



POETRY.

WORK FROM THE SOUL.

COLOSSIANS III. 23.

Work heartily and heartily now,
In the beams of glorious day,
While the current of life in your veins
Runs joyous. Oh work while ye may!
For soon the dark night
Will her clouds spread around;
Who would happy be found,
Must work in the light.

Work heartily—not as a slave,
But lay all your strength on the oar,
And buffet the surf, till at length
You arrive at the opposite shore.
The heart that loves toil
Is buoyant and free,
As the waves of the sea.
When in tempest they boil.

The Father of all glances down
On his sons as they strive in the race;
Upon all, first and last, he bestows
His looks of unspeakable grace.
Go on then in faith,
And that run well must win;
To faint were a sin,
Or to leave the good path.

The soul of the dead look to see
Their brothers who labour in fight,
Well know they the battle of life;
Even now they rejoice in the sight.
And the flash from their eyes
Fills the soldiers with fire;
He never can tire
When such powers bid him rise.

Behold the bright crown of the brave,
How it glitters above in the sky!
He fears not cold death or the grave,
Who sets his affection on high.
Should illness lurk
In the depths of your breast,
Look up to the best,
See your crown—then work.

Interesting Fact—Freemasonry.

The 46th Regiment now stationed in La-
prairie, will relieve the 60th. Now in
Montreal in the course of a few days, the 60th
are going to Halifax. There is an interest-
ing fact connected with this corps which is prob-
ably new to our readers. There has been
for upwards of a century a Freemason's Lodge
in the 46th in this Lodge George Washington
was made a Mason, during the time
the Regiment was stationed in the Colonies before
the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The
Register of this Lodge contains Wash-
ington's signature in his own hand-writing,
and possesses the Bible on which the great
man took the oath of initiation. The chest
containing the books and regalia of the Lodge
was captured by the Americans during the
war and taken to Washington, but when it
was discovered what it contained it was im-
mediately sent back. It underwent a similar
fate some years after, being taken by the
French at St. Lucia. It was then carried to
Paris, and its contents being examined, was
immediately returned to the Regiment by the
French authorities. We believe a detail of
these facts with the dates and full particulars
is to be found in the Freemason's Magazine
of a few years back.—*Montreal Courier.*

TRADES IN GALICIA.—The general ad-
ministration of Galicia is so directed that
none but Germans and German Jews are to
be seen in the towns. Almost the whole of
the Polish population, divided into tyrannic
nobles and enslaved peasants, is confined to
the rural districts. The Polish peasantry are
forbidden to establish themselves in the towns
without the consent of their lords; and as it
is the peasantry who constitute all the wealth
of the nobles, these latter are especially care-
ful not to grant them this permission. Nei-
ther tailors, shoemakers, nor carpenters, &c.
are allowed to establish a workshop or to
work, either publicly or privately, for others,
without first obtaining the permission, and
paying the tax to the Emperor. The work-
men who transgress this order are punished
with the confiscation of their tools, and blows
with the cane. All the police soldiers, and
all the provincial dragons, are provided for
this purpose with canes, which they always
carry about them. ***** No
prohibition exists against the establishment of
any kind of manufactory in Galicia; on the
contrary every Austrian subject is permitted to
establish them; but permission must be ob-
tained from the government; and this per-
mission is rendered nearly unobtainable by the
numberless conditions imposed upon it.—*Re-
v. of Austria.*

CHINESE PROFESSORSHIP IN KING'S COL-
LEGE.—The East India Company have just
awarded the sum of £250 for the purpose of
the endowment of a Chinese professorship in
King's College, towards which, up to last
evening, £2100 has been subscribed.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 4.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE
KING OF THE FRENCH.—Another attempt on
the life of the King of the French occurred
on Wednesday evening at the palace of the
Tuilleries where his Majesty and the Royal
family had arrived from Neuilly in the morn-
ing, to be present at the celebration of the
feet of the 29th of July, the anniversary of
the revolution which established the present
dynasty in France.

A large crowd was assembled in the Tuil-
eries enjoying the concert of military music
which was being performed in the gardens,
at which time his Majesty was tranquilly
walking in the balcony, showing himself to
the assembled multitude. This was the mo-
ment eagerly seized upon by the regicide.—
The villain, mixing in the crowd, suddenly
drew from his breast a long pistol, and fired at
his Majesty, but providentially without effect.
The man had no time to effect his escape, for
no sooner was the report heard than he was
immediately seized by the by-standers, and
conveyed away in safe custody.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.—
The ceremony of christening the royal infant
Helena Augusta Victoria, was performed on
Saturday, at seven o'clock in the evening, in
the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by
the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the
Bishops of London and Norwich, and the
Rev. Mr. Courtney and the Rev. Mr. How-
arth. The sponsors were the Duchess of
Kent, (proxy for the Duchess of Orleans,) the
Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary
Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the
chapel, followed by the Duke of Cambridge
and the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majes-
ty had the Princess Royal by the hand, the
Prince led the Prince of Wales, and the Duke
of Gloucester the Princess Alice. There
were present also Prince George of Cam-
bridge, the Princess Mary, the Prince of
Leiningen, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord
Chancellor, Lord Campbell, most of the min-
isters, in their full official costumes, and the
ministers of the corps diplomatique.

At the conclusion of the baptism, and at
the commencement of the Lord's Prayer, her
Majesty knelt down; the Prince of Wales
looked doubtfully in the Queen's face, but at
a sign from his august parent, he knelt rever-
ently down, he and his sister, the Princess
Royal, on either side of the chair, in front of
which her Majesty was kneeling, and joined
their little hands in prayer.

At the conclusion of the service, the Prin-
cess Helena left the Chapel in the arms of
her nurse, the choir singing the Hallelujah
chorus.

The Queen's procession was then formed,
and her Majesty and the Prince left the
chapel, followed by the royal family and the
officers of the household.

Her Majesty wore a dress of silver tissue,
with one very deep flounce, a wreath of white
roses with dark green leaves round her head,
and a bouquet of the same flowers in her
dress; a diamond necklace, diamond ear-
rings, and the dark blue ribbon of the Order
of the Garter, with a magnificent George, in
diamonds, suspended. Prince Albert wore a
field-marshal's uniform, with the insignia of
the Order of the Garter, and also the collar of
the Order of the Bath.

The Prince of Wales had on a plain loose
tunic, apparently of the finest white cash-
mere, without a single ornament or decoration
of any kind, and it is impossible to admire
too much the classic purity of this costume, or
the fine taste which dictated it.

The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice
wore white satin dresses, with lace over them.
After the ceremony there was a grand
banquet in the Picture Gallery, to which all
present at the christening were invited. In
the evening there was an assembly, when a
grand concert was given.

The Paris journals are entirely occupied
with the progress of the elections, so that there
is hardly a paragraph of any interest to be
found in their journals on any other question.
Among the other topics which are bandied
about to secure a political influence, hostility
to England is not neglected; though it does
not seem to be so acceptable as formerly to
the popular taste. Better feelings, we hope
in regard to each other, begin to prevail in
both countries.

CHINESE BRICKS.—The ship Matilda,
which has arrived at Liverpool from Shang-
hai, or Shanghai (China), in addition to the
usual cargo from that quarter, consisting of
tea, silks, and other articles, had the large
number of 40,000 bricks on board. The
bricks were entered in the ship's report as be-
ing intended for immediate exportation. A
previous importation, to a lesser extent, had
taken place at the same port a few days be-
fore, by the ship Annie, also from Shanghai,
which had 15,000 on board.

