more productive, which may be seen from the allotments now let to cottagers, which, when reclaimed, produce abundant and luxuriant crops. Any man acquainted with Ireland will see sufficient in its resources to employ the people, which will turn out more lucrative than huddling them in workhouses and feeding them idle.

TURNIP MEAL.—A kind of meal made from turnips has been introduced in Scotland. It is made by passing Swedish turnips through a potato starch mill. After having been passed through the washing machine, they are ground down by the rasping apparatus, and the pulp is passed between rollers which squeeze out the greater part of the moisture. The squeezed fibre is then dried on a kiln and ground into meal by mill stones. The liquid which is expressed is evaporated, and the dry solid part is mixed with the meal. The meal therefore contains nearly all the solid parts of the turnip in a state which prevents decay, and in a light and portable form. It is confidently expected that this article will prove a good substitute for grain to stock in that country. Prof. Jameson, on analysing

it, found it to contain 13 teid compounds, 4S 72 o and 1:11 per cent. of oil.

The last Halifax Roy Her Majesty's assent to Bill, passed by the Nov at their last session.

Arrival



Steamship

The R. M. Steams Halifax on Wednesday Friday morning last, give a hasty summary of the Boston (yesterday) the 8th ult. The Boston Packet was burnt at sea off ult. The number of was 377—out of which The price of American to 2s. 6d. per bbl., sell to 35s. for Philadelphia for New Orleans and Canadian.—Indian Me ENO

The Chartists have rious trouble in Eng constant and extensive by the police of pist tols, loaded to the p instance of a wide sp IRELAND.—The e settled down into a most unsatisfactory troops retain posses points in the south during the whole of the most rigorous t tions will be enforce at organizing clubs the endeavours of tranquility, will b trial of Mr. John conviction, and a for ten years. A mitted to the Atti fate of Mr. Dyhen The accounts fr specting the potat est alarm and app THE

Letters from Bre ing broken out in S the report is not er

The Italian ques tion seige and bomb emphy the old spi the patriotism and manifestations that show that the spe quelled by recent dresses evince una The intervention e times, but thus fa

There is no de in Schleswig. Re peace as about to rent powers—but many weeks past

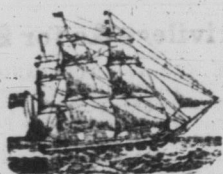
Much appre- reference to the break in Paris

Liverpool T of Quebec Pa to 144. per f 21d. to 221. E 15s. per stan Pine, 184 in; 163d per foot Spruce—Deal with difficulty

it found it to contain 13.65 per cent. of proteid compounds, 48.72 of sugar, 4.14 of gum, and 1.11 per cent. of oil.

The last Halifax Royal Gazette announces Her Majesty's assent to the Judges' Tenure Bill, passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature at their last session.

Arrival of the



Steamship Hibernia.

The R. M. Steamship Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, and Boston on Friday morning last. We stop the press to give a hasty summary of the news, which is copied from the Boston Daily Mail Extra of (yesterday) the 8th instant.

The Boston Packet-ship "Ocean Monarch" was burnt at sea off Liverpool on the 24th ult. The number of souls on board the vessel was 377—out of which 229 were saved.

The price of American Flour has advanced 2s to 2s. 6d. per bri., sellers being able to realise 34s. to 35s. for Philadelphia and Baltimore, 33s. to 34s. for New Orleans and Ohio, and 34s. to 35s. for Canadian. Indian Meal is 17s. to 18s. per bri.

ENGLAND.

The Chartists have created no further serious trouble in England or Scotland—but the constant and extensive discovery and seizure, by the police of pistols, swords, powder, pistols, loaded to the muzzle, &c. proves the existence of a wide spread conspiracy.

IRELAND.—The excitement in Ireland has settled down into a half sullex, anxious, and most unsatisfactory state. The Queen's troops retain possession of all the important points in the south, with the certainty that during the whole of the approaching winter the most rigorous military and police regulations will be enforced, and that any attempt at organizing clubs, and otherwise thwarting the endeavours of the Executive to maintain tranquillity, will be instantly repressed. The trial of Mr. John Martin has terminated in his conviction, and a sentence of transportation for ten years. A writ of error has been submitted to the Attorney-General. The future fate of Mr. Doherty is still in the balance.

