

The Standard.

Vol. 14

No 47

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1847.

[15. at the end of the Year

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Read Staff.—We learn from the New York Herald, that the weekly receipts of bread stuffs are rapidly increasing. The anxiety to get forward produce from the extreme West, will have a very favorable effect upon the supplies in the New York market at the close of the navigation. It is estimated that the receipts of flour during the month of November this year, will amount to about one million of barrels. The receipts last year, for the month of November, including Flour and Wheat, were equal to 913,601 barrels; consequently, should the navigation remain unobstructed as long this year, the receipts will be much larger. Since the opening of the navigation, nearly four millions of barrels have arrived; while last year, the receipts were less than three millions of barrels.—*New Brunswick.*

Nautical Calculations.—The New York Courier publishes some tables furnished by an accomplished sailor, giving the route and distance sailed by the Atlantic steamers, the calculations being made both by "Mercator's sailing" and the "great circle." The distance from the Battery, in New York, to dock in Liverpool, by "Mercator's Sailing," is 3084. Distance from dock in Boston to dock in Halifax (350 miles), thence to dock in Liverpool, by Mercator's sailing, is 2883.

Difference. 201
Distance from Battery, in New York, to dock in Liverpool, by Mercator's and Great Circle Sailing, is 3023.
Distance from dock in Boston, to dock in Halifax, thence to dock in Liverpool, by Mercator's and Great Circle Sailing, is 2849.

Difference. 174
Supposing the Boston and Halifax steamers to sail on the Great Circle on the outward passage to Liverpool from position off Cape Race, the difference of distance between the New York and Southampton steamers and the Boston and Halifax and Liverpool steamers is 307 miles, or equal to 5 1-10 more distance run by the New York and Southampton steamers than the Boston, Halifax and Liverpool steamers.

The Revenue.—The last Royal Gazette contains an abstract of the Revenue for the quarter ending 30th Sept., which shows the total amount for the quarter to be £27,453 sterling. The Revenue for the corresponding quarter of 1846, amounted to £28,251, showing a small decrease on the quarter just ended.—*New Brunswick.*

A Terrible Tragedy was enacted at St. Charles, Mo., on the evening of the 23d ult. A slave belonging to Mr. Lackland, senior, had given some offence to a Mr. P. W. Colver, a citizen of St. Charles, where upon the latter attempted to chastise the negro with a cowhide. The negro resisted, when Colver seized a hatchet, knocked him down with it, and then inflicted a mortal wound on the negro by burying the hatchet in his side. At this moment, Mr. James Lackland, a youth nineteen years of age, and son to the owner of the negro, stepped up and remonstrated with Colver for his barbarity. The murderer, without replying, turned on Lackland and struck him with the cowhide. The young man ran, followed by Colver, who at length, throwing a stone at Lackland, fell him to the earth. Lackland rose, and attempted to fly, and was again knocked down in a similar manner. In attempting a second time to rise, he was thrust to the ground by Colver, who, drawing a knife, plunged it into the young man's breast, entirely severing the lower part of the heart, and killing him instantly. Colver was arrested and is in prison.

Death of Sir Richard Bonycastle.—The Kingston (Canada) Chronicle & News of the 4th inst. says:—We have to-day the melancholy task of announcing the decease yesterday, at his residence in this city, of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Richard Henry Bonycastle, Kt., late of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and for many years the chief officer of that Department in Western Canada. Sir Richard served with distinction at the siege of Fleesching, 1808; in the American War from 1812 to 1815; and was at the capture of Castine, and other places on the coast during that War.—Served with the Duke of Wellington's army in France, from 1815 to 1818—was the author of a work on "Spanish America," the "Canada" in 1841.—Newfoundland in 1842.—&c.

Sir Richard recently retired from active service, intending to reside permanently in this section of the country, in the prospect of which he was much interested, and in which he held the rank of Colonel.

The death of Sir Richard will be regretted throughout this Province, especially in Kingston, where he spent a great number of years of his life.

CIRCULAR

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

We, the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of New Brunswick, feeling deeply conscious that the nature, objects, and organization of our Order, in the infancy of its operations in the Province, are peculiarly subject to mistake and misrepresentation, desire to address you in the spirit of candour, and offer such explanations of the system, as will, we trust, prove satisfactory to every candid reader. We are induced to adopt this course, more especially from the fact that our own minds are deeply imbued with a sense of the righteousness of our cause, and the great moral power of our organization to accomplish the work of reformation, and prevent the increase of demoralization in our respective communities; and knowing as we do, that no greater obstacle can be presented to the success of any undertaking than the well-meant opposition of men of high moral standing, we would seek by plain unsophisticated arguments, and the simple statement of facts, to disabuse the minds of such of the prejudices which have been fostered in the medium, through which circumstances may have compelled them to view our operations.

In addressing ourselves to this task, we deem it incumbent upon us, in the first place, to notice briefly the origin of the order, with the organization of its Legislative Bodies. As stated in the Circular of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, it was organized in the City of New York on the 29th September, 1843, by sixteen individuals, and as soon as the number of members appeared sufficient for the purpose, the whole Order was divided into three distinct bodies, called Subordinate and Grand Divisions, and the National Division.

The Subordinate Division are composed of persons from the age of eighteen and upwards, who obtain admission either by direct application for a Charter, or after the Division is constituted by the votes of the existing members. The Grand Divisions, of which there is one in each State, Territory, or Province, are composed of such superior officers of Sub Division as they may elect annually as their Representatives. And the National or Supreme Legislative Body, is composed of the superior officers of Grand Divisions elected in like manner. The wisdom and utility of this arrangement is so self-evident, that it appears superfluous to add any thing explanatory or eulogistic. Based upon the great principle of Representative Government, which ensures so largely into the Constitution of "Great Britain," it gives to every member that assurance of a just and equitable distribution of the benefits of the Order, which could not, we humbly conceive, be so well provided for in any other way.

The introduction of the Order into this Province, next demands a few passing observations. This was effected by means of a few gentlemen, resident in the Town of St. Stephen, County of Charlotte, zealous advocates of the cause of Total Abstinence, who having obtained a copy of the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Frontier Division, No. 22, of Calais, Maine; after having duly scrutinized the principles upon which the system was based, endeavored to obtain a more satisfactory acquaintance with it by applying for admission into that Division. Having been duly initiated, and finding every thing as much to their satisfaction as they could have desired or expected, they almost immediately applied for and obtained a Charter for Howard Division, No. 1, to be located at Saint Stephen. This Division was opened on the 5th March last, when, in addition to the ordinary Charter, they received authority to grant Charters and open new Divisions in the Province, until the formation of a Grand Division. The result of these movements to the present is best known from the fact, that we have now a regular organized Grand Division, and sixteen Subordinates, numbering collectively little short of one thousand members. Now when it is remembered, that but "nine months" have elapsed since the formation of the first Division in the Province, it will appear that the Order has increased at the average rate of more than "one hundred members" per month; and when the following fact is added, that among these there are a number of Clergymen of high standing in their respective denominations, and many lay gentlemen of well known moral worth, and considerable note, both in the literary and political world, it must certainly force the conviction upon any candid mind that there is a "moral excellence" in the institution, which renders it worthy of the support of all who wish to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind.