The death of General Sir George Murray,
G.O.C. late Master General of the Ordnance,
took place at half past 11 on Tuesday night.

SLAVE PRODUCE.

[From the Times.]

Unfortunately, whatever we do, we give an
indirect encouragement to the slave trade.—
The admission of any sugar on any terms into
this country, has a proportionate effect on the
market, by augmenting the general demand.
The admission of foreign free-labour sugar,
in particular, brings into this country what
would otherwise find its way to continental
ports, and thereby exclude the produce of sla-
very. Any practicable scheme of sugar du-
ties, therefore, will come within the scope of
Lord Brougham's resolution. The existing
law is guilty of this indirect encouragement.
It is in fact, though our intentions are quite
the contrary. But, if we once stir up this
"indirect encouragement," we shall find it
pursuing us through everything we do. We
import copper from Cuba, entirely the pro-
duce of slaves, worked much more cruelly
and fatally than if they were employed on
sugar. Nay, it is conjectured that if we ad-
mitted the sugar of Cuba, we should thereby
draw off the slaves from the mines to the
plantations. Lord Brougham, of course, is
aware, that whereas we formerly excluded for-
eign copper, for the protection of our own
mines, we have late admitted it under a mod-
erate duty. To be sure, we encouraged the
slave trade before, inasmuch as we imported
copper in bond, for re-exportation; but since
1842, the year the prohibition was removed,
we have imported much more. In the two
years 1840, 1841, our unscrupulous merchants
not having the fear of Lord Brougham before
their eyes, imported in bond, respectively, 26,
289, and 32,659 tons. Since the "unjust and
impolitic" change of 1842, against which we
do not remember that either Lord Brougham
or Lord G. Benckell offered any resistance, our
importation has been for home use, and it is
now considerably greater.

Again, we have lately abolished the duty
on Cotton. Lord Geo. Benckell, of course,
thinks this "unjust and impolitic," and Lord
Brougham will find that it comes under his
resolution, as affording an indirect, if not a di-
rect, encouragement to the slave trade. We
do not remember a word of protest in favour
of the free-trade article. We have also re-
duced the duty on Coffee, slave as well as free.
But we are answerable for all that we allow.
The nation gives an indirect encouragement
to the slave trade when it permits the pro-
duce of slavery to be imported, housed, and
exported with impunity. We positively take
the unclean thing under her Majesty's lock
and key. Her Majesty's officers have in
charge at this moment many millions worth
of "stolen property," the produce of "piracy"
and "murder." We allow our merchants,
without any restraint, to be the carriers of
this infamous merchandise. During the year
1844, no less than 115 British ships carried
cargoes of sugar, coffee, dyewoods, &c., all
the produce of slave-labour, to England and
to foreign countries. So far from checking
such inhumanities, we know very well that
our commerce cannot keep up its head with-
out them.

LONDON, July 28.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of
the Belgians, with their suite, landed at Wool-
wich yesterday afternoon, from the Garland
steamer-boat, from Ostend, and in a few min-
utes entered one of the Queen's carriages and
four, and proceeded to town on a visit to her
Majesty. The august visitors arrived at
Buckingham Palace at a quarter past three
o'clock, and were received in the Grand Hall
by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the
Household, and Lieut. Colonel Seymour,
Esquerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
—There is nothing definitely settled as to the
Royal Duchess going abroad this autumn.
The only rumour in circulation likely to be
well-founded is, that after the visit of the King
and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal High-
ness will go to Brussels for a month, on a vi-
sit to their Majesties, and at the close will re-
turn to this country.

Viscount Morpeth, as Chief Commissioner
of Woods and Forests, has appointed Mr. R.
J. Mackintosh, son of the late Sir James
Mackintosh, to be his Private Secretary.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, as President of the
Board of Control, has appointed his brother,
Mr. Hobhouse, to be his Private Secretary.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, as postmaster-
General, has appointed Mr. Gustavus Corn-
wall his Private Secretary.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid have been
received of the 23rd inst. According to the
Heraldo, the conspiracy discovered at Pampe-
luna had ramifications all over the kingdom.
The conspirators flattered themselves with
being able to seduce the troops in Catalonia
from their allegiance, to seize on Pampeluna
and San Sebastian, and to facilitate the entry
into Castile and Galicia of the Spanish refu-
gees in Portugal, at the same time that a di-
version should be made in Andalusia.

The King of Denmark has been attacked
by serious indisposition, which has yielded
only to repeated bleeding. This indisposition
is a species of cerebral congestion, with which

the King was attacked in October of last year,
and which gave rise to grave apprehensions.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

[From the Gardeners' Chronicle.]

Unwilling as we are to revive the painful
discussions of last year as to the potato dis-
ease, yet our duty to the public prevents our
concealing what is known of its progress.
We are, therefore, bound to say, without re-
serve, that the new crop is in great danger;
that the disease is reappearing in all directions,
in its old form, and that Ireland is threatened
with a calamity far beyond anything yet ex-
perienced; for we cannot, in reason, hope for
another winter unexampled for mildness. The
reports of the daily papers are true, and no
man's crop is certainly safe. We select a few
cases from our own correspondence:—

One of our faithful Irish friends writes thus:
—"I am very sorry to tell you, and that with-
out fear of contradiction from newspaper edi-
tors on this side, that most of the potatoes in
this neighbourhood have, within a few days,
exhibited marks of serious disease. In some
parts of the county of Meath the report is as
bad. If this should be general throughout
Ireland, then indeed famine will stare us in
the face, for, in many places, even where the
stalks have withered, there are not any tubers,
as yet formed in this late country. The loss
of potatoes here will leave you well-fed En-
glish without our Irish bacon or pigs." We
know that at a meeting of the Grand Jury of
Westmeath, the other day, every person pre-
sent agreed in opinion that a total failure of
the crop will shortly take place. An "East
Lothian farmer," at Wauchope, by Prestoun-
kirk, states that about a week ago the shaws
in several of the cottagers' gardens appeared
as if "they had been subjected to a severe
frost," and the tubers are already so tainted
that they have commenced feeding their pigs
with them. Most of these dug on Saturday
evening for the Sabbath dinner (yesterday)

and to be thrown out, so offensive was
the smell from them. This state of things exists
within a circuit of two miles." At Waterford
another correspondent writes that all hopes
are gone, as beyond a doubt the potato crop
will be a complete failure this year. He does
not know a field or even a plant, which on
close inspection is not diseased. He has
heard from all quarters of the appearance of
the disease during the last fortnight, till when
the potato fields never looked better, and even
to speak of disease was thought madness.
The disease will have much worse effects now
than it had last year, as then the potatoes were
nearly perfect, and many not diseased at all;
but now it has attacked the entire crop, the
greater part of which has not yet formed tu-
bers, as in that part of Ireland men plant the
main crop very late. Our advices from Cork
are, if possible, more deplorable. At Barn-
staple, Devon, Mr. Gilbert Cotton states that
the potato disease has appeared within the
last ten days in at least a dozen parishes with-
in ten miles of that town, mostly to the east
and south-east. The tops of the stalks appear
to be burnt off as with lightning; and how-
ever luxuriant a field of potatoes may look to-
day, to-morrow the blight (or call it what you
may) appears in spots; and in many instan-
ces a strong smell is given off, as from decayed
potato haulms. At Worthing, we learn from
Mr. Cadell that the disease has again
shown itself in that part of the county of Sus-
sex. "In the garden of D. Leyon, Esq., they
were going off very fast on Monday last,
which I saw. R. Martin, of Coate, has a
large piece in nearly as bad state as last year.
In the parishes of Salvington, Durrington,
Worthing, Lancing, and Goring, they are
likewise infected."

