





## European Intelligence.

### IRELAND.

The Irish papers are almost exclusively occupied with accounts of the distress under which the peasantry and labouring classes in various localities are suffering, and the steps which are being taken to provide them with work and food. The government also are giving proof that it is fully alive to the exigency, and that no means within its power will be left untaken to mitigate, if it cannot wholly avert, the impending crisis. No less than 45 proclamations have been issued, for holding baronial sessions, in pursuance of the act to facilitate the employment of the labouring poor in distressed districts.

There have been some slight outbreaks in the counties of Clare, Limerick, Roscommon, and Fermanagh, having their origin more in the apprehension of scarcity than in the positive existence of distress itself. The *Clare Journal*, after enumerating a series of outbreaks of the ordinary agrarian character, observes:

The fearful calamity which has at present befallen the country seems to have been the cause of these outbreaks. There can be no doubt but prompt relief must be afforded to meet the present calamity. In the locality where these outbreaks were committed, the distress of the people is very great. A correspondent from Newmarket writes as follows:—The Board of Works engineer, who had superintended the works all round here, has removed. There are but few persons engaged at work. The harvest is all in the people are idle; the potatoes are gone, and I fear the ruinous part of the community will have an opportunity of committing depredations. There are in a wretched state of misery almost starving, and if something is not quickly done the consequences will be very bad.

A similar state of affairs prevails in Fermanagh, where the prices of provisions have reached an alarming price. The *Lane Packet* says:—There are not less than perhaps 2000 souls in Enniskillen at this moment in a state bordering on starvation, to say nothing of the entire county. How are they to exist for a week, in the present state of the markets, without any means of procuring food? Diseased potatoes, 8s a stone, and meal 2s the peck.

### THE SPLIT IN THE REPEAL CAMP.

A few days since, a full meeting of the town council of Limerick was held for the purpose of discussing a motion in reference to the secession of Mr. O'Brien from the Repeal Association—notice of which was given at the previous meeting of the council by Dr. William Griffin. After the ordinary business of the day was transacted, the notice of Dr. Griffin was read, when the Mayor proceeded to read a letter from that gentleman, which commenced by stating that, at the desire of Mr. O'Brien, he begged to withdraw altogether. The learned Doctor then went on to comment upon the conduct recently pursued by the Repeal Association, and a few extracts from his letter—which was well received by the council—will show the spirit that has been aroused in Limerick in opposition to the Liberator and his pocket committee at Conciliation Hall.

"I think," says Dr. Griffin, "those who have been actively engaged in the agitation are more called upon to say why, with the late extraordinary events in the association before them—events compromising the character of the whole country—they remained silent, than I am to defend myself for having spoken out. Those events have raised a serious question in the mind of every thinking man. Is this question for repeal a sincere one? If it is sincere, then the people of Ireland have a right to demand some explanation of the mysterious and suicidal policy lately adopted by the association; and if it be not sincere they have a stronger claim still to know why so dangerous an experiment should be practised on their hopes and affections?"

If repeal was ever so adroitly contrived, it ought not to be sought for if it was impracticable. It would be the extreme of weakness to pursue it merely as a means to an end—it would be sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind—for when the present actors have passed off the stage, and a warmer hearted people, who have been trained in high hopes of national independence, whose feelings have been stirred up from their lowest depths in its pursuit, find at length it is a delusion, even Mr. O'Connell's new ethical doctrine may have little weight in preventing an outbreak. To be perfectly safe, to be truly a moral force movement, it must embrace within its circle the vast majority of Protestants as well as of Catholic Ireland. Without this combination—without this unanimity of mind and purpose, never was a struggle so hopeless, so delusive, or so dangerous. It could not aid and ought not to succeed.

