

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 39

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

[Vol. 15.]

CURRENCY OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

(FOR THE STANDARD.)

MR. EDITOR.—There is at present in this county a depreciated specie currency, the less on which ultimately falls on consumers—that is, on the mass of the people, and not on the trading or commercial portion of the community, as such. There are two ways in which money may become depreciated in value—first, by giving it a higher legal or conventional value than its real value in the great market of commerce; secondly, by mixing base metal with the pure gold or silver; both of which produce the same results; and the public generally suffer for the gain of a few. The first mode of depreciation is accomplished in two ways—first, by legislation, as when the dollar was fixed at 5s 4d, and the doubleton at £4; and, secondly, by a conventional arrangement among the people, as is the case at present in this county, by giving a fictitious value of 1s 3d to the British shilling, and of 25s to the sovereign. In all other parts of the Province they go at 1s 2½d and 24s currency, respectively, and parts in the same proportion.

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As long as money passes current at more than its real value, the traders will, of course, indemnify themselves against loss, by an increased price of their goods; and many persons speculate to no inconsiderable profit on British coins, by procuring them from other places, where their nominal value is less—all which that patient, because unconscious donkey, the public, has to bear; and would, perhaps, kick furiously at the doctor who should attempt to probe the sore. The increment to prices is so small in the detail, and the burden, though great in the aggregate, so widely diffused, as to pass unnoticed and unheeded, whilst the wages of labour and the profits of industry are diminished in value, though nominally the same. The gainers feel the gain, whilst the losers are not sensible of the loss, it being administered on the homeopathic principle, in infinitesimal doses, and thus escapes the obtuseness of their mental vision.

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if the heir or person who shall execute the same were absolutely entitled at law or in equity to the estate or interest so to be conveyed, and if an infant, were of full age.

PROTECTION.—Read this, *Gentlemen Protectionists*.—There has been a great outcry made by the *defunct Times of Halifax*, as well as by the *Acadian Recorder* and *Post*, about the injury done to the manufacturers of Nova Scotia, by the withdrawal of protection from domestic manufactures; if our information be correct, the total number of manufacturers, both masters and operatives, that will be in any respect sufferers, does not exceed 3,000, while those that will benefit by the change are little short of 300,000, including the whole bone and sinew of the Province. The manufacturers, however, reside in Halifax, and they have raised a great outcry, because the whole operative population of the Province are not to be taxed in order that they, of Halifax, may profitably carry on an otherwise losing business. The farmers and fishermen of Nova Scotia have to seek a foreign market, in which they have no protection for their produce; and it is not the outcry of a couple of millers, who say they cannot manufacture flour in the vicinity of Halifax, as it can be made in Rochester, St. Catharines, or Lachine, that will induce those who have to export their fish, butter, and pork, to give two shillings per barrel for flour, above its intrinsic value, merely that it may be ground in the Province.

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ELOPEMENT AND MURDER IN HIGH LIFE.—A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, under date of Aug. 1, writes that intelligence of a most distressing character was communicated to the Hon. Samuel O. Peyton, member of the House of Representatives for the third Congressional District of Kentucky, by telegraph last night. It appears that a daughter of Mr. Peyton eloped a day or two since, from her father's house in Kentucky, with a young man who was personally unknown to her family. When the parties returned, man and wife, Mr. Peyton's brother remonstrated with the young man upon his conduct in thus enticing away his niece, and representing that the honourable course would have been to have demanded the young lady's hand of her father. Recrimination followed; when, shocking to relate, the young man pulled out a pistol, and shot his wife's uncle dead. The shock of this dreadful act affected Mrs. Peyton so much that her life was despaired of, when the telegraphic despatch was forwarded Mr. Peyton, half distracted, immediately started for his home, in Hartford, Ky.

PROSPECTS OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.—Prognostics of bad crops are not quite so plentiful as they commonly are at this season; and a fair presumption from such a fact is, that the fruits of the field will be very abundant. The Rochester American remarks as follows:—"Unless the European harvest should prove disastrous through bad weather, there can be little ground to expect higher prices this fall. The crop throughout the Union is large, and the domestic demand cannot be anticipated to be greater than at present. A decline is more probable than a rise, though, from existing appearance, we should not be disposed to prognosticate a very material change either way."