In a letter received from Scotland yester-
day, there is the following important passage
from the pen of a practised observer:—"The
potato parasite began its ravages here about
ten days ago (Aberdeen, July 16); the early
kidneys and prolifics are affected, and I be-
lieve also it has begun amongst the late kinds.
Some of our market gardeners will be sub-
jected to very serious loss in consequence. I was
in two gardens last night where it has already
done much damage; in neither of these
was there the slightest trace of disease last
year."

The same story is told in Wales, Shrop-
shire, Warwickshire, Middlesex, Essex, Not-
tingham, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and many
Irish counties; in fact our table is covered
with letters on the subject, and no doubt can
be entertained that our apprehensions are re-
fined, and that heavy losses must fall on some
people. Let us hope that this renewal of a
great calamity will teach gentlemen to be in
future more sparing of their censures of those
who venture to point out dangers which the
uninformed are unable to perceive.

Nor is it in Great Britain only that the
scourge prevails. The Rev. Mr. Berkeley has
favoured us with the following memorandum
 gleaned from his correspondence:—

The attention of the Academy of Paris has
again been directed to the subject by M. Pay-
son, who reports the existence of the disease at
the present time in France. (On the other
hand I received by the preceding post from a

scientific *Propriétaire* in the north of France,
the following intelligence:—"The potatoes here
are in full luxuriance, and have a very healthy
look. The professor of Ghent (M. Kickx)
tells me that his gardener has planted diseas-
ed tubers in ground manured with potato
stalks strongly affected with Botrytis, and that
since their appearance above ground, a part of
the diseased culms has been planted in contact
with the young shoots, so as to give every op-
portunity for the propagation of the parasite,
but that up to the present time the plants are
healthy and luxuriant. It is obvious that it
would be premature to draw any conclusions
as yet from this statement. Of the existence
of the disease at the present moment in wide-
ly distant localities there is not the slightest
doubt."

Now, as last year, the crops look beautifully
and no one could anticipate the failure, yet we
see them going off in the same mysterious
way, and under quite new conditions of weath-
er. What, then, is to be done? There was
but one thing which last year stepped the
progress of disease, and that was mowing off
or pulling up the tops. That did answer
where the operation was performed soon
enough; that is to say, the potatoes did not
decay. But then the crop was greatly dimi-
nished, for the growth of the potatoes left in
the ground was unable to proceed any further.
Those already formed ripened, however, and
that was something.

House of Commons, July 28.
Mr. B. ESCOTT gave notice that on Tues-
day next he should move for a return of the
number of soldiers flogged in the British army
since the year 1841, the number of lashes in-
flicted on each individual, and whether the
court-martials ordering the punishment took
place in open courts or with closed doors.
(Cheers.)

The Sugar Duties Continuance Bill (until
the 31st of September) was read a third time,
and passed.

Sugar Duties.—The order of the day being
read for resuming the adjourned debate on the
Sugar Duties Resolutions.
Mr. P. MILES rose and addressed the House.
He opposed the proposition of the Govern-
ment, and contended that if the resolutions of
the noble Lord were agreed to, it would have
the effect of throwing many sugar plantations
in the West Indies out of cultivation altogeth-
er, as it was impossible to compete with
slave labour in a commercial point of view.
(Hear.) What they wanted was a system of
unrestricted labour, and then there would be
no want of production, but, on the contrary,
an unlimited supply of sugar obtained from
the British colonies and possessions. The
hon. member then alluded to a number of docu-
ments in favour of the view he took on this
question, and said that nothing in the world
should induce him to give a vote that would
perpetuate the horrors of slavery.

AN EXECUTION AT ABERDEEN.—The pre-
parations for death now commenced. Bakoff,
still unbound, took off himself, his coat and
boots, and then sat down in the chair. He
was now fastened by the breast, waist, legs,
and feet, to the post behind the chair. His
hands were then tied together in front; and
lastly, his eyes were bound. The post, which
rose as high as the neck of the criminal, served
not only to make him fast, but also to
guide the stroke of the executioner. The let-
ter now took from beneath the cloak of his
assistant the fatal sword, which had hitherto
been concealed—that sword which the criminal
was soon to feel, but never to behold.
This weapon bore a great resemblance to a
Roman sword of ancient times; and Roman
swords, we learn, often performed similar
tasks two thousand years ago and upwards.
The finisher of the law now poised his wa-
pon with both hands, bringing it close to the
neck of the victim, to guide his intended aim.
Then, without any apparent effort, without
strain or jerk, but with one quick, sweeping,
continuous motion of his hands, the sword
passed on unchecked, and the head fell on
the floor of the scaffold. An Eton schoolboy
at Montem does not more easily cut off a
poppy's head. The headless trunk sat per-
fectly still, while the blood spouted aloft in two
conduits. It was a sickening sight. The
next operation was to remove the remains.—
The corpse was slid down a board, at the
back of the scaffold; the head was removed;
and sand was strewn to conceal the blood
from the eyes of the next victim of the law.—
Whittingham's Residence in Berlin.

Destructive Fire at Dantocher, near Glas-
gow.—On Sunday evening a fire of a devastat-
ing character took place in one of the cotton
mills at Dantocher, the property of Wm.
Dunn, Esq., and which resulted in the total
destruction of one of the largest and most
costly establishments of the kind in this part
of the country, involving a heavy loss as well
to the proprietor as to various insurance com-
panies. The mill in question is called the Mil-
lion Works, and is situated close by the Dun-
gannon road, eight or ten miles from Glasgow,
near the north bank of the Clyde. It was
six stories in height. Even the water crig-
nated is not known.

European Intelligence.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, August 4.

As we anticipated, the accession of the Whigs has produced disruption in Ireland. O'Connell and the O'Brien section of the Repealers are at loggerheads. Conciliation Hall has been the scene of angry recrimination and personal malevolence. The "row" extended over two or three days, and terminated in the withdrawal of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the intellect of the Nation—the newspaper, we must be understood to mean, of that name.

The young Irishmen are too fast for the more matured views and adroit policy of Mr. O'Connell. They desire to cut the cable which binds them to the British connexion by force—by the sword. The "Liberator," on the contrary, is for taking matters more coolly—getting what he can for his country, and clamouring, in the supremacy of his "moral power," for the remainder. The distinction is, that O'Connell is more politic—the young Irishmen are more patriotic.

Every one saw, months ago—as far back, at least, as the retirement of Sir R. Peel, that to this complex the matters would come at last. They have come to it, and however O'Connell may regret the schism, he is not unprepared for it. Doubtless, the young Irishmen are the most popular foe that ever "Dan" has encountered. They are numerically strong in the provinces—they are potent in the metropolis. Their paper, "The Nation," is the most bombastical, and taking it in the aggregate, the most influential paper in Ireland. The conflict, therefore, will be between the "Liberator" and Mr. Gavin Duffy's broad sheet, "Dan," with the support of the priests, will trample it to atoms. It has already been twisted—angrily perhaps—with infidelity to the Roman Catholic religion; and, whether the charge is true or false, it will facilitate the work of demolition. In ruining newspaper property O'Connell has already proved himself an adept. One of the cleverest Irishmen that ever put pen to paper in the cause of the people—Mr. Conway, proprietor of the "Dublin Evening Post," was made to feel, in pocket the strength of O'Connell's power when he first opposed his Repeal policy. The same game will be repeated—no doubt with success—in the battle with "The Nation."