The accounts from all parts of Ireland respecting the potato crop fill us with the deepest alarm and apprehension.

THE CONTINENT.

Letters from Breslau speak of a Revolution having broken out in St. Petersburg and Warsaw, but the report is not credited.

The Italian question is not settled. The wanton seige and bombardment of Bologna serve to exemplify the old spirit of Austrian despotism, while the patriotism and valor of the citizens, and the manifestations that have taken place in their favor, show that the spirit of resistance has not been quelled by recent adverses. Charles Albert's addresses evince unabated courage and confidence. The intervention of France and England still continues, but thus far with no practical results.

There is no decisive news from the scene of war in Schleswig. Rumor speaks of an armistice and a peace as about to be concluded between the belligerent powers—but rumor has said the same for many weeks past.

FRANCE.

Much apprehension continues to be felt in reference to the probability of another outbreak in Paris.

Liverpool Timber Market.—Three cargoes of Quebec Pine have been sold at from 14d. to 14½d. per foot, red Pine 17d. to 18d, Oak 21d. to 22d, Elm 13d to 14, Deals 47 to 47½, per standard. A cargo of St. John's Pine, 18½ inches average, has been sold at 16½d per foot. The market is glutted with Spruce Deals, and sales are now effected with difficulty, even at the low prices.

SHIPPING JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.—
Sep. 7, Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Flour, &c. to sundry.

9, Schr. Faro, Falls, Flour, Robbinston

CLEARED.—
Sep. 7, Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Bullast.

" " Hornet, De Wolfe, Eastport, ballast.

9, Bqr Lady of the Lake, Smith, Maguadavic, ballast.

Meeting of Courts.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 19th day of September, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

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

THOS. JONES, High Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sep. 5, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of James Spence, late of the Parish of St. James deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT SPENCE, } Administrators.
JOHN SPENCE, }
St. James, Sep 1, 1848.

COAL.—To arrive per Barque Ivy Green, from Gloucester.

200 Chaldrons best House Coal.
Apply to J. W. STREET.
August 26, 1848.

For Sale.

A commodious TWO STORY HOUSE situated in Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Dennis Bradley.

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons trespassing on lands belonging to Robert William Crookshank, Jun., in the Parish of St. Patrick, namely, 300 Acres deced by the late John Campbell and Wife, to R. W. Crookshank, Jun., 28th September, 1828, and also the North-Eastern part of Lot No. 3, in grant to Samuel Gardner, adjoining the above on the great road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, and containing 100 Acres, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

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

FARM BY AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st day of JULY next, will be offered at Public Auction,

THE Farm together with the Dwelling House, Barns and out-houses, formerly occupied by the late Thomas Greenlaw, in the Parish of St. Andrews, containing 50 Acres more or less. The said Farm is very pleasantly situated on the old road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephen, near and adjoining the residence of Capt. A. McCurdy, there is said to be indications of coal on this farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third cash down, one third in 6 months, and one third in 12 months—approved security.

ALSO—the right under Mortgage of a Lot of Land containing 20 acres, now in possession of Elias Greenlaw, on the western side of the said road, and adjoining the above farm.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Friday the 1st of September, then to be sold in the Market Square, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Apply to JOHN WILSON.
St. Andrews June 21, 1848.

JUST Received—6 Superior center Drawn PLOUGHS.

W. WHITLOCK.

FLOUR.

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

Molasses & Sugar.

Ex "Favourite" from St. John.
12 Hhds. first quality muscovado Molasses, 5 Hhds Porto Rico Sugar.
For Sale by J. W. STREET.
Aug. 15th, 1848.

Aug. 15th, 1848. J. W. STREET.

Mill Privilege &c for Sale.

FOR SALE 300 Acres of WOODLAND with a valuable Mill Privilege thereon, known as the Little Falls, on the River St. Croix. This property is situated in a central part of the Parish of St. James, and is so well known as not to require further description. Title indisputable. Terms—One third cash down, one third in three months, and one third in 6 months.

Apply to Wm. Campbell Esq., St. Stephens, or at the Standard Office, St. Andrews.
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MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
 Protection Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
 Camden Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
 WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$30,000.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.
CAPITAL, \$150,000.