FROM THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—Sir George Simpson, President of the Hudson Bay Company, has arrived at Montreal, from his annual inspection of the Company's trading settlements lying between Lake Superior and the northern shores of Hudson's Bay. The Montreal Courier says that he reports favourably of the condition of the settlers of those regions. The agricultural population of the Red River settlements

amounts to more than 5,000, of which 2,000 are householders, owning 100 acres of land each. 10,000 acres of land are under cultivation, yielding large crops with little labour. Buffaloes and fish abound. The health of the inhabitants is such, that one doctor among 5,000 inhabitants has hard work to make a living.

London, with a population of 3,000,000, consumes 4,300,000lbs of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 26,923 barrels of beer, exclusive of other liquors, pays £12,000,000 duty on articles of luxury, and has 573 churches, 207 dissenting places of worship, upwards of 4000 public-houses, and 16 theatres.

At a meeting of the clergy of the rural deanery of Macclesfield, a petition was adopted, deprecating the interference of the legislature in the question of what constitutes schism from the church of England, and praying that the decision of the clergy in convocation should be supreme.

A careful calculation raises the number of men who have been in one way or another removed from Paris or imprisoned since the 23rd of June to the enormous amount of 58,000, a full fourth of the adult male population. These men are classed under several heads of slain, prisoners, exiles, and fugitives.

The Quarterly Review says that there is no trace of Louis Philippe having anything in the American funds, and that all that his Majesty possesses out of France is £10,000 in British funds yielding about 300 a-year, and that the Queen has about £500 a-year in the Austrian funds, a legacy from an aunt, one of the archduchesses.

MARTINIQUE.

MURDER!—INCENDIARISM!—ABOLITION OF SLAVERY!!!

Our worst anticipations, we find with pain, have been surpassed in the state of general confusion and anarchy into which things have fallen under the new system at Martinique of "*Liberte, Egalite Fraternite*." Fire and bloodshed have been resorted to by the negroes, to hasten that freedom which, unfortunately, had not been given them before; and thus suffering themselves to be intimidated, the Authorities have surrendered their power into the hands of the rabble, and Slavery has been abolished. There is no safety, under the existing Saturnalia, to life or property in Martinique; and numbers of the inhabitants have been forced to seek it by flight, to other countries. We have only space for the following hurried details given by an eye-witness:—

On Monday, the 22nd instant, a negro slave was sent to gaol by his master, Mr. Leo Duchamp, a planter in the neighborhood of St. Pierre, for something he had uttered of cutting his master and mistress' heads off and burying them in the sand. Shortly after, the whole gang of the estate, joined by a great many others, went to the gaol to rescue their fellow slave. On seeing this, the Mayor had some soldiers called out to resist the mob, and was on the eve of dispersing it by the force of arms, when Mr. Papy, adjoint-mayor, found proper to set the prisoner at liberty. The mob, pushed on by some evil-minded rascals among the coloured free, continued to complain of Mr. Duchamp's behaviour towards his negroes. Collecting in great numbers towards evening, they began to show the intention of firing the town. About 7 o'clock the first incendiary torch was applied, the house of Mr. De Sanois being the first taken in their diabolic design; it was then occupied by two families of planters (the Lesueurs and Lifettes) to whom some other persons had joined themselves, making in all 33 or 34 persons, mostly women and children. The mob entered the house below, and began by breaking up some furniture. Unfortunately, whilst they were leaving the premises, one of the inmates (Mr. Desabaye), standing on the staircase above, fired a gun on the invaders, and killed one of them. Exasperated at the death of their comrade, they re-entered the house, made one heap of all the furniture, and of the staircase which they cut down, and then set fire to the whole. Excepting three gentlemen, who escaped half burnt and much bruised by

(Remainder on last page)

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The reports which have lately reached us from all parts of the United Kingdom respecting the state of the crops &c., is very encouraging, and afford convincing proof that we shall, should the weather continue as favourable as heretofore, have a most abundant and timely harvest.

There are some accounts to the effect that symptoms, precisely similar to those which appeared in the potato crop 1846, are again visible. However, on looking at the reports and market notes in the country papers, as well as at the private letters, we are justified in saying there is no cause for alarm. Failures of potatoes in isolated parts are mentioned, but natural causes are assigned. As well might the "missing" of the turnips or other esculents in particular situations be set down to a general epidemic. A writer in Dublin, who had been on a tour through the provinces, writes thus on the 17th.—The weather still continues most favourable. The accounts of the grain crops, with few exceptions, are most encouraging. In some districts the potato blight has certainly appeared but as yet to no serious extent. In general the reports of the potato are very favourable, and the supplies at the markets are becoming considerable.