As to Mr. Smith O'Brien, a breath of "Dan's" spirit will snuff him out of political existence. He is a poor creature; a thing of froth and bustle, utterly unable to command a world and rule it when "his wildest." The wretched exhibition which he made in the "cellar" of the House of Commons, a month or two back, provoked laughter and contempt from one extremity of the empire to the other. It was typical of the man—typical of his vanity and want of judgment. Like the figures which artists use to display costume, he has been of importance to the repeal cause by way of ornament; for Mr. O'Brien is well connected, and the recipient of a handsome fortune; but, as a rival of O'Connell's, as well might you array the veriest pigmy in the giant's trappings, and ask him to brush the weapon that he could not lift. The cause of infelicity is seen in the waywardness of his conduct.

The proceedings in the British Parliament since our last have been barren of interest. The dull monotony of a long session, now drawing rapidly to a close, has been relieved by two nights' discussion on the Sugar Duties. The Government scheme has triumphed by a majority of 265 to 136, nearly two to one. This result virtually abrogates the monopoly, and places sugar in the same category as corn—by an easy decision on the high road to Free-trade. Sir Robert Peel gave the Ministers' measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance. Of course, all fears of an immediate dissolution are at end. The session will be wound up with eclat by the Whigs; and in the present temper of parties they may go to the polls before Parliament meets again with a fair chance of success, and a long continuance of office.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather since our last has been variable. Several brilliant days have been succeeded by thunderstorms and showers, and by the latter the crops in several parts of the country have been beaten down and injured.

The new wheat crop in the west districts has been cut, but it is described as being less heavy than previous calculations led us to anticipate. The quality of the wheat is good, but no general result can as yet be satisfactorily arrived at. In the mean time, large quantities of wheat and flour continue to arrive from the United States and Canada, which keep down prices and render the trade inactive.

The money market has fluctuated but little since the sailing of the last packet, still less since the division in the House of Commons on the subject of the sugar duties. Mexican five per cents have fallen to 25½, in consequence of the present critical state of affairs in that country. A meeting of the Mexican Mining Association was held in London on Wednesday, the report of which did not show a high state of prosperity. The Mexican executive had acknowledged its liabilities to the company to the extent of \$29,000 dollars, coupled with the declaration, however, that it was impossible at present to discharge it.

There is not much briskness in the manufacturing districts. The business has been so unprofitable, that some of the manufacturers had serious notions of working short time, when the intelligence arrived that the House of Representatives had passed the tariff. This gave a fillip to the desponding; but it yet remains to be seen whether the same success will attend the measure in the Senate. Trade here will revive if the tariff pass.

The Cotton market yesterday was brisk, but prices can hardly be said to be higher. Nevertheless a better feeling prevailed, and the sales reached 10,000 bales.

Owing to the tariff having passed the more popular branch of Congress, the value of iron has risen in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

The arrivals from British North America throughout the month have been moderate, showing a decrease of 15 vessels, 12,254 tons, as compared with corresponding month last year. The general features of the trade, also, are more healthy and promising than for the last few months, during the turnout of the operatives. Since their return to work considerable reductions have been made in old stocks, which, joined to the moderate arrivals, especially from Quebec, and a prosperous state of trade in the country, with the promise of an abundant harvest, give hopes of a permanent improvement in the market.

American Pine Timber.—Of St. John, one cargo of 19 inches diameter was sold at 18d; another, 19½ inches, at 17½ per foot, (being exclusive of beam fillings, which were sold separately), and from the yard by itself, early in the month, a cargo of 20 inches, of but middling quality, at 17½ per foot. The last sale from the yard was of 350 logs of middling size and quality at 17½ per foot. Of Quebec, one cargo was sold at 14½, one at 15½, one, by auction, at 15½, and another in like manner, at 14½ to 15½ per foot. With cargo, a parcel of Miramichi was sold at 14½, and a cargo at 15½ per foot.

Railway Sleepers.—A parcel of Quebec Tamarac was sold at 9s for double and 4s 4d each for single sleepers.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.—Planks have arrived freely and have been sold, St. John, with cargo, at 2d to 2½ per foot, and apart several cargoes at 2½; Halifax at 2½ to 2¾, and Miramichi yellow at 2½ and Spruce at 2½ per foot.

Lathwood.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 30s, and apart at £3 15s per fathom.

The late Sir Archibald Campbell Bart. We have to record the decease of the above Baronet, who expired at Garscube, Dumbartonshire, on Thursday, at the advanced age of 77 years. The deceased was son of the first Baronet, the Lord President of the Council of Session, better known as Lord Succoth. He was born in 1769, and married in 1795, Miss Balfour, eldest daughter of Mr. James Balfour, of Balfourie, Fifehire. In 1809 he was appointed a Lord of Session, when he assumed the title of Lord Succoth, and subsequently was made Lord of Justiciary. In 1823 he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, and in the following year resigned his appointments on a pension. The late Baronet succeeded in the baronetcy and family estates in Dumbartonshire by his eldest son, now Sir John Campbell, born in 1795, and married in 1824 to Miss Sitwell, daughter of Mr. F. Sitwell.—*Edinburgh paper.*

Dunbar Herring Fishing, July 29.—Since our last report this fishing has been improving but it is not yet what could be wished for in its second week. The number of boats is on the increase, and the quantity of foreign fishing vessels hovering about is greater than for some years back. By a new, and we would say an injurious, regulation, these vessels are not allowed to enter the harbour, which must prove a great loss to the fishermen. They have dispatched a very spirited petition to the Government on the subject.

HALIFAX, Aug. 19. Melancholy accident.—The steamship *Hibernia*, on her voyage from Boston to this port, during a dense fog on the night of the 16th inst. came in contact with a fishing vessel—the schr. "Maine" of Cobasset. Every exertion was immediately made to get out the boats of the steamship, but the schooner had filled, and they could only succeed in saving FIVE out of ELEVEN of the crew of the ill-fated vessel. The names of those lost are:—Joseph Litchfield, master, M. Litchfield, and son, Martin Wheelwright, Henry Richardson, Ezekiel Lincoln. Those saved are, Luther Litchfield, Isaiah Lincoln, Francis Lincoln, Joseph Browne, and Alfred Wood, who have arrived here, and will be sent to Boston by the first opportunity. A liberal subscription was made on board the *Hibernia* by the passengers, officers and crew, for the survivors—and the families of the men who were drowned.—*Herald.*

Dratful Mortality and Sickness on board the Venetian.—H. M. Steamer *Venetian* arrived from Vera Cruz on Friday night, having on board a mortal fever, which occasioned the death of one midshipman and 9 of the crew on the passage, and 39 are at present ill with it. She went round to Melville Island on Saturday morning, to remain in quarantine until the fever disappears, and those suffering are restored to health.—*Recorder.*

Railway Survey.—Capt. Pilon, R. E. Railway and Boundary Commissioner, arrived here from Halifax via Windsor yesterday, and left this morning in the Steamer *New Brunswick* for Fredericton. We learn that Capt. Pilon has examined the harbour of Canseau, and several other harbours to the eastward of Halifax, with Capt. Owen, in H. M. Surveying Steamer *Columbia*.

Lieut. Henderson, R. E., another Commissioner, has been engaged in examining the eastern part of this Province to Miramichi, where he is now supposed to be; from thence he joins Capt. Pilon, at Fredericton. Arrangements are to be made at Fredericton, for despatching various parties to examine the line of country between Boies Town, and the St. Lawrence, as the general course of the

Railway line, will depend in a great measure on the facilities which may be offered for passing the Tobique Mountains; these are supposed to present the most serious obstacle on the line.—*Charter.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—The Election which was confidently expected to have taken place in the present month appears to have been indefinitely postponed; sooner or later however it must come, and the intervening time may be well employed in the selection of fit and proper men to represent you in the New House—an object which has hitherto in a great measure, been lost sight of amidst conflicting interests and the rage of party.