Having thus presented you with a brief sketch of the origin, organization, and progress of the Order, we next draw your attention to some of the benefits to be derived from connection with it. There are chiefly of a moral, fraternal, and pecuniary nature. The

moral benefits arise out of the stringency of the pledge, against the manufacture, sale or use of all intoxicating liquors, which is rendered peculiarly binding by means of the solemnities attendant upon its administration, and comparatively easy in its observance from its constant repetition, and the accompanying of precept and example on the part of the fraternity. The restored inebriate especially, finding himself surrounded with a band of respectable and intelligent friends, ever ready to encourage and assist him, is thereby greatly strengthened in his resolution of amendment. And as strictness of moral deportment is required in all persons seeking admission, and is afterwards regularly inculcated upon the initiated, the practical working of the system has frequently been attended with decided improvement in this respect. The benefits, which, for want of a better term, we designate fraternal, consist in the cultivation of kind and friendly feelings toward each other, manifested by strict and unremitting attention to such as may be disabled by sickness, or otherwise afflicted. If such attention be necessary, some of the Brothers are appointed to watch in turn by the sick man's couch, and endeavor to alleviate his sufferings by such gentle services as invalids require. He is a true benefactor and alone worthy of honor, who brings comfort where before was wretchedness; who dries the tears of sorrow, and who pours oil into the wounds of the unfortunate; he is the true Christian hero—he is the man of honor in a Christian land. The pecuniary advantages cannot be better explained than by quoting the following paragraph from the Circular of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania:—"The pecuniary relief of sick brethren, to the extent of not less than three dollars per week, is sustained by initiation fees and weekly dues. This feature of our Order has proved itself of inestimable advantage to many afflicted members, for whom, when assailed by disease, whether at home or abroad, the best medical attendance, comfortable lodgings, kind friends, nursing, &c., are always at hand. On the decease of a brother, not less than thirty dollars are appropriated as a funeral benefit, and on the decease of a brother's wife, not less than half that sum."

These benefits are not mere theories, sustained by facts. The practical operation of the system fully sustains the character of its professions, and we have no hesitation in boldly challenging every adversary to the severest scrutiny; not that we by any means expect to be found perfect, either in our collective or individual capacity—perfection is not to be looked for in human institutions—but as a means of saving from the terrible consequences of the drinking customs of society, and preserving its members from distress, in seasons of affliction—we claim for it an elevated position amongst the moral and benevolent enterprises of the day.

The Order has been charged with supererogating the efforts of Total Abstinence Societies for the suppression of drinking habits, and substituting a system, the influence of which can only be felt by its immediate adherents. This charge must certainly have had its origin in a very mistaken view of our Order, for not only do we not wish to interfere with the operation of such Societies, but we desire to aid with all our might in sustaining them; and to this end is the expressed desire of the National Division that each Sub Division should hold at least one public Total Abstinence Meeting in every quarter, and we apprehended that it will be found upon examination, that amongst the foremost ranks of the public advocates of the pledge, there are, even now, large numbers of the "Sons of Temperance" for one of the duties we are exhorted to perform, is "To look round among mankind, and warn our fellow men from error's path."

Another charge preferred against us, is that ours is "a Secret Society." Now let us examine this point carefully. What constitutes a Secret Society? Is it not an association of men, united together for the accomplishment of some purpose, which they will not reveal to the world? Is not this at least an essential element in their organization? If it is, then we are free, perfectly free, from this charge. We expose all our principles in the light of day, and can conscientiously declare, that the intentions or efforts of the Order do not embrace one solitary principle which has not been, again and again, proclaimed in the most public manner, and published in the public prints. Again we quote from the Circular of Pennsylvania:—"The secrecy of the Order is such only as prudence, manliness, and kindness require, and is chiefly similar to that which is incident to all social organizations; but inasmuch as the Order is so extensive and numerous for any personal knowledge, and everywhere accords rights, advantages, comforts and privileges, it is useful to provide for our 'family circle' some uniform, yet private mode, whereby those rights and benefits may be enjoyed, without exposing them to the vicious and unprincipled. The mode is simple and consists in our pass words and their frequent changes. Our ceremonies are sensible and appropriate. As an Order we hold that kindness, reason, argument, appeal, and a good and pure ex-

ample are our legitimate means of increase."

"Kindness is the key to unlock the human heart, whether in civilized or savage life."—Perhaps there is no charge with which we have been assailed more serious in its nature, and injurious in its consequences, than one which usually proceeds from a source, whence all others, opposition to a good cause ought not to arise, viz., from persons of high religious standing, and, as a consequence, possessing great moral influence. Will such permit us to address them with all respect, and request them to examine deeply and seriously the ground of their opposition; and if after such examination they find themselves in error, we are well assured that their opposition will give place to the dictates of their better judgment, and they will be led to throw the weight of their influence upon our side; and when this shall become extensively the case, our cause will receive such an additional impetus as will greatly facilitate the accomplishment of our grand object, the destruction of vice. The charge we substitute in its place, is that we substitute a more ephemeral morality of human origin, for the weightier sanctions of Christianity. Nay! brethren, if you will permit us then to address you, this is not the case. We claim no higher position for our Order than that of the handmaid of Religion, and we could point you now to numbers of devout and constant worshippers, in the respective churches, of our communities, who, but recently delighted to spend the christian sabbath in other occupations and different company, and might to the present have remained in the same degraded state, had not the efforts of members of our Order been directed to their renovation, thus preparing them for resuming the position in the church, for which they had been utterly unfitted, by the defiling and demoralizing power of intoxicating drinks; and now they are brought directly under the influence of the Divine principles of Religion. It is true that we take as the motto of our Order, the words "Love, Purity, and Fidelity," but by this we simply mean, fraternal love, purity of intention, and fidelity to our obligations, and every Son of Temperance understands the motto thus, so that this, when properly explained, can present no ground of objection to the most scrupulous mind.

To notice particularly the numerous objections of a less important character, which are brought forward by the different classes of opponents to the Order, would be a task almost impossible to accomplish. We trust, however, that to the candid enquiring mind, what we have here advanced, will prove sufficient to allay any apprehension, as to the propriety of contemplating the proceedings of the Order. The power of our Order consists in the fact, that our Divisions, distributed like so many garrisons of regular Temperance Troops, over-awe our common opponents, in spite the timid friends of the cause, give courage to the stoutest, and confident assurance of victory to all."

"The entire Order, by its quiet, but to the enemy, new and alarming tactics, is rapidly and broadly advancing the march of Temperance."

"We have no oaths, no mockeries, no secret modes of recognition, such as many dislike." Although originating in the United States, the Order is beautifully adapted to the genius of British feeling, and as all subjects of political and religious controversy are carefully excluded from our Divisions, nothing can possibly arise to offend the prejudices of the most enthusiastically loyal subject of the British Crown. Our union with the United States can only tend to perpetuate that peace which now exists, and to cultivate such feelings as every good man, who acknowledges ought to prevail between the inhabitants of two nations, claiming one common origin, speaking one common language, and possessing to a very great extent, one common interest."

In conclusion, we address ourselves to the members of our Order. Brethren, we would exhort you to patient persevering effort. You are engaged in a noble undertaking, and much depends upon your individual exertions.—Ever keep alive in your remembrance the peaceful principles of our Order, and while you are energetic in your efforts, let nothing betray you into the use of censorious or bitter language towards your opponents. Even when you speak of, or to the traffickers in alcohol, let it be with becoming mildness, free from every thing like invective. We wish to reform, not to injure; and if reformation cannot be effected by the peaceful means we employ, we must neither despair nor yield an inch of vantage ground, but go forward, putting our confidence in the God of truth, whose smile is evidently upon us, and whose blessing has, and will continue to attend our exertions, so long as we acknowledge him to be the "great head over all."