SCOTLAND.

Our correspondence and papers from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and other places in Scotland, do not possess any feature of importance. An Edinburgh letter of the 18th says, "The excitement connected with the annuity tax has not yet subsided. First, the Lord Advocate has ordered an investigation to be made as to the causes of the late riot—a step the precise utility of which it is difficult to divine, but the result of which it may safely be predicted will be nothing. Secondly, Bailie Scott has given notice of a motion to petition Parliament, in order that the congregations presently assembling in the fifteen city churches may hereafter be congregated in five of these edifices, sufficient, as he alleges, to hold all the seat-paying worshippers; the remaining ten to be sold to pay off the debt due by the church to the city; but the proposition of the worthy magistrate is too extreme to be carried. Thirdly, the milliners and dress-makers, conceiving that woman has a mission to discharge in this matter, have resolved on a female petition against the impost, to be signed by those lady-tenants who are annually visited by the collector; and, altogether, the tax seems in danger, but it has already braved so many storms that I am chary about prophesying deliverance to be at hand."

The Berlin Zeitungs Halle, of the 16th, contradicts the report that the Poles in Posen are preparing for another insurrection.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

TIME Subscriber has received per Cambria from London, and Wanderer from Liverpool via St. John.

A Splendid Assortment of FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS, IN WOLLENS, LINENS, SILK & COTTONS, which are now open for inspection, at Purchasers, and will be sold extremely low for Cash, as they have been purchased in some of the best Houses in England, and No Second Price asked. Purchasers will find it worth their notice to call and examine the present stock, as it will be found large for this market, and well assorted, and as above mentioned extremely low prices for Cash.

OF D. BRADLEY, Original Cheap Store, next door to Mr. Bradford's Temperance House, St. Andrews May 20, 1848.

Bar ron. Hardware, &c.

Ex Charles Hamerton from Liverpool. The subscriber has received his usual assortment of Hardware, among which are the following: 12 doz. N. E. Patent Scythes 38 and 40 inch. 70 Bags Nails & spikes assorted. 2 Rolls 1lb and 4lb sheet Lead. 4 Cotton Key Vices. 12 Boxes Tin Plates 1C and 1X. 406 Bars "T. Banks" best iron. 11 Bundle Plow plate 1 3-4 inch wide. 13 do Thimble iron, 2 X 1-8. 25 Bars Common iron assorted. 28 Bundles Common iron assorted. 24 Bags Shot assorted &c. &c. JAMES W. STREET.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sale will take place at the COURT HOUSE in ST. ANDREWS.

Real Estate of John Marks January 20 To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January, 1849, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Marks of in and to all that certain tract or lot of land, containing 120 Acres, more or less, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between lands owned by Mrs. B. Porter and the Widow Lindsay, being part of the Grant to Nehemiah Marks, Esquire, deceased, and now in the possession of John Marks, with the Dwelling House occupied by him and J. G. Stevens, Esq., and with the other buildings also fronting on the main road leading from St. Stephens to Milltown occupied by Messrs Ryder, Rogers, Todd and others.

ALSO

All that certain Farm lot situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between lands owned by John Dinsmore and Abraham H. Marks, now in the possession of John Marks, with the Barn and other buildings thereon and containing 150 Acres more or less.

To satisfy executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of the President Directors and Company of the St. Stephens and Calais Banks, endorsed to levy respectively £722 15 with interest from the 16th day of June 1847, and £370 15 2, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John Mowat, deceased (late of the Parish of St. George,) 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 HARRIET MOWAT, Admrx. W. H. MOWAT, Admrx. St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR, &c.

Ex Charles Hamerton from Liverpool. REFINED Loaf SUGAR, in 6lb and 12lb loaves. Refined crushed Sugar, suitable for preserving fruit. Pearl and Pot Barley, Split Pease.

—ALSO—

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

A good assortment of Mens, Womens, Boys, Misses and Childrens Shoes, &c. &c. July 12. W. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer and Commission business attended to as usual. W. W.

TEA, SOAP, CRUSHED SUGAR, &c.