The concerns of this County are well known to be the most various and intricate of any in the Province. In agriculture it is making rapid progress—its lumbering and ship building concerns are very heavy, deeply engaged in trade and navigation—with a valuable, and productive fishery on its coast. It were unreasonable to suppose that to legislate properly for all these different interests required men practically acquainted with them. In my opinion all that can be expected or desired, is, that they should have clear ideas of the nature of things in general—a proper discrimination between right and wrong and a desire to deal fairly and impartially without any petty ends of their own to answer—possibly you may, and no doubt have been deceived in your choice, but still the safest way is, to choose for your representatives, gentlemen of standing and property in the County—well educated, and above all of honesty and integrity: qualities which will prove the surest guarantee for the proper discharge of their duties.

If I am so far right then, I make bold to recommend Capt. J. J. Robinson, to your favourable consideration as a gentleman who comes up fully to the foregoing description, and whose claims are, at least, equal to those of any other candidate whose name has yet been mentioned. His stake in the country is large and he calculates on a permanent residence in it. The rank in the service which he now holds could never have been attained without a suitable and no common education, and his frank and gentlemanly bearing, in which there is no appearance of guile, together with the whole tenor of his conduct, as hitherto known, would seem to indicate the latter quality mentioned as the most essential of all, namely honesty. An objection may, and no doubt will, be made against his profession, as being incompatible with the duties of a Legislator—this however plausible, is by no means borne out by facts and experience. It is generally admitted that the first House of Assembly was the ablest and most talented that ever sat in this Province—the largest proportion of which consisted of retired officers—the habit acquired by Military and Naval gentlemen of attending strictly to their duty is found to be a most useful one, when called into requisition in civil matters. This was observed to be the case with Capt. Robinson when, in attendance at the Sessions of the Peace—unlike too many of the Justices who go there merely to get their own parish business done and be off, the instant that was despatched, his conduct was marked by a close attention to every subject that came up, which others would do well to copy after, as also a degree of penetration in judging of its merits, which argues well for his ability to act in a high sphere.

I do not profess myself in favor of local or sectional views, carried as they have been, so much to excess, but would put it to those by whom they are so strenuously advocated, whether some attention should not be paid to the claims of so large a portion of our constituents as that inhabiting the islands—their numbers entitle them to a fourth part of the representation, while their geographical position would seem almost to demand it. Cited off as they are from the main body of the county from which our Members have hitherto almost invariably been chosen, there is not that familiar intercourse which would enable those gentlemen to become acquainted with their peculiar interests, and for want of a proper knowledge of which our legislature has been often at fault.—A marked instance of this occurred about twelve years ago, when the house was about framing a bill to regulate the herring fishery; conflicting statements were laid before them from interested parties on the Island of Grand Manan, which it was found impossible to reconcile; the bill was in consequence postponed, and a commission instituted at an expense (I believe) of near two hundred pounds to clear the matter up, but after every enquiry, left it as much in the dark as ever. It is plain that one resident Member could have done more to set this matter right than twenty such commissions: at the same time it is equally plain that the interests of the main body of the county could never suffer while retaining three Members possessed of facilities for obtaining any amount of local information upon which legislation could possibly be brought to bear.

I have now said as much as is becoming in a humble individual like myself, laying claim to little or no influence. My only object is to bring the claims of Capt. Robinson as connected with the maritime portion of the county, prominently before the public. And this I would do without detracting, in the slightest degree, from the merits of those other gentlemen who are expected to come forward at the approaching Election.

I have the honor, &c.

A VOTER.

Maguadavic, July 31, 1846.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1846

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week.—Hon. T. WYER.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

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.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioners.—R. M. ANDREWS, R. WALTON, C. W. DIMOCK, M. S. HANNAH, JOHN BAILEY.

St. Andrews

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director next week.—F. A. BABCOCK.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week.—S. HITCHINGS.

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, —Aug 4 Montreal, —Aug 16
London, —Aug 3 Quebec, —Aug 17
Edinburgh, —Aug 1 Halifax, —Aug 19
Paris, —Aug 1 New York, —Aug 22
Toronto, —Aug 8 Boston, —Aug 24

Arrival of the



Steamship Caledonia.

The Steamship Caledonia, arrived at Halifax on the 16th inst., in 12 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. On our first and second pages of this day's impression, we have given a summary of the news.

The new ministry had the large majority of 130 in their favor on the first reading of the Sugar Duties Bill in the House of Commons.

London and its neighborhood for several miles, were visited on the 1st of this month, by a storm of thunder, hail and wind, of unexampled severity. The damage done to houses &c. is great, and what is still worse several lives were lost.—The total loss is estimated at £100,000.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult. in eleven days from Halifax.

Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the "Liverpool Sailors Home," on the 1st instant.

WOOD RAILWAYS.

The great expense necessary in the construction of railways, has lately been much diminished by the fortunate discovery that wood will answer all the purposes hitherto subserved by iron. This discovery is the more important in a country like this, where wood is so abundant as to be easily obtained, and at a trifling cost. After the exclusive use of iron for a number of years in constructing rails, the introduction of another material for that purpose, will naturally be viewed with some distrust and disapprobation. The comparative merits of wood and iron in forming the superstructure of railways, it is our intention in this article to examine; not hesitating to adopt any just views or arguments which may have been offered by those who have previously written on the subject.

A wood railway is constructed by laying a number of transverse or cross sleepers, on a plane or road, nearly if not quite, level. The sleepers ought to be about ten feet in length, from one to two feet in diameter, and a yard apart. On the upper side of the sleepers must be cut about six feet apart, two rows of open mortises. In these mortises are laid the wood rails, or pieces of timber carefully sawn, six or eight inches square, and of any convenient length. The rails are held firmly in the mortises by wedges or keys driven in, so that the whole superstructure becomes a kind of oblong frame lying upon the ground. On this wood frame or railway, carriages run in much the same way as on an iron structure, but the wheels have no flange or side rim, to keep them on the rail. This purpose is effected by diagonal or guide wheels, which run upon the inside corners of the rails. Having premised this much, we shall now endeavour to give a comparative statement of the merits of the two different kinds of railway.

The first enquiry is,—Will wood sustain the weight of a railway train, and endure the wear and tear of carriages frequently passing over it?

It will. The experiment has been tried in England, and it was found that a locomotive weighing 16 tons made no impression whatever on a wood rail. This locomotive with a train of carriages attached, passed over an experimental wood railway, a number of times equal to that of 12 trains per day for seven years, and so little wear took place, that the marks of the saw upon the rails, after the experiment, were as plain as the day they were sawn.

The second enquiry is,—Will carriages run as steadily, and with as great freedom from danger and accident on a wood railway, as on one made of iron?

The answer to this question involves an explanation of the guide-wheel carriage, which is peculiarly adapted to wood railways; but of which without a diagram we cannot give an intelligible description. Let it be sufficient to remark, that numerous experiments with this sort of carriage have been tried, and all have resulted in proving the ease and safety with which it uniformly goes. Risk of running the train off the line is much greater on the iron rail: indeed under ordinary circumstances, it is almost impossible to throw the carriages off a wood railway.

The third enquiry refers to the durability of the materials.