I had hope, sir, more than hope, that this union of Protestant and Catholic in pursuit of the common benefit of self-government, would be accomplished when Mr. O'Brien joined in the struggle. He seemed it at an important moment, when danger and difficulty surrounded it. His ability, his firmness, his discretion of committees, his parliamentary reports, his high and staid character—altogether to give that body a strong hold on the intellect as well as on the heart of the country, and to make the Association a reality before England. It was a restless power, a mighty influence, as capable of revolutionizing the mind of the whole Empire to its purpose, as was the mind of Sir Robert Peel. But Lord John Russell appeared in the ascendant—the great enchanter was before us, and touching the gigantic being with his wand, it became a splendid phantom.

The actions, that were to have been effective, at once lost their interest—the association

became a normal school for place hunters—the disinterested men sought for one object only, with the single mindedness of martyrs, but were compelled to retire, by a conspiracy so palpable—an artifice so insidious—that it could not impose upon a schoolboy. The sterling upright Protestant Repealer from Ulster, who had been for many years a member of the association, having dared to offer the Committee a civil remonstrance, was roared down and hustled out of that free and tolerant assembly. Ireland, sir, looked by at this, astonished and stunned—but not indignant; and when she recovered, whined forth her regrets with the bated breath of a slave. What hope remains now for the repeal of the union? What hope now for Protestant co-operation? If we ask their assistance, they will demand—Whereas William Smith O'Brien? What has become of the friends of Davis? Where is Mr. John Martin of Ulster? Why was Mr. Magill discredited? What has become of the freedom of opinion? What security will there be against Catholic ascendancy after repeal is obtained, if this be a foretaste of what we are to experience?

### OVERLAND MAIL.

From the *Blackpool Overland Times*. Cholera in one of its most frightful and deadly forms has just visited Karachi, and in the course of 10 days carried off one-fourth of the troops, and one-half the inhabitants of that station. Ever since the conquest of Scinde has enjoyed a comparative exemption from those maladies which have been so fearfully fatal in the upper country, so that the fact escaped us that Karachi was the seat of a cholera epidemic, and that in 1839 and 1842 the disease was the same, only less fatal than in 1846, the consequence most probably depending on the smaller volume and lesser density of the mass of human beings, and on whom it had to act. The heat had for the first fortnight of June been intense, but there was no considerable amount of sickness. The 14th was a Sunday, and the atmosphere was more than usually stagnant and oppressive. A thick portentous looking cloud crept up the sky when the troops were proceeding to church, and a sudden burst of wind threatened the buildings. It passed away almost as speedily as it came, and when the worshippers retired, the air was as still as when they assembled. At the same hour did the pestilence appear. Before midnight nine of the 50th were at rest, and upon began to be borne into the hospital in such numbers that it was difficult to make arrangements for their reception. It was a fearful night; with morning came the tidings that the pestilence was spreading the town, and 50 had in 24 hours fallen victims. The 50th were the earliest, and continued to be the severest sufferers. They and her Majesty's 60th had for six months been in tents close to each other. They were, the day after the disease appeared, marched out for change of air, and encamped by the sea shore, near Clifton. The 10th were next attacked, then the Fusiliers. The Artillery and Native Infantry began to suffer after this. For five fearful days did the destroyer lay his hand most heavily upon them, and in this time more than a thousand men were carried to their graves. The pestilence now began to abate; it had done its worst, and seemed about to withdraw; with less than a fortnight 900 Europeans, including 811 fighting men, were carried away; 600 native soldiers, and 7000 of the camp followers and inhabitants of the town had been hurried into eternity. The conduct of the Governor is stated to have been beyond all praise; anxiety for the sick conferring an alacrity on his part, the hand of time might have stiffened. He went about everywhere—consuming the healthy—seeing that the sick were cared for—cheering the sufferers, and comforting those hastening to another world. Pestilence, which too often generates recklessness and indifference, was here met with manly dignity and Christian composure and resignation. The men disregarded infection, braved every danger in waiting on each other, and each seemed to feel the tenderness one hour bestowed on a suffering comrade might be the next required of themselves. The feeling in too many cases was not slow in being realized; calamity is apt to beget complacent sickness to generate unreasonable querulousness. Yet on the present occasion no single murmur against the arrangements or conduct of any one has reached us during the currency of the pestilence. The appearance presented by Karachi after the fatality of the disease had passed is described as very awful; the temporary spoliations in the town, and all who could get away, had fled panic struck; of the natives one half nearly had been removed by death; the soldiers had been buried in their beds; there was no time for shroud or coffin—in pits of such depth as could be excavated in haste. The effluvia now arising from the remains of eight thousand festering dead—half burned or half buried—is described as fearful—fit to generate a second pestilence. Cholera had been heard of in the neighbourhood, and its appearance was not wholly unexpected. It seems now to be creeping up the river, great apprehension of its approach to Hyderabad being expressed. At Sukker again, a very virulent variety of fever afflicts the European soldiers. In a few hours it is fatal; and so severely have the men of her Majesty's 17th suffered, that arrangements were being made for bringing them down to Hyderabad by steam. The regular triennial visitation so fatal in Upper Scinde is not due till next year. Such is the salubrity of Young Egypt in 1846! In the course of three years it has been the grave of nearly 3000 of our troops!