Ex Charles Hamerton just arrived from Liverpool. 22 C Chests Congou Tea. 4 Tierces moist crushed Sugar. 70 Boxes Steel & sons Yellow Soap. 20 do Crown do 80lb. each. 5 Bags Black Pepper. 10 Cwt. best White Paint. 3 Casks Whiting. 1 do Glue. 3 Pipes best Cognac Brandy, "Martell" and 6 Hhds. do Olands brands. 6 Hhds. finest Pale Hollands, &c. &c. July 5, 1848. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Daniel Malloch, late of the Parish of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to W. H. MOWAT, Executors. St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established under Act of Assembly 10th Victoria, Chap. 23, at a public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John, September, 1847.

Shares, £120; Monthly Subscriptions, 12s. per Share; Management Fee 7s. per Share; present Entrance Fee, 3s.

The monthly subscriptions are payable in Saint John on the first Monday in every month, and at the Branch Office, or Agencies, on the Thursday previous. This first Subscription is due on the third day of January, 1848.

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

Charles Drury, George Wheeler, Charles E. Raymond, James Povont, William C. Danham, John C. Littlehale, John H. Gray, Samuel Haythue, James Agnew.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick. SECRETARY & TREASURER—Mr. C. L. Street.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews. Alexander Campbell, Esq., Agent, St. Stephens.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual simplified system—the most approved in England; and founded on a basis so sound as to give the most efficient security to its members.

THE DESIGN OF THIS SOCIETY IS—

First—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society (£200) partially advanced for £26 a year for eleven and a half years, which sum pays both principal and interest. Other sums in proportion.

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

THE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE—

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

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

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

4th—Members may invest their Money in paid up Shares, which will necessarily be doubled. £100 at the commencement being worth £120 at the conclusion.

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

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

7th—Savings given by all Officers of Trust.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

E. BAYARD, M. D.

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

Dr. E. B. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs. COLDWELL's Boarding House, King-street.

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PROSPECTS OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.—Prognostics of bad crops are not quite so plentiful as they commonly are at this season; and a fair presumption from such a fact is, that the fruits of the field will be very abundant. The *Rochester American* remarks as follows:—"Unless the European harvest should prove disastrous through bad weather, there can be little ground to expect higher prices this fall. The crop throughout the Union is large, and the domestic demand cannot be anticipated to be greater than at present. A decline is more probable than a rise, though, from existing appearances, we should not be disposed to prognosticate a very material change either way."

FROM THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—Sir George Simpson, President of the Hudson Bay Company, has arrived at Montreal, from his annual inspection of the Company's trading settlements lying between Lake Superior and the northern shores of Hudson's Bay. The *Montreal Courier* says that he reports favourably of the condition of the settlers of those regions. The agricultural population of the Red River settlements

amounts to more than 5,000, of which 2,000 are householders, owning 100 acres of land each. 10,000 acres of land are under cultivation, yielding large crops with little labour. Buffaloes and fish abound. The health of the inhabitants is such, that one doctor among 5,000 inhabitants has hard work to make a living.

London, with a population of 3,000,000, consumes 4,500,000 lbs of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 26,000 barrels of beer, exclusive of other liquors; pays £12,000,000 duty on articles of luxury, and has 573 churches, 27 dissenting places of worship, upwards of 4000 public-houses, and 16 theatres.

At a meeting of the clergy of the rural deanery of Macclesfield, a petition was adopted, deprecating the interference of the legislature in the question of what constitutes schism from the church of England, and praying that the decision of the clergy in convocation should be supreme.

A careful calculation raises the number of men who have been in one way or another removed from Paris or imprisoned since the 23rd of June to the enormous amount of 58,000, a full fourth of the adult male population. These men are classed under several heads of slain, prisoners, exiles, and fugitives.

The *Quarterly Review* says that there is no trace of Louis Philippe having anything in the American funds, and that all that his Majesty possesses out of France is £10,000 in British funds yielding about 300 a year, and that the Queen has about £500 a year in the Austrian funds, a legacy from an aunt, one of the archduchesses.

MARTINIQUE.

MURDER!!—INCENDIARISM!!—ABOLITION OF SLAVERY!!