Where there is much traffic on a railway, it has been found necessary to renew iron rails, once in eight or ten years. Under the most favourable circumstances ordinary iron rails will not last more than twenty years. Wood rails that have been saturated with the muriate of zinc, will last it is said fifteen or twenty years. Experiments to prove this opinion have frequently been made, but the wood has never yet been exposed for a sufficient length of time to place the matter beyond the possibility of doubt. It is certain however that saturation with zinc, or other metals, renders wood much harder, more durable and less liable to rot.—We have therefore every confidence in stating, that wood which has undergone this process, will at least last ten years, or one half the time which an iron rail may be expected to last.

The fourth enquiry refers to the cost of the materials for a railway superstructure.

The smallest iron rail that it would be advisable to use, will cost £1200 per mile. Wood rails extending the same distance can be purchased for £100; and in constructing a railway like the proposed line from this Port to Quebec, where wood can be obtained and manufactured on the spot, the cost will be very little, if any, over £50 per mile. The great difference of price then, it will be perceived, constitutes the principal, tho' not the only superiority, of wood over iron in constructing railways. Supposing that iron will last twice as long as wood, still the cost of two wood rails will certainly be less than one sixth of the cost of an iron rail; and probably not more than ten tenths.—Again, supposing the wood rail must be relaid every ten years, it might require for materials £100 per mile, or it might require less. Now the interest at six per cent per annum of £1200, the cost of an iron rail per mile, would amount in the same time to £720,—more than seven times the sum necessary for purchasing a new wood rail. Indeed £720 the yearly interest of £1200 would be sufficient or nearly so, to relay a wood rail every year, and hence it is very plain that a wood railway can be constructed, and kept in repair, for a far less sum than the interest of the money necessary for the bare construction of an iron railway, not to mention the cost of continual repairs, and renewal of the latter, at least once in twenty years.

If the foregoing remarks are well founded, it requires little farther to shew the immense superiority of wood over iron in building railways, in all countries where wood is cheap and iron dear. So far as we have now examined the matter the wood has decidedly the advantage. As regards durability, the iron is perhaps superior, but this advantage is much more than counterbalanced by the trifling expense incurred in procuring wood. This subject we will resume next week.

DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY.—Sir William Colebrooke, his Lady, and family, have returned home. Her Ladyship, who on her arrival was quite an invalid, has been so far restored to health as to be able to depart by land route, which she did on the 23d inst.—This happy improvement in her health is no doubt owing in a great degree to the salubrity of St. Andrews. On Monday Sir William, with his son, Master George, (who has not yet wholly recovered from the injury received by his fall), left here for Fredericton in the steamer *Saxe Gothia*, via St. John. On his departure from the wharf, he was saluted both by loud and hearty cheering from the townspeople and by the guns from the fort. During their stay, our worthy Governor and his excellent Lady, have deeply ingratiated themselves in the favor of all with whom they have associated. Sir William's courteous and agreeable deportment has here gained him much esteem and popularity, while her Ladyship's benevolent heart cannot but insure her the respect of all classes. Sir William has, during his residence in St. Andrews, had an opportunity of becoming more fully acquainted with Charlotte County, her importance and resources, and it is reasonable to suppose, that, now she is known, her claims will be more favourably listened to both in Council and House.

☐ The Steamer *Nequasset*, will proceed to Grand Manan To-morrow, (Thursday), leaving here at 6½ in the morning, and return in the evening. She will stop at Dark Harbor for some time.

FIRE AT TURNER'S RIDGE.—On Monday morning last, about 3 o'clock, the barn owned by Mr. Ephraim Turner, at Turner's Ridge, was destroyed by fire with its contents—viz. thirty tons of hay, a pair of horses, farming utensils, &c. The origin of the fire is unknown.

July 15.—Hull Carriages run as great freedom from danger wood railways, as on one made of

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The proceedings of the St. Andrews Tol. Abstinence Society, at its annual meeting, with report, will be published in our next.

New Vessel.—Another splendid and substantial specimen of Naval Architecture has been added to the Mercantile Marine tonnage of St. Stephen, in the ship Elizabeth Bilby of 720 tons. This fine vessel is owned by Messrs. John, George M. Joseph N. and James Porter, and was built, we believe, by Mr. Owen Hinds, the builder of the "Joseph Porter," the ship that, on her voyage to Halifax, beat H. M. Frigate Pique.—Gazette.

FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—On Monday the 17th inst. the barn and adjoining out-buildings of Thomas Pickard, Esq. were destroyed by fire, and with difficulty that his dwelling house was saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from Mr. Marshall's Steam-Mill lodging among hay in Mr. Pickard's barn. Considerable excitement was caused among the inhabitants, in consequence of the continual danger they are in from the same cause, and the opinion of the Solicitor-General was taken, and a public meeting held, to take steps to endeavour to prevent further mischief. It appears that there are now no firewards in Fredericton, their commissions having expired with the Act under which they were appointed, and no new appointments having been made under the 9th Vic. cap. 97.

The University of Edinburgh, on the 1st inst. conferred the Degree of Doctor of Medicine upon Mr. Edwin Bayard of St. John, after his having attended the usual courses of study and defended his "Inaugural Dissertation."

BATTLE WITH THE CAMANCHE INDIANS; LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship New York, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 13th. She left Brazos San Iago on the 10th. The Matamoros Flag of the 5th states that McCullough and Gillespie's Rangers had a fight with a Company of Camanche Indians, about 600 in number. In the encounter the Camanches lost 20 killed, and of the 80 Rangers who attacked them there were but 2 killed, the latter bringing off 150 horses. Several companies of the St. Louis Legion, and several officers of the army, came over in the New York.

The Mexicans were fortifying Monterey and calculated to meet the Americans with a strong force. The river was rising again at Matamoros. Eleven steamers had passed up from Matamoros. Capt. Walker is dangerously ill at Matamoros.

Matamoros, August 4, 1846.

Gen. Taylor and staff leave here to day for Camargo, and all the troops are to leave by about the 10th inst.

DIED.—On Tuesday morning, John, infant son of Mr. B. M. Shane, aged one year and seven months.

At St. Stephen, on Friday, the 21st inst. Susannah Christie, only daughter of John and Martha Ann Campbell, aged 18 months and 9 days.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Aug. 22, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, from Eastport, assorted cargo, Master Sarah Ann, Waycott, from Bath, ballast, Master.

CLEARED.—Aug. 19, Brig. Jacinth, Shaw, for Dundalk, Deals, Steam Mill Co. 22, Schr. Mechanic, Reynolds, for Cork Deals, J. & R. Jarvis.

ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM ST. ANDREWS.—Tralee, July 20, Bache McEvers, Hull 24 Cove, Galway 24 Clarence, Dublin 26 Flora McDonnell, Liverpool 27 Perseverance, Hull 28, Dalton, Gravesend 29, Isabella; at Grimsby by July 25, Chiefain Bge. Sophia, McKenzie at Liverpool, July 25.

Sailed from Liverpool July 26, Gertrude, for St. Stephen.

At Hull, Robert Lindsay from St. Andrews, Liverpool, Aug. 2, sailed Rapid for St. Stephen.

SEALED TENDERS.

WILL be received by the Subscriber on or before the 1st September next, FOR BUILDING A BREAKWATER AT DARK HARBOUR, GRAND MANAN.

The Breakwater is to be 60 feet in length, and 30 wide on the bottom; to be built in the form of a heater or dam, in every way for an easy action of the sea; with sufficient ballast poles, and filled to the top with ballast—to be dove-tailed and iron bolted.—Warranted to stand five years.