VERMONT SAVILET.—The Quebec Gazette, after noticing tremendous liabilities hanging over the city of Montreal, observes:—  
Indeed, since we have got elective institutions, responsible government, the whole country is in the

high road to excessive taxation, under which free trade, will afford very little relief, as it will be impossible to sell cheap and support the tax gatherer, and those who live on the money or quarrel about it.

## THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1846.

Charlotte County Bank.  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
Director next week—W. Fisher.

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.

Home and North 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 this week—J. W. Chandler.  
J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.  
G. D. Kinn, Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Hill.  
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, Sep 19 Montreal, Oct 3  
London, Sep 18 Quebec, Oct 5  
Edinburgh, Sep 16 Halifax, Oct 8  
Paris, Sep 15 New York, Oct 9  
Toronto, Oct 2 Boston, Oct 12

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.  
The Charlotte County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show & Fair, will be held in the Market Square on SATURDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock, when the Premiums on Stock, &c. will be awarded.

Persons intending to compete, will remember, that the articles entered for competition must be bona fide the property of the person entering them, and that a list must be handed to the Secretary, in writing, before 4 o'clock. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Fair will be postponed to the following week.

On Monday last, the nomination of Candidates for the County of Charlotte, took place at the Court House in this Town. The Election Laws having been read, the High Sheriff addressed the Freeholders, and said he was ready to receive the names of any Gentlemen as Candidates. The following Gentlemen were then proposed and seconded.

Robert Thompson, by Peter Clinch, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joseph Messier; George S. Hill, by Robert Watson Esq., seconded by T. B. Abbot, Esq.; James Boyd, by Thomas Turner, Esq., seconded by Justus Wetmore, Esq.; James Brown, by Joseph Walton, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Cotterell; James W. Chandler by Thomas Turner, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Bailey; B. R. Fitzgerald, by Dr. W. C. McStay, seconded by Mr. Charles McGee; J. J. Robinson, by John Wilson, Esq., seconded by Thomas Watt, Esq.; William Porter, by Nehemiah Marks, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Aymar.

After the nomination, the Candidates as they were nominated addressed the Freeholders; the "old fool" referred to past conduct, as furnishing the best assurance of their future course; the new Candidates also spoke at length, and promised if elected to use every exertion to promote the interests of the County and the Province generally. Want of space prevents our giving a digest of their speeches, of which we had taken notes.

FRIDAY next, at EIGHT o'clock the Polls will be opened for voting, and closed at Four.

THE ELECTIONS.  
St. JOHN COUNTY.—The election took place on Friday, Messrs. Jordan, Partelow, Ritchie, and R. D. Wilmet, elected.

For the City.—Messrs. Hazen, & Woodward, were returned.