OUR worst anticipations, we find with pain, have been surpassed in the state of general confusion and anarchy into which things have fallen under the new system at Martinique of "*Liberte, Egalite Fraternite*." Fire and bloodshed have been resorted to by the negroes, to hasten that freedom which, unfortunately, had not been given them before; and thus suffering themselves to be intimidated, the Authorities have surrendered their power into the hands of the rabble, and Slavery has been abolished. There is no safety, under the existing *Saturnalia*, to life or property in Martinique; and numbers of the inhabitants have been forced to seek it by flight, to other countries. We have only space for the following hurried details given by an eye-witness:—

On Monday, the 22nd instant, a negro slave was sent to gaol by his master, Mr. Leo Duchamp, a planter in the neighborhood of St. Pierre, for something he had uttered of cutting his master and mistress' heads off and burying them in the sand. Shortly after, the whole gang of the estate, joined by a great many others, went to the gaol to rescue their fellow slave. On seeing this, the Mayor had some soldiers called out to resist the mob, and was on the eve of dispersing it by the force of arms, when Mr. Papy, adjoint-mayor, found proper to set the prisoner at liberty. The mob, pushed on by some evil-minded rascals among the coloured free, continued to complain of Mr. Duchamp's behaviour towards his negroes. Collecting in great numbers towards evening, they began to show the intention of firing the town. About 7 o'clock the first incendiary torch was applied, the house of Mr. De Sanois being the first taken in their diabolic design: it was then occupied by two families of planters (the Lesueurs and Lilettes) to whom some other persons had joined themselves, making in all 33 or 34 persons, mostly women and children. The mob entered the house below, and began by breaking up some furniture. Unfortunately, whilst they were leaving the premises, one of the inmates (Mr. Desabaye), standing on the staircase above, fired a gun on the invaders, and killed one of them. Exasperated at the death of their comrade, they re-entered the house, made one heap of all the furniture, and of the staircase which they cut down, and then set fire to the whole. Excepting three gentlemen, who escaped half-burnt and much bruised by

(Remainder on last page)

A fire broke out suddenly in Scollar's Ship Yard, at the Oromocto, about 10 o'clock yesterday, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It destroyed the large building shed, about one-third of the new ship, a large store with a dwelling house, and two barns, owned by Mr. Abner Seeley. Property to the amount of £2000 is said to be destroyed.

We learn that there was insurance on the Ship to the amount of £1000.

EXPLOSION OF A SODA FOUNTAIN—This morning, while a person in attendance was employed in preparing the Soda Fountain of Mr. Brayley, apothecary, in Queen's street, the cylinder burst with a loud explosion, sending through the shoe of the person employed in pumping the air, and seriously wounding his foot. Fortunately, there was no other damage done to persons or property. The explosion was heard at the distance of several squares from the place where the accident happened.

Head Quarters.

A meeting was held at H.P.'s Hall on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of taking measures to have a Telegraphic Office of communication established in this town. The amount of Stock required to be taken to ensure its establishment is \$4000, which would be 60 shares of \$50 each. Books for the sale of Stock were opened, and a committee of eight chosen, four from Calais, and four from St. Stephen, to solicit subscriptions. Ten shares were taken at the close of the meeting. It is nearly all taken up now.—*Calais Advertiser, August 9.*

THE STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING

BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY, AUG. 12, 1848

NEW BRUNSWICK MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of Mr. R. Darrow, Esq., of New York, the Agent of the Telegraphic enterprise, who visits St. Andrews for the purpose of conferring with the inhabitants upon the propriety of establishing a depot of the main line from Halifax to Boston and New York at this place. We consider it almost impossible to over-estimate the advantages arising from the establishment of a method of instantaneous communication with all the principal cities and towns of the United States and the Provinces. A minute detail of the advantages to be derived, and the *modus operandi*, would require more space than we can spare at present; but let us presume that our enlightened business men fully understand the great importance of a telegraphic communication with all the principal ports and markets of this Continent, thus bringing them, as it were, within speaking distance of each other; enabling the ship owners, merchants, and business men to receive from, and give orders to, their correspondents, without loss of time, not only saving expense, but also relieving a suspense which is always disagreeable, and often painful.

The completion of this line from Halifax to Portland will connect all the principal towns of the coast and the interior, through the whole range of North America. Mr. Darrow informs us that the lines of telegraph are now completed from Portland to New Orleans. Another great line leaves New York for Buffalo, at the foot of Lake Erie, &c.; another leaves Buffalo for Milwaukee, far up on the West side of Lake Michigan, taking in the principal cities and towns in its route. All this great extent of country has been connected together within an extraordinary short space of time. Friends, thousands of miles apart, greet each other as though they were present—business correspondents exchange views, and give orders in and from every point of the land, and govern their operations as though they were themselves present at the several places.