The good that is done upon the earth, it is the Lord that doeth it. We speak as to wise men, judge ye what we say."

In the Bonds of Love, Purity, and Fidelity, we remain, &c.

Asa C. W. R. W. R. St. Stephens.

Asa C. W. R. W. R. St. Stephens.

F. H. Tom: G. S. St. Stephens.

H. W. Pitts, St. John.

J. W. Lawrence, St. John.

D. V. ROBERTS, Portland.
CHARLES STEVENSON, St. Andrews.
JOHN WALKER, St. George.
H. E. SEELY, St. George.
WILLIAM ELLIS, St. David's.
ALEX. T. PAUL, St. Andrews.
ST. ANDREWS, (N. B.) 26th Oct., 1847.

From the Boston Excelsior.

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE ORDER.—There is no more certain evidence of the position in which any cause stands with the public than the attention which is paid to it by the press. It gives us pleasure in glancing over our exchanges, to observe that the Order with which we are connected receives frequent notice, with marked and strong expressions of approval and encouragement. The rapid increase of our Order—is noble purposes—the mighty work it has already accomplished—its far mightier promise for the future—demand for it a place in the heart of every lover of his race. We rejoice to be able to say that it is just assuming that place in the public mind to which its merits, as a means to banish the giant evil, Intemperance, from our land, and to restore the fallen from his state of degradation and misery, eminently entitle it. We subjoin a few extracts, from papers published in different sections of the country, in illustration of our remarks.

The Hopkinton (Ky.) Gazette, speaks as follows of the Order:—
"It needs very little sagacity to foresee that this institution with its strong and potent organization, is destined to wield an influence the most powerful in restraining intemperance. 'Tis passing strange that an order so pure and benevolent in its objects, and manifestly so powerful in doing good, should be rancorously opposed by men standing deservedly high in our community."

"This opposition is not bold and direct—that would be bad policy; the objects of the society are manifestly so benevolent and so pure that a man would be regarded a madman who could condemn its aims and intentions. But an opposition far more effective, and which at the same time does not injure the character of those who make it, is used. It consists in refusing to join it, on the ground that it would be dishonouring religion to say that it was less efficient to reform drunkards than an institution gotten up by man. They doubt the permanency of the Order—they think it will share the fate of all other temperance societies—that it must soon go down.—Now, objects of this kind would be astonished if they could see how clearly they are understood by even the weakest Brother in the Division. There is not a Son of Temperance who does not clearly understand that an unwillingness on the part of these objectors to relinquish the pleasure of drinking strong, toddies, &c., is at the bottom of all this opposition; but for the respectability of the thing they cannot consent to assign the true and only reason of their opposition, and as a matter of course are driven to these evasions and subtleties."

"The 'New World,' one of the largest and best family papers in the country, edited by gentlemen of the highest intelligence and character copies the above from the Gazette, appending the following paragraph:—

"The Sons of Temperance do not confine their charities to the correction of a vice; but extend them to its members when sick and afflicted, like the Odd Fellows. It is not only reforms but restrains. It is fast increasing, and numbers among its most zealous, many of our most upright, exemplary and philanthropic citizens."

Let every Son of Temperance take courage! The day is near at hand, yes, it is down is even now breaking, which shall see the glorious principles of our Order acknowledged as the most efficient and powerful for the accomplishment of its high and holy purpose. Let us hasten, by word and deed, the coming of its noon.

BACHELORISM UNNATURAL.

Men may say what they will, but we know there can never be a Paradise without some daughter of Eve, within it; and home is only a place to rest and drink, and sit and sleep in, without the hallowing charms of a woman's presence. Men may say what they will about the jovialities of their Liberty Halls; but many a weary, joyless hour passes within them; many a discontented, peevish, snarling feeling is experienced, many a vacuum of heart and thought, many a comfortless rainy day; many a long winter evening, when the ticking of the clock is only sound, and that does but echo like the knell of departed moments that might have been joyous if spent in cheerful companionship. And, then for the lonely old bachelor to come into his dwelling wet and weary, without a creature to welcome him with either a word or a smile, or a single gleam of pleasure to brighten the place; nobody to consult his tastes and his comfort; nobody to prattle to him—to tell him the gossip of the neighborhood, and to link his sympathies and his interests with surrounding people; nobody to double his joys and to halve his sorrows; nobody to nurse him if he be sick, to console him if he be sorrowful.

European Intelligence.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.
MORG FAILURES.—We regret to state that besides mercantile failures, we have to record the stoppage of several banks in various parts of the country. The North and South Wales Bank at Liverpool, having numerous branches in the Principality, has succumbed under the influence of a mischievous report, which caused a run upon the bank. The Salisbury Bank (Brodie & Co.), the Shaftsbury and Hindon Bank (Brodie & King), and the Shrewsbury Bank (Adams, Warren, & Co.), have also stopped payment.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Nov. 4.—The transactions in Grain have not, since our last number, been marked by such extreme fluctuations as previously. In Liverpool the Corn market of the 22nd ult. for the better qualities of Wheat and Flour was steady, whilst the inferior descriptions slightly receded from our last quotations. In the early part of the week ending the 30th ult. the markets generally were lower, but on Friday last prices exhibited a decided movement upwards; an advance of 1s. to 2s. was established. In Liverpool Flour advanced to 29s. per barrel, and the deliveries continued upon an extensive scale. Holders of Wheat throughout the country not seeming disposed to bring their stocks to market. The arrivals of Flour in London were chiefly Canadian, which rules from 24s. to 27s. per barrel. In Liverpool the demand for Flour continues active, and the deliveries exhibit no diminution. Yesterday, States and Canadian Flour met a good inquiry: 29s. 6d. and 30s. per barrel were paid for fine quality, but the latter rate was only obtained in a few instances for a choice description.

TIMBER MARKET.—From the usual monthly report of the Timber trade, it will be perceived that large arrivals from British America have recently taken place. The transactions of the month now closed have been limited, but this was to be expected, seeing the great difficulty there was to obtain money. Prices on the whole, have been pretty steady; but until discounts are more easily obtained, there cannot for the present be any extensive building operations carried on, and the consumption of timber will, therefore, be more limited than it otherwise would have been in a healthy and active state.

IRELAND.

Several matters of interest and importance have taken place in Ireland since we last addressed our readers. That country still remains a prey to anarchy and confusion, so that murders—cruel, horrid, blood-thirsty murders—continue to disgrace the south and Western provinces. The question of tenant-right is now being much discussed and agitated from one end of the kingdom to the other. A kind of monster meeting was held at Kilmacomas on the 24th. The object of the meeting was to take steps to promote the "tenant-right" question. The requisition by which it was convened bore the signatures of nearly eighty Catholic clergymen, including four vicars-general, twenty parish priests, and fifty curates, besides six hundred tenant-farmers, and many respectable merchants and shopkeepers. Among the more prominent persons who attended the meeting were Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Nicholas Power, M.P., and Sir H. W. Barron. The speeches were long, and some of them fiery, against the evils of the present system, which gave farmers no right or interest in the improvement of their land. Mr. John O'Connell spoke at much length. The greater part of his speech had special reference to the repeal of the Union, and the advantage of having back the Irish Parliament in College Green. A petition to Parliament was agreed on; and after some other minor business had been transacted, the assemblage, which some of the Dublin papers estimate at twelve to fourteen thousand, quietly dispersed. An address, agreed to by the Catholic prelates of Ireland has been presented to His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant. Both the address and Lord Clarendon's reply are remarkable documents—the most important state papers which have been brought before the public for many years. The prelates in their address boldly, but in respectful language, state the distress under which Ireland is at present labouring, and advert to the cause of her impoverishment. The poor-law they state to be insufficient to mitigate, to the proper extent, the miseries and the privations of her poor. The conduct of the Irish peasantry is vindicated from the charge of indolence which is now being heaped upon them. The prelates also alluded to the penal laws which had been enacted against the Irish population, and urged their repeal. The answer of Lord Clarendon is certainly much applauded. He meets the prelates on every point; and from what they have said on the grievances of Ireland, he takes occasion to inculcate lessons which, if acted upon, will do much towards the regeneration of that unhappy land.