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

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE Subscriber has received per *Cambridge*, from London, and *Wanderer* from Liverpool via St. John.
 A Splendid Assortment of FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS, IN WOLLANS, LINENS, SILK & COTTONS, which are now open for inspection, of Purchasers, and will be sold extremely low for Cash, as they have been purchased in some of the best Houses in England, and No Second Price asked.
 Purchasers will find it worth their while to call and examine the present Stock, as it will be found large for this market, and well assorted, and as above mentioned extremely low prices for Cash.
 D. BRADLEY, Original Cheap Store, next door to Mr. Bradford's Temperance House.
 St. Andrews, May 20, 1848.

Bar Iron, Hardware, &c.

Ex Charles Hamerton from Liverpool. The subscriber has received his usual assortment of Hardware, among which are the following:
 12 doz. N. E. Patent Seythes 38 and 40 inch.
 70 Bags Nails & spikes assorted.
 2 Rolls 1b and 4lb sheet Lead.
 4 Cotton Key Vices.
 12 Boxes 1in Plates 1C and 1X.
 406 Bars "I. Banks" best Iron.
 11 Bunds Flow plate 1 3/4 inch wide.
 12 do Thimble Iron, 2 X 1-8.
 355 Bars "Common iron assorted."
 28 Bundles "do."
 21 Bags Shot assorted &c. &c.
JAMES W. STREET.

It is just the Time.
 To buy **NEW GOODS** at C. NOWELL'S, Variety Store, Robinsonton.
 He has just received a fresh stock of

W. J. Goods, Groceries, Fruits and Shoes of the best quality, and at low prices.
 COWEN'S SASSAPILLA and other valuable Patent Medicines.
SCHOOL BOOKS, and books suitable for Gifts and Keepsakes—Also the Lives of Generals Taylor and Scott, illustrated with numerous Engravings. It is literally a *Variety Store*, will you call and see.
 Robinsonton, July 22, 1848. rw

BREAD! BREAD!

300 BARRELS different qualities and prices.
 Barrels CRACKERS, do do and prices.
 Boxes Soda, Butter, Sugar and Dyspepsia BISCUIT. Also—a few barrels do.
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
 Southern and Western **WHEAT MEAL!**
 For sale at a small profit at **BRADISH & CO'S BAKERY,** Corner of Dana and Water-streets, EASTPORT, July 1848.

AT INVOICE!
Western Dried Apples & Beans.
 2500 pounds Dried Apples.
 40 bushels White Beans.
 Just landed and for sale at invoice and commission at **C. NOWELL'S.**
 Robinsonton, July 22, 1848.

JUST Received—6 Superior center Draft PLOUGHS.
W. WHITLOCK.

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 Mechanics' Institute, Saint John, September, 1847.

Shares, £120; Monthly Subscriptions 12s. per Share; Management Fee 7s. per Share; present Entrance Fee, 5s.

The monthly Subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the first Monday in every month, and at the Branch Office, or Agencies, on the Thursdays previous.

The first Subscription is due on the third day of January, 1848.

TRUSTEES—(with a Seat at the Board)—Wm. Wright, R. F. Hazen and H. Chubb, Esqs.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Drury, George Wheeler, Charles E. Raymond, James Poyntz, William C. Danham, John C. Littlehale, John H. Gray, Samuel Huyghue, 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 effectual security to its members.

THE DESIGN OF THIS SOCIETY IS—

First—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society. (£300 positively advanced for £360 a year for eleven and a half years, which sum pays both principal and interest. Other sums in proportion.)

Secondly—To provide a safe and profitable Fund for Savings, or Investments for small or large sums of money. (This Society offers opportunities in this respect which no other Institution in this Province can do—Savings Banks only pay 5 per cent, whereas this Society pays 6 per cent. Compound Interest.)

THREE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE—

1st—No money is lent but on security on Real Property.

2d—New Members are admitted up to the time the Society will end, with equal proportionate advantages.

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

4th—Members may invest their Money in PAID UP SHARES which will necessarily be doubled £200 at the commencement being worth £120 at the conclusion.

5th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with proper notice.