We understand from Mr. Darrow that the question with us now is—whether this town will have a depot or not? Who is there in the community who will not come forward and cheerfully render the assistance demanded by the Agent of this grand enterprise, to enable this second town in the Province to take its place in this great chain of electric communications?

Our neighbours in Canada have got the start of us in this matter.—Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Coburg, Hamilton, Toronto, and other points, have been for some months connected by telegraph with New York, via Buffalo; and now another line is completed from Montreal to New York, via St. John's, through Vermont, &c.

We learn that a public meeting will be held at the Town Hall this afternoon, when Mr. Darrow will explain the object of his visit, and a subscription paper will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscribers. Mr. Darrow enters here, warmly supported by letters, and the personal introduction of influential gentlemen.

Since the above was written, a meeting was held in the Town Hall. The Hon. Colonel Hatch was called in the chair, and Wellington Hatch, Esq., to act as Secretary. Mr. Darrow explained the object of his visit. After a few observations from some gentlemen present, a committee was appointed to obtain subscribers' names. The following gentlemen compose the committee, viz., G. F. Campbell, G. D. Street, and William Whitlock, Esquires.

MURDER AT GRAND MANAN.—Many of our readers will, no doubt, be as much startled at this announcement as we were this morning, when we learned that, on Thursday evening last, three men belonging to, and residing on, the Island of Grand Manan, were drinking that accursed poison—rum. Some dispute arose between them, which we regret to state, led to blows, and finally resulted in the death of a Mr. Joseph Thomas, aged about 60 years. The name of the person who committed this diabolical deed our informant could not recollect; but, as the matter, it is likely, will undergo an investigation before the October Court, we refrain from further comment, as it would be improper to give circulation to the numerous reports which are afloat respecting this awful crime. We understand that an inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "wilful murder" returned by the jury.

Several articles, intended for this day's paper, have been crowded out.

DIED.

Suddenly, at St. Patrick, on the 10th inst., Mr. Robert Linton, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and three children to lament their sudden bereavement. Mr. Linton was a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, and only arrived in this town about ten days ago.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Protection Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.

Camden Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$30,000

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CONNECTICUT.
CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Calais and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, and Vessels upon the Stocks, Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$10,000 on Marine risks, and \$20,000 on Fire risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, or, in case of differences, the Courts of this State will be recognised.

E. D. GREEN, Agent.

Calais, June 1, 1848.

Refer to Wm. H. Esq., Agent, St. Andrews, N.B.

Mill Privilege &c for Sale

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

Apply to Wm. Campbell Esq., St. Stephen, or at the Standard Office, St. Andrews.

August 4, 1848.

AT INVOICE!!

Western Dried Apples & Beans.

2500 pounds Dried Apples,
40 bushels White Beans,
Just landed and for sale at invoice and commission
at
Robbinston, July 22, 1848.

C. NOWELLS.

In the matter of Frederick A. Babcock, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intitled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," and of the Acts in addition to and in amendment of the same, Frederick A. Babcock, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me; Now, therefore, I do hereby give public notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris H. Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Bankrupt; and I do require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 1st day of September next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties, as they may owe to the said Bankrupt; and all persons who may have in their possession, power or custody, any Property or Effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee, on or before the said 1st day of September next; and I do require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date hereof, to deliver in to the said Assignee, and to prove to, by satisfaction, their respective claims and demands whether the same are actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt; And notice is hereby further given, that I appoint a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to be held on Friday, the 8th day of September next, at noon of that day, at the Office of the Provisional Assignee, in St. Andrews aforesaid; and a further meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt will be held on Saturday the 9th day of September next, at the same hour, at the Office aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving proof of or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate; at which meetings, or at any adjournments thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined upon oath, touching his Estate and dealings, and such other business relating to the said Estate will be done as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews aforesaid, this 4th day of August A. D. 1848.

H. HATCH,

Commissioner in and for the County of Charlotte, of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts.