Among the melancholy events of the day we must note the suicide of Professor McCullagh, of the University of Dublin, which took place early last week. The learned gentleman had brought on temporary insanity by excessive study.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place at Conciliation Hall on the 1st but it was devoid of any public interest. The rent amounted to about £30.

The simultaneous collection for the national tribute to the memory of O'Connell will be made in all the parishes of Ireland on Sunday week, the 14th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATLANTIC STEAM SHIPS.—The London Morning Chronicle of the 1st inst. contains

the following:—"The line of steamers between New York and Bremen will, in all probability, be discontinued, as the returns do not cover the expenses, and competition against the Havre and Liverpool lines is too vain."

The uniform penny postage has been introduced in the British colony at Hong Kong.

It is stated that the diocese of India is to be subdivided, and that six new bishops are to be appointed.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The hourly increasing danger of a Swiss civil war, since war is actually declared, is the only topic connected with European politics which attracts much attention. In obedience to the orders of his Government, Baron Von Kaiserfeld, the Austrian Minister, had demanded his passport, in order to withdraw from Zurich previous to the commencement of hostilities. His assurance that Austria would not interfere between the belligerents, had, in some degree, cooled the valour of the Sonderbund party, which had now appealed to France. It is said that the Radical party is not quite ready to take the field, or at any rate that a few days delay will operate disadvantageously to the League party, whose finances would be impoverished by procrastination. The Russian ambassador has left Switzerland, and the Prussian Minister is expected to receive similar orders every moment. In this critical state matters remained at the last dates.

In Italy the Austrians evince no intention whatever of evacuating the position which they have occupied. But the din of revolutionary meetings has somewhat subsided, and matters, just at the present, seem to indicate that they will soon relapse into their previous state of political apathy.

Emigrants at Quebec.—By the return of the Chief Emigration Officer in Canada, we learn that the whole number of emigrants arrived at Quebec and Montreal in 1847 is 98,106, being an increase of 65,353 over the number arrived in 1846.

Among the emigrants of this year, the deaths on the voyage, in quarantine and at the hospitals, after landing, amount to the enormous number of 13,365.

The "Richard Watson," from Sligo, with 220 of Lord Palmerston's wretched cotiers, has arrived at Quebec. The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 11th inst. says, "The landing of these poor creatures on the shores at this season of the year, to use the mildest language possible can only be styled, cruelty, as the greater part of them will have to eke out a miserable subsistence during our inclement winter, and many may perish of cold and want."

Mr. Mills, the Mayor of Montreal, who has been unceasing in his exertions to ameliorate the condition of the emigrants, has fallen a victim to the Emigrant fever. So also has Dr. Clarke, one of the Physicians at the Marine Hospital. Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Emigration Officer has recovered from a severe attack of the fever; but Mr. McElderry, the Emigration Officer at Toronto has fallen a victim to the disease.

Newfoundland.—Papers from St. John's to the 10th instant, brought to Halifax by the Steamer Unicorn, came to hand by the Eastern Mail last evening. From various parts of the Colony, painful accounts continue to be received of destitution among a considerable portion of the inhabitants. From Placentia Bay, St. Mary's Bay, Ferryland District, Conception Bay, Trinity Bay and Bonaville Bay, appeals were pouring in for assistance from the Government, which the crippled resources of the Treasury would prevent being afforded to the extent desired, and appeals were in course of preparation to be forwarded to the Home Government. Upwards of twenty individuals had arrived at St. John's from Barrin, for the purpose of throwing themselves upon the bounty of the Government for shelter during the winter; but it resolved to send them back again, and afford them such assistance in the district as the public means would allow.—*Courier.*

YORK CIRCUIT COURT.—At a late hour last Saturday night, the jury returned into Court finding fourteen of the persons accused of riot at Fredericton on the 12th of July last, guilty, and acquitting seven. On Monday morning His Honor Judge Carter, after a suitable address to the prisoners, passed sentence on them as follows:

Daniel Sullivan, James Linihen, John Burks, Lawrence Sullivan—Twelve months imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour.

James Mullins, James Hogan, Michael Dooley, Jeremiah Mahony, Michael Kennedy—Six months imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour.

Daniel O'Leary, Edward Corbet, Jeremiah Sullivan, Thomas Griffin, Lawrence Gallagher—Four months imprisonment in the Common Gaol of this County, with hard labour.

Those sentenced to the Penitentiary arrived in town on Tuesday last.

Miramichi, Nov. 16.

THE SEASON.—The weather from the period of our last publication up to Sunday, was very fine, and much has been done towards completing the loading of the vessels in port and getting the new ones ready for sea. On the afternoon of that day, slight particles of snow began to fall at intervals, and the night closed in with quite a storm. Yesterday morning the ground was completely covered to a considerable depth; the day, however, terminated with rain, with a strong wind from the Eastward. Every thing around us has thus speedily assumed a wintry aspect.—This morning it is cold and frosty, with a strong breeze from the North West.—*Gleaner.*

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

NOTES AND HINTS FOR A LINE OF RAILWAY AND CARRIAGE OF THE MAIL TO CANADA BY HALIFAX, WINNIPEG, ANKAPOLIS, DUBU, SAINT ANDREWS, WOODSTOCK, GRAND FALLS AND QUEBEC.

MR. BURTON.
The time required to convey the mails from Halifax via Boston, as pointed out in my last was at least five days, now when it is considered that the mails can go from Halifax via St. Andrews and Grand Falls by the first mentioned route, in less than one half the time and by the second route at a saving of at least two days in time and entirely through British Possessions, is it not very extraordinary that Government should not at once adopt some effective measures for its accomplishment. I would suggest that Government immediately propose to pay yearly for twenty years £75,000 to any company that will after 1850 transport the mails from Halifax to Quebec in safety in three days during summer, and four days in winter, this would soon make a railway the whole distance.

It is asked what Trade or Travel would be on a line of Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock a distance of 80 miles also what result as to settling the country.

The country is very level no rivers to cross as it runs through a valley 60 miles lying between the St. Croix and Magaguadavic rivers nearly parallel with each other. The lands are good for farming purposes and are third already settled by Farmers and Lumbermen the most of whom are making good livings and in some instances the same produces wheat and weighing 62 lbs to the bushel. The wilderness part is covered with a fine growth of Pine Spruce Beech, Birch, Maple, Butternut Basswood, Larch, Cedar &c., of the largest size.

From St. Andrews for the distance of 20 to 25 miles the lands have been disposed of, and also all the most valuable wood removed, thereby causing the shipbuilder to resort to the far off lands, and in many instances a distance of 30 miles, to procure timber for ship building purposes. The Cedar and Pine shingle maker, by whom a very large amount of export is produced, likewise is compelled to resort to the forest, over 25 miles, with sleds and waggons to supply a constant market.