6th—The Accounts and Bank Book are open for the inspection of members at every monthly meeting.

7th—Securities given by all Officers of Trust.

The Board of Directors in St. John have the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of the Society—but for the purpose of accommodating persons resident in other parts of the Province, Branch Offices, or Agencies, are formed—where Shares can be obtained, and all the payments made, in the various districts; and Local Boards of Management will be established so soon as the number of Shares taken in any district render it advisable.

The Funds are procured from the Monthly Subscriptions of the Members, and also from Monies invested in Paid up Shares, which will always ensure ample means for meeting the advances required.

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

The EXPENSES of the SOCIETY are small, as the Officers act gratuitously, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Rates and Fines form a Contingent Fund out of which the expenses are paid, and the balance, which will be very considerable, will go into the general Fund, which will lessen the duration of the Society.

For Every information, with copies of Prospectus, Rules, &c. can be obtained on application at the Office of the Society—or at the Offices of the Agents.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES L. STREET,
 Secretary & Treasurer.
 Prince William street, St. John, N. B.
 December 25, 1847.

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

E. LAYARD, M. D.,
 Graduate of the University of Edinburgh,
 Intends practising his Profession in St. Andrews and its vicinity.
 Dr. E. L. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs. Colwell's Boarding House, King-street.

FLOUR.

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

Molasses & Sugar.

Ex "Favourite," from St. John:
 12 Hhds. first quality muscovado Molasses,
 5 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
 For Sale by
 Aug. 15th, 1848. **J. W. STREET.**

Mill Privilege &c for Sale

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

LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR, &c

Ex "Charles Hamerton" from Liverpool.
 REFINED LOAF SUGAR, in 6lb and 12lb loaves.
 Refined crushed Sugar, suitable for preserving Fruit.
 Pearl and Pot Bozley, Split Pease.

Also—
 In Store, and constantly on Hand,
 S. F. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy and Pilot Bread, Beans, Rice, Pot, Boston Hams, Molasses, Brown sugar, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Coffee, Pollock and Cod Fish, Porpoise, Seal and Fish Oil, Soap, Room Paper, Preserved Ginger.

A good assortment of Mens, Womens, Boys, Misses and Childrens Shoes, &c. &c.
 July 12. **W. WHITLOCK.**

Auctioneer and Commission business attended to as usual.
W. W.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Daniel Malloch, late of the Parish of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
WM. MALLOCH, Executors.
W. H. MOWAT,
 St. Andrews, July 5, 1848.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND, LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.
Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years; which half may remain on interest, 18th be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the assured.

Low rates of Premium.—The rates of premium are low as any Society of equal standing.

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

Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the Society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application may be had at the office of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

Local Directors at St. John.
EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman,
 Edward Allison, Esq. Robt F. Hazen, Esq.
 Wm. Wright, Esq. John H. Gray, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR, Esq., Managers
FREDERICK B. STARR, Esq., Agents
 Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Gove.
M GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews.
A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

No 48 SA

SUMMAR

SHAME—At least broke into the "Horn" night, and cut down mental Trees, and and Melon vines. ed for the detection most wanton, lath Reporter.

Brother against for whose arrest a been offered by the land, has a brother, the House of coun has vote in favour of the *habeas corpus* a ther would be one spoke on the occasi vote against the bill brother Smith woul On second thought of bloodshed has vna feeling. Sum must take his cha blit."

SEVERE STORM. the heavy blow, w this city on Friday ing last, has exten river, and has don the cape and catton as high up as Mill that above Baton almost to a hurric tire fields of cotton tance on both side probably, not know extent of the injur by the torrents of time.—N. O. Bu

The Crops in Herald says that come all that the but little injury h crops, which, if d few days longer, Herald states tha a great deal from the crop will be a glad to say, rem Chronicle, that it bec is concerned, sent month has b for maturing and

Religious Refu Haven, Conn., schoner Golden twenty-three pa were forced to le some two years religion being of country. It is byterian denom

Railroad Br Monday last on the abatement t and Providence Connecticut.—

Later from consul to Bogot with dates from by which we l rection at that, 5000 blacks, is the day of the was then quiet was triumphed the island we of the plant stores, and pro

Catholic Stone Church destroyed by to be the wor