YORK.—Messrs. L. A. Wilmet, C. Fisher, J. Taylor, and Thomas Baillie, elected.

KENT.—Messrs. J. W. Weldon and Wark, elected.

WESTMORELAND.—Messrs. Haskington, Wilson, Botford, and Laundry, elected.

Drowned at sea, during a gale on the 2d ult by a fall from the lee mainmast yard, while double reefing, on board the ship Osprey, on her passage from London to Quebec, Mr. Alfred Mann, fourth son of Mr. Francis Mann, of St. John, in the 19th year of his age, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

Quebec, September 12.—The mate and part of the crew of the ship United Kingdom, before reported wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, on her voyage from New York to Quebec, arrived here on Saturday morning, from Arichat, in the ship's long boat, having been 35 days on their way up.

He reports having seen a dark ashore on the inside of Basque Island.

### MARRIED.

On the instant, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. James Shaw, Merchant, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Hugh Cavan, all of St. Andrews.

### SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.  
ARRIVED.—  
Oct 7, Brig Baron, Richardson, London, ballast, H. Frye & Co.

Sch. Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport; assorted cargo.

10th Ship Latona, Denison, Hull, Coals, H. Frye & Co.

Sch. Hope, Foote, Yarmouth, Molasses, &c.

13th, Sch. Nelson, Harper, Boston, Provisions, &c.

At Eastport—Barque Huron, Driver, Liverpool; J. Cameron.

ARRIVED AT ST. GEORGE.  
Oct. 9, Ship Urgent, Rogers, Liverpool; 36 days, Ballast, K'G Robinson.

MARINE DISASTERS.  
Captain Burns, of Dalmarock, of Albia, from Shediac, bound to Cork, for orders, reports:—On 19th ult. experienced a heavy gale of wind, at 6 p. m. drove the ship to under the close reefed main topsail; at 9 o'clock found that something had given away, and in five minutes the ship was nearly full of water; she immediately went over on her beam ends, and Humphrey Robertson, mate, belonging to Glasgow, and Jacob Williams of St. Andrews, were both drowned. As soon as the masts were cut away the ship came up on her bottom, and on the 20th ult. four of the crew died with cold and hunger.

Brig Baron from Falmouth, for St. Andrews was spoken on the 22d long. 53, 30, lat. 43, 30, with a loss of sails, lower mast-heads damaged.

New Barge St. John Packet, sailed from St. John on the 10th ult. while lying to under close reefed main topsail at 2 o'clock on the 10th was capsized. The crew lashed themselves to the side of the ship where they remained until 6 a.m. exposed to the fury of the waves, when the masts were carried away the ship righted full of water. The crew then got on deck, made signal of distress; at about 4 p. m. on the 29th the signal was noticed by the Am. ship Louisiana, of Bath, Me. (herself dismasted, and loss of sails) which vessel bore up to their assistance and about 1 o'clock that night, succeeded in rescuing the master and crew 15 in number of the St. John Packet, who lost every thing they had. They arrived at Bath on the 29th ult. and returned to St. John on the 3rd inst.

The Brig Cornelia from St. John for the Clyde, on the 19th fell over on her broadside, the boats were washed away and decks swept all the crew got on the vessels bottom, cut away the main rigging and the vessel righted.

### NOTICE.

ST. ANDREWS, 8th October, 1846.  
WHEREAS the Subscription List for Stock in the ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY now exceeds the sum of £25,000, therefore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Meeting of Stockholders will take place at the Town Hall, in St. Andrews, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on

Wednesday, the 25th day of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the management of the affairs of the said Company, agreeably to the Acts of Incorporation, ch. 31, 6 Wm. 4th, 1836; and ch. 38, 7 Wm. 4th, 1837.

JOHN WILSON,  
HARRIS HATCH,  
S. FRYE,  
RICHARD M. ANDREWS,  
S. H. WHITLOCK.