The quiet line of this road is intersected with small water privileges, where mills will be most cheaply and conveniently erected (sooner than the Railway can be made) for the manufacture of deals, boards, clapboards, shingles and other lumber, and that of the finest description, which of itself, will, for years be a large business on a Railway.

There are now in active operation on the Restook, an American river and tributary of the St. John, 25 miles above Woodstock, thirty saw mills manufacturing clapboards for the Boston market, which are first rafted some 60 miles to the St. John, again rafted and brought to Fredericton, then taken to St. John by lighters and then re-shipped in American schooners for Boston. Will not this article be carried by Railway when they will come at one quarter of the expense, and in prime order at all seasons of the year.

There are now many Saw Mills at Woodstock, Tobiique, and at Grand Falls, the latter built by the late Sir John Caldwell for the manufacture of clear Pine deals and boards, for the London market; but in consequence of the great injury sustained in rafting, and the enormous expense of the transit to St. John market they are now abandoned and useless. The Railway would unquestionably revive those mills and bring them into action and useful operation with many others in addition.

It is stated that 200,000 tons of yellow Pine timber pass the Grand Falls for St. John in April and May, but it is seldom that more than one half of this reaches the St. John market until the following spring, owing to the difficulty by catching on shore and detention in many ways. The detriment to the timber by bruising in passing the Grand Falls and in other rocks and shoals, quantities stolen and getting adrift in its passage down, the expense of river drifting, boomage at Fredericton and Indian Town, with dockage at St. John, rehauling at a cost of 1s. 6d. per ton, and at a loss in quantity of fully 20 per cent, and that of the best of the timber; and also considering the great loss of timber that every year takes place by the breaking of booms at Indian Town, all of which loss comes out of and is borne by the first procurer. Is it not reasonable to suppose that this timber will be brought on the Railway from Grand Falls, and by that in a perfect state for shipping when the transit person will not exceed 8s. from Grand Falls to St. Andrews—and can go every day in the year and be deposited on the land ready for shipment at the most trifling expense.

Another inducement for this timber and other lumber coming to St. Andrews, is that St. Andrews is 50 miles nearer England than St. John, hence a vessel will save 100 miles in her voyage.

There are now in progress of opening iron works for melting iron near Woodstock where the line of Railway passes and which will become a large article of export.

It is also ascertained that 100,000 barrels of Flour, Beef, Pork, Fish &c. &c., are taken from St. John up the river yearly for the supply of Woodstock and the upper St. John, owing the numerous difficulties of towing by horse boats from Fredericton, and the River being frozen at least six months in the year, and when it is considered that nearly the whole of those supplies pass St. Andrews from Eastport and the United States to St. John about 60 miles thence to Fredericton, 84 miles to Woodstock, 75 miles by water making 219 miles in all, is it to be wondered at the cost for transportation of a barrel of

flour should be from one to two dollars and is it not a fair inference that the whole would go by Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock direct a distance of only 80 miles at a cost of 2s 6d per barrel in preference to going via St. John 219 miles at a cost of 5s to 10s per bbl.

The route at present adopted for travellers from Grand Falls, and Woodstock to Boston is by way of St. John, which occupies from six to eight days, at a cost of 30 to 40 dollars when a Railway is in operation from Woodstock to St. Andrews, the line will not exceed 24 hours to arrive in Boston from Woodstock at some ten dollars cost.

Again the supplies required for the American side, say, Holton, Arestook, Fish river &c., which at present are obtained by the Penobscot from Bangor at about equal cost and difficulty as those at Woodstock from Saint John, and in about equal quantities. Is it not a fair conclusion to come to that the entire supplies for this part of the American Territory will likewise go by this line of Road.

It is also observable that no river or any other Railway can come into competition with this road.

An objection has been made to the Railway from St. Andrews via Grand Falls to Quebec in consequence of its proximity to the United States and that it is feared the Americans in time of war would break up the Railway. So far from this being an objection I consider it quite the contrary, as it affords many commercial advantages that no other line can, and being near the Frontier it would form in time of war a sort of Chinese Wall a continuous Watch Tower, or line of work for the Province; in my opinion the very place for the protection of the whole Province where the Railway should be placed as a defence. But if the proximity to the American Frontier be an objection would it not apply with equal force to the Halifax and Quebec line. By casting your eye on the map you will see that the American Fort on the Frontier, commencing at the St. Francis river, does not exceed in distance 25 miles from the St. Lawrence and in some places not over 20, and this continues for 30 miles towards Quebec, consequently the line of the Royal Railway must of necessity form the make of the land run not exceeding 10 miles from the American Frontier. Will it be any better protected? No, nor so well as the line from St. Andrews.

I hold that War with the United States is quite improbable and should it ever occur it will not be more than (in all probability) two years in fifty, then should it be a consideration to build this Railway for peace or war. The world builds Railways for peace and not for war, and they are Peacemakers.

Yours, SPEED.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director this week—Wm. Whitlock.
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.

Sims and Black House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.
Director this week—S. T. Gove.

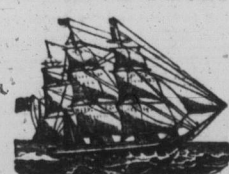
Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KIRK, Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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, —Nov 4	Montreal, —Nov 9
London, —Nov 3	Quebec, —Nov 11
Edinburgh, —Nov 1	Halifax, —Nov 18
Paris, —Nov 1	New York, —Nov 20
Toronto, —Nov 1	Boston, —Nov 22

Arrival of the



Steamship Acadia.

LATER FROM ENGLAND—ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

The R. M. Steamship Acadia, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, in 14 days.

We are happy to state that the news is more satisfactory than was to have been expected. The restrictive clauses of the Bank Charter Act have been repealed by the Government, and money was becoming, every day, more abundant. A Liverpool paper of the 4th inst. says, "We have now had no large failure in Liverpool for upwards of a week, and though the amount of business doing is much reduced, yet a better feeling exists, and on several articles there is a moderate increase of price. The general conviction is, that we have

reached the lowest point, as to prices, and that things are likely to mend gradually. The payments up to this day (the 4th) are large, but after they have been made, the pressure will decrease. We hear that one of our private Banks, which greatly diminished its business recently, is now discounting freely.

The city article of the London Times of the 2d, says,—that there was a decidedly improved feeling in London, on the previous day. Some first class bills were discounted at 7 per cent., the parties being willing to take more on the same terms.—This is two or three per cent., below what the Bank of England was charging last week, and is the most decided proof of returning confidence that has yet been shown.

Another gratifying circumstance is, that the Bank of England received £200,000 in gold on Tuesday, and has now received not less than £1,000,000 in ten days. As all anxiety respecting the position of the Bank of England, and the banking interest generally has ceased, we may confidently hope that the internal drain from the Bank will cease also, and that its position will soon show very decided symptoms of increased strength. We have heard from a good quarter that its position is improving steadily.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.—Her Majesty has issued a proclamation calling Parliament together for the despatch of business on the 18th instant.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship Hibernia, under the command of Captain Ryrie, reached the Mersey on the forenoon of the 28th ult., being less than twelve days from the time she left Boston, including the usual call and detention to land and receive the mails and passengers at Halifax.

THE SEASON.—The weather since our last publication was very fine for the season.—Slight showers of rain fell during Thursday, on Friday and Saturday it was rather cold; Monday last was very fine with a sharp frost during the night—taking it altogether the fall may be said to be one of the finest witnessed for some time.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We comply with pleasure, with the request, to publish the "circular of the Grand Division" to the friends of the Temperance cause in this Province, which will be found on our first page, and recommend it to the attention of our readers. The history of the order—its introduction into this Province—and the benefits to be derived from connection with it, are clearly truly set forth. In a word, "there is a moral excellence in the Institution, which renders it worthy of all who wish to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind."