A Plan of the Breakwater may be seen at Messrs. Dunlop & Wilsons Store, Saint Andrews, or on application to JOHN WILSON, COMMISSIONER.

St. Andrews, Aug. 25, 1846.

House for Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 11th SEPTEMBER next, at 2 o'clock p. m., if not previously disposed of by private sale, THE HOUSE and HALF TOWN LOT, at the head of Water Street, formerly owned by the late Robert G. Newport.

For further particulars apply to GEO. COLE, St. Andrews, August 25, 1846.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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 Saint Andrews, on

ON TUESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon. And the Court of OYER & TERMINER & GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on

Tuesday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Constables, within my Bailwick, 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 requested to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, August 25, 1846.

Shoemakers Wanted.

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber, FOUR JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS, who will receive fair wages and steady employment.

August 25. JOHN McFARLAN.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—Having received most flattering Requisitions, signed by the Magistrates and Freeholders of the Parishes of Grand Manan, West Isles, and Campobello, as almost to amount to an unanimous wish on the part of the inhabitants of those parishes, to offer myself as a Candidate at the ensuing Election, and having had most cordial promises of support from most of the other parts of the County—upon the principle that this district is entitled to a Member upon a fair division of Charlotte—(although far from me to advocate the system of a mere local Member, a man who goes for the County ought to be a Member for all parts of it, and there are many local subjects that a resident could give much information upon that others could not.)—I beg leave upon these grounds now to offer myself to the Electors of Charlotte for their suffrages—there may be some Parishes in which I have not the good fortune to be much known, but the same may be said of other Candidates as regards these Parishes. But as I before stated, it is almost the universal wish of my neighbours that I should offer myself, and if that stands for any good at an Election in the minds and opinions of other persons, my friends have no misgivings as to the state of the Poll on the day of Election.

I shall make it my business prior to the Election, to be in every Parish and see as many of the inhabitants as possible; until then

Believe me, Gentlemen, Your faithful Servant, J. J. ROBINSON, Campobello, 13th August, 1846.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.

The Bark BRUNSWICK, will leave the above Port for St. Andrews, about the 10th October next. Persons wishing to engage passages for their friends, will have an opportunity of doing so, on early application to either of the undersigned.

F. A. BABCOCK, Agents Bge. W. WHITLOCK, Brunswick.

Battalion Orders.

SECOND BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA.

1st Division.—Captains Seely, Pratt, Matheson, Mackenzie, Wallace, Cairns, Knight, and Justison's Companies, to Muster at the Lower Falls of Megagadavic on Friday the 11th day of September, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

2nd Division.—Captains McCallum, S. McFarlane, McKay and D. McFarlane's Companies, to Muster at the Farm of Mr. John H. Armstrong in St. Patricks, on Saturday the 12th day of September, at 11 o'clock, a. m. for general inspection.

By order of the Lieut. Col. Commanding, RICHARD MCGEE, Lieutenant and Adjutant. St. Andrews, Aug. 15, 1846.

Sugar, Spirits, Oil.

Just Arrived per Barque "Plutus" from Liverpool.

3 Hds. Crushed SUGAR, 3 " Linseed OIL, 4 Pipes finest Martell BRANDY, 4 Pipes " Pale HOLLAND, 12 Cases Earthenware, 16 Qr. Barrels GUNPOWDER.

August 5, 1846. J. W. STREET.

SHIP'S ARTICLES, For Sale at this Office.

Valuable Property at AUCTION.

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next:

THE Valuable Property with the BUILDINGS thereon, being part of Lot No. 1 immediately below Happy Corner, and extending to Low Water mark in the harbour of Saint Andrews.

At the same time, will be offered for sale, One half the House occupied by Mr. George McCulloch, on the Market Wharf. Particulars will be given in Hand Bills, previous to the sale.

JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer. St. Andrews, August 5, 1846.

Crushed Sugar, &c.

RECEIVED PER BARQUE "PLUTUS" from Liverpool.

Loaf and Crushed SUGAR, Day & Night BLACKING, Best Durham MUSTARD, Hulse's BARLEY, SPLIT PEASE, CROCKERYWARE, Bottled London OIL, &c. &c.

August 12, 1846. W. WHITLOCK.

Chancery Sales.

To be sold on SATURDAY the Fourteenth day of NOVEMBER next, at noon, with the approbation of the Undersigned, one of the Masters of the COURT OF CHANCERY of this Province, in the Market Square, in Saint Andrews, by virtue of a decretal order made in the said Court, in a cause wherein Richard Hasluck is Complainant, and Thomas Sims, Harris Hatch and James W. Street, Defendants.

ALL that certain Lot or Tract of Land, situate lying and being at Chamcook, in the Parish of St. Andrews and County of Charlotte, being part of a certain lot or tract of land, purchased by the late David Craig in his life time from the late Daniel McMaster, Esquire, lying on the Eastern side of Chamcook Creek, fronting on the sea shore, on the Western boundary of a certain lot of land granted to the Reverend Samuel Andrews, deceased, and running along the said Western boundary in a northerly direction until it intersects the road leading from Saint Andrews to Saint John, thence along the said road until it strikes Peter Sims's land; thence along the said Peter Sims's land until it strikes John Wilson's corner; thence along the line of David Craig, Junior's land in a south easterly direction, until it strikes the sea shore at or near the western side of a small Salt Marsh, thence following the course of the shore at low water mark to the place of beginning. Containing Seventy Acres, save and except about nine acres of the said tract of land on the sea shore, formerly sold by the said Thomas Sims to one William Craig.

The above premises will be sold in five several lots or parcels, as laid out on a Plan of the same to be seen at the Master's office. The terms of Sale and further particulars may be known on application to the Solicitor for the Complainant, or at the Master's office.

GEO. D. STREET, Master in Chancery.

Thos. B. Wilson, Solicitor for Compt. St. Andrews, August 10, 1846.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the THIRTIETH day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of Twelve of the Clock, at noon, and Five of the Clock, in the afternoon, with the approbation of the Undersigned, one of the Masters of the COURT OF CHANCERY of this Province of New Brunswick, on the Premises at the Lower Falls of the River Megagadavic, in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte pursuant to a decretal order made in the said Court, on Wednesday the third day of June, now last past, in a cause depending in the said Court, between James Allan, shaw, Thomas Wyr and George D. Street Plaintiffs, and Patrick Clinch, Rendol Whidden, Anthony Clinch and James W. Street, Defendants.

ALL that certain FARM LOT situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, containing about two hundred and fifty ACRES, being the proportion of land conveyed to the above named Patrick Clinch, by his Father in his life time, fronting on the River Megagadavic below the Falls, bounded on the South by lands owned and occupied by Isabella Dow, on the North by Lands owned by Peter Clinch, and on the East by the River L'Eveque.

The said Premises will be divided and sold in several parcels. A Plan of the same with the terms of Sale, and further particulars, may be known on application at the office of the undersigned, in the Commercial Bank Buildings, in the City of Saint John, or at the office of George D. Street, Esquire, at St. Andrews. Dated at the City of Saint John, this eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1846.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Master in Chancery.

GEO. D. STREET, Solicitor for Plaintiffs.

Saint Andrews Broom Factory.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Factory, south side of the Market Square, an assortment of CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES, of every variety, manufactured by the best American Broom Makers, which he will sell as low as similar qualities can be manufactured in the Province or imported from the United States.

THOMAS SIMS, Jun. St. Andrews June 24, 1846.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

Will be held in the MARKET SQUARE, in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded:

HORSES.