It is just the Time

To buy NEW GOODS at C. NOWELL'S, Variety store, Robbinston. He has just received a fresh stock of W. I. Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes of the best quality, and at low prices. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA and other valuable Patent Medicines. SCHOOL BOOKS, and books suitable for Gifts and Keepsakes.—Also the Lives of Generals Taylor and Scott, illustrated with numerous Engravings. It is literally a Variety Store, which you call and see. Robbinston, July 22, 1848. n.w.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

Passage to Boston, Eastport and St. John N. B. THREE TIMES A WEEK EACH WAY.

STEAMERS
ADMIRAL, Capt. Thos. Rogers,
SENATOR, Capt. Seymour,

Will leave Boston and St. John, from and after Wednesday, the 19th instant, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

For the above Place.—Returning—will leave Eastport for Boston on the above mentioned days, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M., via Portland Rail Road; or Cabin Passengers may continue on in the boat to Boston, at the same price, at their option.

The Boats leave Boston, direct for St. John, N. B., on the above days, touching only at Eastport.

Passengers being in Portland, bound to Eastport, can obtain Tickets of the Agent of this Line in that city, for \$4, over the Railroad, and take the Boat in Boston.

The Boats leave Eastport for St. John, at 11 o'clock, on (TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,) of each week.

Passengers will be Ticketed through to St. John, by the steamer Nequaquet for Steamer Admiral and Senator.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEORGE HOBBS, Agent
Eastport, Monday, July 17, 1848.

throwing themselves from the second storey in the yard; the inmates all perished in the flames! During this awful scene, which lasted three or four hours, the authorities of the town sent nobody to the rescue of the unfortunate. The fire-engines going to the spot, were stopped on the way by the brigands; and when they at last arrived, it was too late. The violence of the fire, pushed by a strong breeze, consumed three or four houses more in the same street (la Lorgnette) belonging mostly to people of colour. The fire was also put in another street at some distance, to three fine houses occupied by Mr. Marin an engineer, Mr. Portal, and Mr. Lalaurie; the first, who is a young European escaped with his lady unhurt, but very marvelously, having had several shots fired at him; they lost everything they had in the house, and did not save even a second shirt. The scoundrels continued masters of the town during all that night, running through all the streets, threatening death and fire to the whites. They killed with pistol shot the elder son of Mr. Fourniol, a young man of about 22 years old, of excellent disposition, who was harmlessly standing on the porch of a friend's door on the Savanne du Mouillage, with his mother near him, in whose arms he fell to breathe his last. Such were the monstrous deeds perpetrated on Monday night;—and, to prevent their recurrence, the Governor-General Rosland, instead of calling to aid the soldiery and marines, who were themselves in the greatest eagerness to be called forth, thought better to grant the boon of freedom to the Republican heroes and murderers; and, accordingly, the Abolition of Slavery was proclaimed in all the streets of St. Pierre on Tuesday the 23rd instant, and throughout the whole island on the following day! It may be better imagined than described what is the carousing of the new citizens, parading the streets on foot, or mounted on horses and mules, with all sorts of flags and banners, and shouting *Vive la liberte! Vive Bisette! Vive Perrinon!* &c. Mr. Perrinon has not yet arrived. The female population, white and coloured, were thrown into great alarm by the events of Monday night, and a large number of them, with many men also, fled on board of the vessels in port, which were luckily numerous, about 25 or 30 in all—the larger ships received 2 or 300 each. Many have since returned on shore; several families are preparing to leave the island, and numbers have already quitted.—St. Lucia Palladium, May 27.

On Thursday an American Captain, who left Martinique the day before, corroborated the foregoing intelligence, and gave a further detail of the shocking cruelties which the liberated slaves were perpetrating; and stated that every kind of business was suspended, the stores closed, and that the white ladies had removed on board the vessels in the harbour for safety. He also informed us of a circumstance which is certainly worse than any we anticipated. He said that a large number of the insurgents assembled around the house of a respectable white gentleman and demanded that he should deliver up to them his daughters—two in number,—and on meeting with the most prompt and explicit denial that language could convey, they burned the house, and the entire family perished in the flames; the savages keeping sentry around it lest any of them should escape.

This morning a sloop with 20 Ladies and Gentlemen, (Monsieur De Sanois, of St. Pierre, with his family and relatives), arrived here, having fled hither for safety and protection which their own country and houses no longer afforded. This gentleman's house, one of the finest in St. Pierre, was burned with 32 persons therein, by the rebels, who cut down the staircases to prevent the escape of the unfortunate victims of their savage cruelty. Monsieur De Sanois' family were residing in the country at the time, and thus escaped the cruel death which befell many others.