BOSTON FLOUR MARKET, Nov. 20.
The market is very quiet and prices nominally \$6.25 to 6.37 per bbl. cash, for common brands Genesee and Michigan. Corn is selling at from 70 to 80c lb bu, as to quality, and Oats 52 to 55c lb bu.

PETTY THEFTS.—We caution the public to be on their guard, as several petty thefts have been committed within a few days in this Town. Take in your clothes at night—and keep the front and cellar doors closed during the day as well as at night.

APPROPRIATE GIFT.—The Ladies of Lubec, presented Passamaquoddy Division No 72, Sons of Temperance, with a beautiful Bible on the 10th inst. The Division turned out in their regalia, and proceeded to the new Methodist Church in that place, where they were addressed by Rev. Bro. Yates. The presentation of the Bible was most appropriately and elegantly done in behalf of the donors, by Miss A. HUNTER in which she said,—Your faithful perseverance in the great and good cause of Temperance, and their estimation of your worth, have induced on the part of the Ladies this gift, a gift of but trifling cost, yet in itself a "pearl of great price."

The address was responded to on the part of the Division, by Dr. G. W. HALEY, from whose reply we select the following passage:—

It is the more gratifying that your wisdom prompted to the choice of so fitting, so holy a gift. When the Creator would confer on man, blind, erring, passion-led man, the highest good, He left him a record of His will, a manifestation of His love, which points out the true, the only course to happiness and honor. I need hardly add, it is our guide in all the relations, in all the departments of life, and in it are contained the truths upon which are based the principles of our Order.

When he who ministers at our altar shall open weekly these sacred pages, and read from them the beautiful precepts contained therein, urging to a life of temperance and virtue, warning that in the wine-cup lies concealed that which, at the last, will "bite like a serpent and sting like an adder," tell me, brothers, will they not come with renewed power to our hearts, as we remember the gift and the givers? And shall we not cling more fondly to the spirit of our beautiful motto, drawn from its holy truths, "LOVE, PURITY AND FIDELITY?"

Her Majesty's Steamer Columbia, Cap Owen, arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst. of her way to England.

A NEW MODE OF B

Who was it bought the John? inquired a saddle in Philadelphia, some time man, upon coming into a very handsome saddle. "Indeed, I cannot tell you worst of it is, it has not been very busy this morning, came in, priced it, told me, account, threw it into his off before I could ascertain sure, however, he is one he has frequently bought the boss, scratching his mode must be devised to ser and get the pay for have it: John, charge ev tomers who have accoun saddle; those who didn't refuse to pay, and in that the right one."

John did as he was ordered weeks after the July bills the foreman was interrog he had succeeded in find set.

It is impossible to say for about thirty have without saying a word."

PROVINCIAL ESCAPE.—By a private letter from Grant, Esq., of the Crown this Province, one of the g conducting the survey of t Railroad, came very near service, under the following pears that about noon on the left the party of which he y line somewhere near the T purpose of ascending a hill make some observations on ing country, telling his par in about an hour. Hour a until the party became alar they proceeded to search i they continued from day, it last compelled to give him moral of food or even a p to be gone only a short t him in which he lost his w vel from the fifth up to the particle of food. On the m become so completely ex no further, but even in g had produced of mind to t his pocket and hang it up on a tree, on the bank of following down, in the s might attract attention to himself due to the fact of to die. Most fortunately out in the wilderness expl when one of them, whose observed the handkerchief mions that as it appeared take the cause and cross i He accordingly did so, an ment, its owner lying un tree. He immediately p his companions, and the woodmen used every m take the sufferer, and fin ing him to a house on the aid was immediately sent are happy to learn that well, and that the King a practicable to remove hi at the mouth of the Tobie Jean Henderson, of the R ericton for the Tobique is the accident which happ Quarter.

TESTIMONY OF TH
VOR OF WISTA
WILD C
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of Dr. Wistar's BAL
BY for diseases of the l and many bottles to m used by my patients, all in two cases, where it s umption had taken plac ed a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Phy
In a letter dated August in a letter dated August in some good cases, I h Balm of Wild Cherry, and I now wish to pro cine."

Dr. A. H. Macnair, writes us under date of used Dr. Wistar's BAL practice the last eight the best preparation of knows of none so deso Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, writes, under date of "I have heard of mial effects from its use chronic cough of spasms the Wild Cherry a gr marked good results in vious mobility, and irrit tions are subject. Dr. Freleigh, of Sa ed Liver Complaint of would not yield to the Abraham Skillman, says it is the best me every stage, that he refer you to hundreds would convince all of Editors, lawyers, cl class have at last fou of Wild Cherry is wh the very best medicine livers all affections of sold by Thomas S

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all who wish to promote
prosperity of mankind."
OUR MARKET, Nov. 20.
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A NEW MODE OF BOOK-KEEPING.

'Who was it bought the handsome saddle, John,' inquired a saddle and harness maker, in Philadelphia, some time ago of his foreman, upon coming into the shop and finding a very handsome saddle had disappeared.

'Indeed, I cannot tell who it was, and the worst of it is, it has not been paid for. I was very busy this morning, when a gentleman came in, priced it, told me to charge it to his account, threw it into his vehicle and drove off before I could ascertain his name. I am sure, however, he is one of our customers, for he has frequently bought articles here before.'

'That's rather a puzzling case, really,' said the boss, scratching his head, 'and some mode must be devised to find out the purchaser and get the pay for the saddle. Ay, I have it; John, charge every one of our customers who have accounts open, with the saddle; those who didn't get it, will of course refuse to pay, and in that way we shall reach the right one.'

John did as he was ordered. Two or three weeks after the July bills had been sent out, the foreman was interrogated as to whether he had succeeded in finding out the purchaser.

'It is impossible to say, sir,' he answered; 'for about thirty have already paid for it without saying a word.'

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—We learn by a private letter from Woodstock, that John Grant, Esq., of the Crown Land Department, of this Province, one of the gentlemen employed in conducting the survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, came very near losing his life in that service, under the following circumstances.—It appears that about noon on the 8th inst., Mr. Grant left the party of which he was in charge, on the line somewhere near the Tobique mountains, for the purpose of ascending a hill in the neighbourhood to make some observations on the face of the surrounding country, telling his party that he would return in about an hour. Hour after hour passed away until the party became alarmed for his safety, when they proceeded to search for him, which search they continued from day to day until they were at last compelled to give him up for lost. It seems that Mr. Grant had left unattended and without a morsel of food or even a pocket compass, expecting to be gone only a short time, when a fog overtook him in which he lost his way, and continued to travel from the fifth up to the tenth instant without a particle of food. On the morning of the 10th he had become so completely exhausted that he could go no further, but even in this dreadful situation he had presence of mind to take his hankerchief from his pocket and hang it up as high as he could reach on a tree, on the bank of the stream which he was following down, in the seemingly vain hope that it might attract attention to the spot where he laid himself down to recruit his exhausted strength for the day. Most fortunately a party of three men were out in the wilderness exploring for lumber berths, when one of them, whose name we do not learn, observed the hankerchief and said to his companions that as it appeared to be a good one he would take the case and cross the stream and get it. He accordingly did so, and found, to his astonishment, its owner lying insensible at the foot of the tree. He immediately procured the assistance of his companions, and these hardy and good hearted woodmen used every means in their power to restore the sufferer, and finally succeeded in conveying him to a house on the Tobique river. Medical aid was immediately sent for to Woodstock, and we are happy to learn that Mr. Grant is now doing well, and that Dr. Rice expected that it would be practicable to remove him to comfortable quarters at the mouth of the Tobique on Monday last. Captain Huxford, of the Royal Engineers, left Fredericton for the Tobique immediately on hearing of the accident which happened to Mr. Grant.—[Head Quarters.]