Best bred Mare, £1 5 0, Second do 1 0 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best Colt, gelding or filly, under 3 years old 1 0 0, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best spring Colt, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0.

CATTLE.

Best BULL under 4 years old 1 5 0, Second do 1 0 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best Heifer under 3 years old 1 0 0, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best pair of Steers under 4 years old 1 0 0, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best spring Calf, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0, Fourth do 0 10 0.

SWINE.

Best Boar, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best Sow, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0.

SHEEP.

Best Ram not over 4 years old 0 15 0, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best Ewe, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0.

DAIRY.

Best sample of Butter not less than 40 lbs. 0 15 0, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best sample of Cheese not less than 50 lb. 0 15 0, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best sample of Cream not less than 10 lbs. 0 10 0, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0, Best sample of Flannel all wool, not less than 15 yards 0 15 0, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0.

GRAIN.

To be exhibited on TUESDAY the 12th day of JANUARY next, at the Market House, Saint Andrews.

WHEAT.

Best sample not less than 5 bushels 4 20 15 0, Second do 0 12 6, Third do 0 10 0.

OATS.

Best sample not less than 5 bushels 0 10 0, Second do 0 8 0, Third do 0 6 0.

BALD BARLEY.

Best sample not less than 5 bushels 0 12 6, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 8 0.

BARLEY.

Best sample not less than 5 bushels 0 12 6, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 8 0.

GRASS SEED.

Best sample not less than 1 bushel 0 15 0, Second do 0 10 0, Third do 0 10 0.

REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations will be strictly adhered to—viz.

No animal which received a first premium last year will be allowed to compete. All Animals, Dairy Produce or Domestic Manufactures, must be bona fide the property of the person entering the same, and the produce of this County.

Swine receiving premiums, must be kept ever one year for breed. Persons must hand a list of animals or other articles offered for competition, in writing to the Secretary, before 11 o'clock on the day of the Fair, and all persons not paid up members of the Society, must pay an Entrance Fee of five shillings.

Grain and Grass Seed to be exhibited on Tuesday the 12th of January next, at the Market House, St. Andrews. No person shall receive more than one premium on the same kind of cattle or other article entered by him.

COMMITTEES.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to award the Premiums, viz. Committee for Horses—Hon. Col. Hatch, Col. McWat, and Mr. Isaac Snodgrass. For Cattle and Sheep—Messrs. Thomas Turner, H. O'Neill, Edward Phasant, and Hugh Cavan. For Swine—Messrs. John McCurdy, Wm. Simpson, and Samuel Getty. For Dairy and Cheese—John Wilson, C. B. Hatheway, and Henry Frye, Esqrs. On Domestic Manufactures—Hon. Thomas Wyr, Messrs. John Lochary, and Miles S. Hantah. On Grain and Grass Seed—Messrs. Thomas Turner, Joseph Walton and Thomas Sims.

By order of the Board, ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary. St. Andrews, August 6, 1846.

Should Saturday prove a stormy day, the Fair will be postponed until the following week, to take place on the first fine day.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified, that the Subscriber has taken the HOTEL lately occupied by L. L. O'Connell, and will use his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all who may have him with a call. He would also inform the Creditors of the said O'Connell, that he is duly authorised to settle all just demands against him; also to collect all debts due him, and therefore requests all persons interested, to call with as little delay as possible, and adjust their accounts. SAMUEL COPELAND. St. Andrews, July 27, 1846.

USHER WANTED.

WANTED, an USHER for the Charlotte County Grammar School. Applicants should at least be acquainted with Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Penmanship. A young man, with habits of activity and diligence, and wishing to improve himself in the higher branches of education would be preferred. Apply to St. Andrews, July 28. D. S. MORRISON.

Mill &c. to Lease.

THE Subscriber will lease for a term of three or five years, the LINTON MILL, on the Linton Stream, St. George. Also with said Mill a Reserve of 5000 ACRES of Best SPRUCE and FINE LAND, commencing at the upper part of the Lake, and extending up stream to the granted lots on Clarence Hill. This Mill is worthy the attention of persons disposed to cut Hemlock Railway Sleepers.

WANTED TO CONTRACT. For ONE MILLION FEET of HEMLOCK, to be sawn free from shakes, 9 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 4 inches thick. Apply to JOHN WILSON. July 23, 1846.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, PLOUGHS, CARTS, &c.

THE Subscriber begs to tender his thanks to the Public, for the liberal support which they have received, since their commencement in business, and respectfully intimate, that they continue to manufacture Carriages, Waggon, Carts, Sleighs, and Sleds. Ploughs and other Agricultural Implements, also made and repaired, in the best manner and at low prices. Factory, corner of King and Queen streets. McMINN & ALEXANDER. St. Andrews, July 12, 1846.

Flour! Flour!! &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber, 50 Bbls. Superior Genesee FLOUR, 10 do Philadelphia RYE do, 10 do No 1 Navy Bread, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Saws, Hay Forks, &c. H. McLEAVY. July 22, 1846.

BRASS LONDON-BROWN STOUT & PALE ALE.

Just received ex Duke of Wellington from London, via St. John. 60 CASKS 4 doz. each Bypass London Bottled Stout and Pale Ale. For sale by J. W. STREET. July 16, 1846.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES KEIFE would also invite the attention of Purchasers to his present STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which he is now selling at a great reduction in price, in order to settle up his business early in the fall. The Goods are principally all new, and will be found on inspection, to be of as good a quality as can be found elsewhere, and prices at low. N. B.—All Persons indebted, will please call and settle immediately, as any accounts unpaid after the 1st of August, will be handed over to those authorized to collect them. St. Andrews, July 15, 1846.

BOSTON PIANO FORT MANUFACTORY.

No. 4254 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Messrs. BARKER, BROWNE & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in the Province, that they are constantly manufacturing PIANOS of latest fashion and best description. For beauty of tone and finish, their instruments are not excelled in the United States, and they warrant them to stand the climate and keep in tune for a number of months. Pianos tuned and repaired. They respectfully solicit a call from persons from New Brunswick, (their native Province) before purchasing elsewhere. Orders left at the Office of the St. Andrews Standard, will be attended to. C. BARKER, ST. J. BROWNE, EPHRAIM WILLARD. Boston, July 12, 1846.

BAR IRON & HARDWARE.

Ex "Sophia McKenzie," from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a very general assortment of HARDWARE, comprising the following—

PERCUSSION GUNS, Gun Locks, Coach and Iron Braces and Bits, side Bevis, Gunter Scales, trying Squares, Planes, brass cabin Hooks, socket and side C-stores, Gun Sais, Gun Nipples, Percussion Caps, fimer and socket Chisels, Mill Files, shingling Hatchets, Sad Irons, center key Vices, Avails, 70 bags Nails and Spikes, 1 cask Shot, assorted sizes, 1 case Scotch Screw Augurs, 2 rolls Sheet Lead, 1 ton Pins and Bake Ovens, 27 bundles Sheet Iron, Boxes Tin Plates, Stoveyards, patent cast Butts, iron Tea Kettles, cast Hams, Chain Traces, Back Bands, hair Seaming, iron rim Locks, brass case do. Night Latches, together with a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

ALSO—20 tons common and refined IRON, assorted. JAMES W. STREET.

Assessors Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have received from the Clerk of the Peace for this County, Warrants of Assessment, requiring them forthwith to raise the sum of £372 15 0

within the Parish of St. Andrews, all Persons liable to assessment, are therefore requested to furnish the Assessors with statements of their Property and Income, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

S. FRYE, GEO. D. STREET, S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessors. St. Andrews, July 15, 1846.