Monsieur De Sabey's house was also set on fire, and it, with his family, were consumed;—not one of them escaped. This gentleman was extensively connected in this island, through the family of the late Mayne De Ravariere, Esquire.

Monsieur De Sanois and family escaped on the recommendation and with the assistance of some of their own people, who were devoted to them, and who brought them here

in a Drogher belonging to him, and manned by his own slaves.

There was no news from St. Pierre, save that there and throughout the island, the greatest commotion prevailed. M. De Sanois mentioned that one of his daughters, who is married to a physician in St. Pierre, had written to him the day before he left, that even on board the vessels in the harbour the ladies are not safe. The rebels had invited them to return to their houses on shore, and threatened if they remained on board to assail them in the night. To the disgrace of the authorities of Martinique be it known, that they made no effort to restore peace and to protect the peaceful inhabitants from the rage and violence of the infuriated savages who delighted in committing all kinds of cruelties. The troops are said to have been willing to do their duty, but without a leader they could do nothing.—Dominica Colonist, May 27



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Real Estate of John Marks January 20 To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January, 1849, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews. A. L. the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Marks of in and to all that certain tract or lot of land, containing 120 Acres, more or less, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between lands owned by Mrs. B. Porter and the Widow Lindsay, being part of the Grant to Nehemiah Marks, Esquire, deceased, and now in the possession of John Marks, with the Dwelling House occupied by him and J. G. Stevens, Esq., and with the other buildings also fronting on the main road leading from St. Stephens to Milltown occupied by Messrs. Ryder, Rogers, Todd and others.

ALSO All that certain Farm lot situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between lands owned by John Dinsmore and Abraham H. Marks, now in the possession of John Marks, with the Barn and other buildings thereon and containing 150 Acres more or less.

To satisfy executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of the President Directors and Company of the St. Stephens and Calais Banks, endorsed to levy respectively £722 15 with interest from the 16th day of June 1847, and £370 15 2, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John Mowat, deceased (late of the Parish of St. George), 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 HARRIET MOWAT, Admx. W. H. MOWAT, Admr. St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR, &c.

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

—ALSO— In Store, and constantly on Hand. S. F. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy and Pilot Bread, Beans, Rice, Pork, Boston Hams, Molasses, Brown Sugar, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Coffee, Pollock and Cod Fish, Porpoise, Seal, and Fish Oil, Soap, Room Paper, Preserved Ginger. A good assortment of Mens, Womens, Boys, Misses and Childrens Shoes, &c. &c. July 12. W. WHITLOCK. Auctioneer and Commission business attended to as usual. W. W.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established under Act of Assembly 10th Victoria, Chap. 23, at a public Meeting, held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John, September, 1847.

Shares, £100; Monthly Subscriptions 12s, per Share; Management Fee 7s per Share; present Entrance Fee, 5s.

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

The first Subscription is due on the third day of January, 1849.

TRUSTEES—(with a 2nd at the Board)—Wm. Wright, R. F. Hazen, and H. Chubb, Esqs.

DIRECTORS: Charles Deury, George Wheeler, Charles E. Raymond, James Poyntz, William C. Dunham, John C. Littlehale, John H. Gray, Samuel Huggins.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick.

SECRETARY & TREASURER—Mr. C. H. Street.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews. Alexander Campbell, Esq., Agent, St. Stephens.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual simplified system—the most approved in England; and founded on a basis so sound as to give the most effectual security to its members.

THE DESIGN OF THIS SOCIETY IS—

First—To enable persons to become their own Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society. (£200 positively advanced for £36 a year for eleven and a half years, which sum pays both principal and interest. Other sums in proportion.)

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

THE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE—

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

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

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

4th—Members may invest their Money in any of the various ways which will necessarily be doubled.

5th—At the commencement being worth £120 at the conclusion.

6th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with proper notice.

7th—The Accounts and Bank Book are open for the inspection of members at every monthly meeting.

8th—Securities given by all Officers of Trust.

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board, CHARLES L. STREET, Secretary & Treasurer.

Prince William street, St. John, N. B. December 25, 1847.

NOTICE.

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

J. RODGER, Cashier. C. C. Bank, 3d. April, 1848.

Dr. BAYARD, M. D.

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

Dr. E. B. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs. Goldwell's Boarding House, King-street.

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