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS IN FAVOR OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.
This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.
Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point, N. Y., in a letter dated August 30, 1845, says: "In the course of my practice in this vicinity I have tested in some good degree the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in Pulmonary Complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

Dr. A. H. Macnair, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us under date of Feb. 14, 1847, that he has used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in his practice the last eighteen months, and consider it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C., writes, under date of May 1, 1848, following: "I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma and chronic cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in these cases of great nervous mobility, and irritability, to which phlegmatic persons are subject. The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is judicious and judicious."

Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candid must discriminate between outrageous humbugs and nostrums and those medicines which have proved salutary, and in many well attested cases curative.

Huntingdon, Pa., cured a child of Asthma with it, after he declared he could do no more with his medicine, and the child must die.

Dr. Freleigh, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

Abraham Skillman, M.D., of Boundbrook, N.J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption, in every stage, that he has ever known. We might refer you to hundreds of cases, had we room, that would convince all of its great virtue.

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is what "it is recommended to be" the very best medicine to be found. It cures or relieves all affections of the Lungs when nothing else will.

Sold by Thomas Sime, St. Andrews.

DIED.
In Portland, on the 10th instant, Mr. James McGinty, a native of the County Donegal, Ireland, aged 74 years.

At Boston, on the 4th instant, Thomas Halliburton, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Judge Halliburton, of Windsor, N. S.

At Halifax on the 10th inst. Isabella Walker, relict of the Rev. Thos. McCulloch, D.D., late President of Dalhousie College, in the 77th year of her age.

CARD.
The Officers and Members of the "Saint Andrews Juvenile Cold Water Army" tender their sincere thanks to the Committee of Magistrates, who have kindly granted them the use of the Town Hall, gratis, for their semi-weekly meetings.

By order
WM. AYMAR,
Secretary.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.
The annual meeting of the Highland Society, of Saint Andrews, will be held at the "Pheasant's Hotel" on Tuesday, 30th inst., for the choice of Officers. The members will celebrate the anniversary of the Tular Saint of Scotland by dining together. Scotchmen and their descendants are invited to join on the occasion. Dinner to be on the table at 5 o'clock.

Tickets to be had on application to
THOMAS SIME, Jr.,
Nov. 23.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Nov. 17, Schr. Drudge, Simpson, Eastport, ballast.

18, Cutter Matilda, McMaster, Eastport Flour &c.

22, Cutter Matilda, McMaster, Eastport and cargo.

Nov. 19, Cutter Matilda, M'Master, Eastport.

22, Brig Emma, Arkley, Wisbeck, deals by H. Fry & Co.

"Barque Boliver, White, deals by H. Fry & Co.

St. Stephen Nov. 22, Cleared ship Leodi-anah, Dallimore, London, deals, by Pingree & Chipman.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. ANDREWS.
Grimsby Oct. 27, Magna Charta, off Cork 29th, Enterprize, Hull 31st Harriet.

Hull 24th, Bluecase; 25th Janthe, Fal-mouth Picquet and sailed for Hull; Hull 30th Huron.

Sailed for St. Andrews.—Cork 24th Oct. Leviathan.

Cleared at Boston, Nov. 17, schr. Nelson, Lockhart, St. Andrews.

Brig Caladonia, Preston, from St. Stephens, arrived at Bermuda 23d Oct.—had experienced much bad weather on the passage, and threw overboard the greater part of her deck load of lumber during a gale.

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Parker, deceased (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, Junr.,
Administrator.
Campobello, Nov. 23, 1847.

For Charter.

TO arrive, the good Ship "Lady of the Lake" 47 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.

Evening School.

MR. WILSON, informs the Public, that on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., he purposes opening an Evening School for adults, at his residence in William street.

Terms—1s. 3d. per week.

FLOUR.

100 BLS. S. F. FLOUR,
For sale by
W. STREET,
Oct. 18, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex. Schooners "Nelson & Defiance" from Boston.

BLS. & Half BLS. S. F. FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, in small packages, Indian Meal, Boston Hams (new), clear Pork—Cheese, ground Coffee—small kegs Soused Tripe (a nice article)—P. Leaf Mats, Cattle and Horse Cards, a variety of Wooden Ware, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Mens, Boys & Youths coarse and fine Boots & Shoes—Womens and Misses' and Childrens Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Mens and Womens India Rubber.

W. WHITLOCK,

STOLEN

From the shop of the Subscriber, on Monday Evening last.

TWENTY-FIVE SILVER WATCHES, A liberal reward will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, or to the detection of the thief.

WILLIAM MCCrackEN
St. Stephen, Nov. 3, 1847.

SHIPS' ARTICLES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FLOUR.

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

To Let.

The STORE lately occupied by William Meloney, south side, Market Square. Apply to
THOMAS SIME.
Nov. 9, 1847.

BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR &c.

JUST received from BOSTON and NEW YORK, and for sale by the Subscriber.

30 Half & Qr. Barrels Buckwheat FLOUR, 5 Boxes and 1 Cask New York CHEESE, 50 Bags Corn M.E.A.L., 10 Doz. CHAIRS, Rocking Chairs, Childrens Chairs.

ROBERT KER.



NEW FALL IMPORTATION!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED FROM LEADS, PER SHIP Sea Birt, from Liverpool.

200 PAIRS WHITNEY, Mackina & Medium BLANKETS assorted sizes, from 6.4ths to 10.4ths.

200 Pieces FLANNELS, Whitney, Mackina, Welch, Swanskin and Lancashire.

Weighty Twilled Kerseys, red, blue & yellow. 50 Pieces of CLOTHS, in superfine black, invisible green, blue, Oxford, mixed grey in every shade, Doekins, Buck-kus, Plaid and striped Cassimere, latest style.

4 Pieces Carpetings, 6 do Crumblcloths, 4 do Green Baze, 3 do Padding, 4 do Canvas, 2 do Duck, 6 do Oznaburg, 55 Pieces Cloaking of the latest style, Black, blue, brown, drab, & mixed 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, Deane, Mooreen, checked, stripes and Bed ticks, 40 do Molekins and lappet plaid and stripe Trouser Stuffs.

200 do assorted MUSLINS in book, mull, Swiss, Victoria, Lawns, plaids, & Lapels 50 do assorted Silks in every colour, 200 do Edgings and Laces, 90 doz. Counterpanes, coloured, white and Matiselle Quits, Linens, Lawns, Tablecloths in great variety, 100 pieces rolled Cambric in assorted colours, Towelling, Hucaback and Diapers, 240 do Coltrages, Alpacaes, Delaines, Orleans and Cashmeres, latest styles.

Per ship Commodore, from LONDON.

5 Cases ass'd Furs, Muffs, Capes, Victorines, Coats and trimmings, in Lynx, Fitch, squirrel and British rable.

Cashmere, silk, Kid, Lisle and Berlin Gloves, Plain and figured SILKS & SATINS, in great variety, Ladies and Gentlemen's silk, and satin Hosiery and scarfs, Youths and Childrens ditto, Gaze and demi VELS.

1 Case German VELVETS; assorted colours Black and coloured ditto, Silk thread, Lisle & cotton Laces & Edgings, 2 Cases Gentlemen's London and Paris HATS, latest style.

1 do for caps, 20 doz. Merino and Lambswool Shirts, 1 case Umbrellas, 1 do cloths & hair brushes, 20 doz. Ladies & Youths white & col'd Stays, 3 Trunks Ladies BOOTS and SHOES in Cloth, Cashmere and Lasing, 1 do Maiden and Childrens ditto, 4 Bales Ready made CLOTHING, made to order, and well assorted, 18 doz Red and Blue Twilled SHIRTS, 1 Case of assorted Fancy Wares.

Per ship Thames, from GLASGOW.

A splendid assortment of Cashmere, Filled Indiana, Crape & Woollen SHAWLS, latest styles.

Woolen, Linen and cotton Table Covers, Gala PLAIDS & Scotch HOMESPUNS, 40 pieces striped Shirting, 20 do. Regattas, TARTAN PLAIDS, 25 doz Highland Bonnets, 10 do Glengary, 1 Balé Woollen and worsted YARN, 10 doz weighty Knit DRAWERS, 12 doz Men's Woollen Hose, 5 doz Galasgaskins, 10 doz Gents. Muffets, 200 doz. assorted Cotton HDKFS, Indiana, Plaid and Nett Dito, 1 case Clarke's Sewing THREAD, 1 Case WADDING, 1 case Blue Cloth and Velvet CAPS, 20 doz Seletta 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 only, will now dispose of his whole Stock on hand, at the ST. JOHN WHOLESALE PRICES.

D. BRADLEY.

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

GROCERIES &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr. D. Bradley, where he has just received a fresh supply of Groceries &c., which he offers for sale at low prices.

—consisting of—
BROWN and crushed SUGAR, Hyson, Congo and Souchong TEAS, COFFEE, Flour and Navy Brand, Pork, Beans, Dried Apples, Raisins, Apples, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Honey, Citron, Castor Oil, Castains, Wall, Filbert, Almond and Pea Nuts; CONFECTIONARY, Lemon syrup, carapanna, Pickles, red Peppers, olive Oil, soap, candles, tobacco, snuff, segars, pipes, Smoked Herrings, barley, vinegar, arrow root, Ground & root Ginger, mustard, pepper, salts Women's shoes and slippers, window glass, Tumbler, &c., 1800 Copal, 1 do bright Varnish, Yellow and red Ochre, crone yellow, rose pink, Saltpetre, canary seed, sulphur, camphor, cream Tartar, essence of spruce, washing soda, starch, Kermesil, Rose honey Windsor and toilet soap, Nests Tubs and Measures, pails, brushes, oak & Hickory axe and adze handles, wool cards, Liquorice, Writing paper, Hair suives, black lead, Scrub and shoe brushes, glazed & plain leaf hats, Spices, Table salt, &c.

An assortment of FIRE WORKS with a variety of other articles.

Sept. 1. EDWD. LEAVITT

Flour & Corn Meal.

WM. WHITLOCK, HAS removed his place of business to the Store opposite "Bradford's Hotel," in Water-Street, where he solicits a continuance of the Town and country custom.

—KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
S. F. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy & Pilot Bread, Crackers, TEA, COFFEE, Brown, Rice, and Crushed Sugar, Molasses, Loaf, Barley, Split Peas, Beans, Cheese SOAP, Candles, Seal, refined Whale, & Porpoise Oil, Hams, Vinegar, Starch, Mustard, Pepper, Spices, FLOURS, Hoes, Hay & Manure Forks, AXES, Hatchets, Drilled Apples, TOBACCO, Cigars, Water Pails, and other Wooden Ware, a general assortment of BOOTS, and Shoes,

Brandy, Gin &c.

Ex. "Huron" from Liverpool.—The Subscriber has received

5 Pipes 6 lines Cognac Brandy Martell 12 Hhds O'ard's &c., Brands Vint. 1846 6 Hhds. Fine Pale Hollands, 4 Hhds. Boiled & Unseed Oil.

&c. &c. JAMES W. STREET.
August 2nd 1847.

CARD.

MRS. WILSON respectfully begs leave, to announce to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that on the 15th September next, she purposes opening a SCHOOL, for the tuition of young Ladies, in the various branches of an English education; in addition to which she will give instructions in PLAIN & ORNATE Needle Work, Drawing, PAINTING, VIOLIN, SATIN, and GLASS making of wax fruit, and FLOWERS, CRAPE WORK &c.

Terms made known by applying to Mr. Wilson, Madras School.
August 24, 1847.

PROVISIONS &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners "Defiance," and "Louis 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 Cd44 1 cask refined Whale Oil 1 bbl. best Vinegar 7 boxes Window Glass. 12x9 to 12x14 5 casks cut Nails from 4 dy to 20 dy 9 pieces Satinett, blue black, and fancy printed 6 cases, containing men's wate, foot boots, boys' youths and children's Boots and Booties

Ladies' and misses' 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, osanaburgs, rose and point blankets, cotton, striped and check shirting, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarfs and neckerchiefs, cotton, worsted and woolen 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 HARD WARE and GROCERIES, all of which will be sold low for cash or other approved payments.

C. A. BARCOCK.

NOTICE.

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of Thomas Quin late of the parish of Saint Stephen Inn-keeper, 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

ANN QUIN,
Administratrix.
St. Stephen, Sept. 22, 1847.

FOR SALE.

N. B. A one story wood dwelling House situated in St. Stephen, on the road leading from the public landing towards the old ridge (so called)—Barn and outhouses—same being a leased property.

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 £37,000, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY. Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund. Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years; which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the assured.

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies.

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

Local Directors at St. John.

EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman. Edward Allison, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq. John H. Gray, Esq. WILLIAM J. STARR, Managers. FREDERICK R. STARR, & Agents. Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. Geo. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews.

A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

ST. STEPHENS BANK, St. Stephen, Aug. 31, 1847.

A Semi-Annual DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid at this Bank on the 30th September next.

D. UPTON, CASHIER.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Christie, late of St. Stephen, deceased, 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

JANE M. CHRISTIE, Administratrix.
St. Stephen, Sept. 1, 1847.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Samuel Frye Esq. Physician of St. Andrews, 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

HENRY FRYE, Administrator.
St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1847.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Henry Benson, of the Parish of Grand Manan, 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

PAULINA BENSON, Administratrix.
Grand Manan, July 20, 1847.

STEVENSON'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public, that he has opened a HOTEL, (strictly on abstinence principles,) at the corner of William and Queen Streets, St. Andrews, where every attention will be given to make those who may visit this establishment comfortable. The House has been fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers and permanent boarders, and is situated in a pleasant part of the Town only a short distance from the Steamboat landing.

Good stabling.

JAMES STEVENSON
St. Andrews, June 23, 1847.

MOLASSES, SUGAR &c.

NOW Landing ex. Schr. "Defiance" from Boston.

20 Hhds Prime Muscovado Molasses, 5 do do Sugar 50 Bags K. D. Botted Indian Meal, 8 Half Pipes Woodhouses Sicily Madeira Wine.

For sale by
J. W. STREET.
Nov. 2, 1847.

CROCKERY WARE, SHEET IRON &c.

THE Subscriber has just received Ex. "Sea Bird" from Liverpool.

10 Crates well assorted Crockery Ware.

JAMES W. STREET