IMPORTED SHEEP BY AUCTION.

On SATURDAY NEXT, the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, a. m., the Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, in the Market Square, the following Sheep imported by the Agricultural Society.

1 RAM. 2 EWES.  
2 LAMBS.

The above are worthy the attention of Farmers, they being superior English breed.

October 13, 1846. W. MacLEAN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN.—Until lately I had the intention of offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of Representing you in the General Assembly of this Province; but finding that another of my family, Dr. Thompson, was certainly coming forward, and my offering would, probably, have the effect of endangering the return of our late worthy Representative, Mr. Hill; whose long and faithful services in the House of Assembly entitle him to the esteem and confidence of his constituents, I deemed it expedient not to come forward. But should I live to another Election, it is my intention to tender you my services as a Representative in General Assembly.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly,  
G. J. THOMSON.

St. Stephen, Oct. 6, 1846.

## MR. HILL'S ADDRESS TO THE FREEHOLDERS, AT THE HUSTINGS.

GENTLEMEN.—Since 1836 the power of the House of Assembly has received several important alterations. In 1837 the surrender to the Province of the public lands and Crown revenues generally gave an additional importance to the popular branch of the Legislature. The recent change in the Provincial Constitution has brought the different departments of the local Government in all local matters, under the influence and control of public opinion, the exponent of which is the representatives of the people. A public sentiment must of course exist before it can have an exponent; antecedently to this, it is theory, and not fact.

The recent Act of Parliament, empowering the Colonial Legislatures to repeal the Imperial duties on Imports, places all fiscal legislation in their own hands.

A seat in the House of Assembly is therefore of much greater importance to the country, now than ever before, and it behooves the people to return men to serve them in General Assembly, of intelligence and integrity; tried men, if they can find them, and if not, men, in whose fitness they have good reason to confide.

If the Imperial duties are repealed by the Legislature, as they should be, even if practically replaced by Provincial duties, the consolidation of the departments of revenue, the Treasury and Customs, must follow as a matter of course. This will be an important saving of expense, and a greater convenience to the public, than to have to transact business with two departments. When the consolidation occurs, the question of official competition will come up—A strong effort will doubtless be made in the Assembly to pension off the retiring officers, instead of their being provided for in some other way, not burdensome to the country. The occasion will be favorable to introduce the principle of pensions, and no doubt will be eagerly improved. A precedent once established, the natural tendency would be, that the burden of pensioning would grow an increasing almost indefinitely. Pensions may be an exception, but should not be the rule.

I feel, and always have felt, a lively interest in all questions of general importance—in a sounder system of legislation, and especially of that which relates to revenue and expenditure. Protection of particular interests, at the expense of others, I repudiate, as unjust in principle, and adverse in practice, to the material interests of the country. The material expenditure is vast and needs correction. A revenue of £70,000, or £80,000, a year is, with economy, amply sufficient to meet the ordinary wants of the Province. If more revenues raised than is required for necessary services, it is almost sure to be wasted on objects of no public utility, and for purposes of corruption. It is far better to leave the money in the pockets of the people.

The death warrant of the protective system has already been signed. A various sentiment may linger for a time in some temples and corners of civilization, but symptoms are everywhere disclosing themselves of its tardy extinction.

It has been my destiny to be placed in the House of Assembly for the last 16 years without having, unopposed, aspired to that honor. In 1830, 1837, and 1842, I was not only indifferent but reluctant to place my name among the candidates. In 1834 the question was a subject of conflict between the Government and the Assembly, and the Executive dissolved the House in the hope that one would be returned more favorable to its views.

The members were put upon their trial before the country, and not desiring to escape the ordeal, I became a candidate, unopposed. On the present occasion I was, merely indifferent. Anticipating no active opposition from any quarter, I finally concluded once more to place my name on the list of candidates. If I had anticipated a rival in my own parish, or Mr. Porter had signified his intention of coming forward before my notice to the public, my name would not have appeared. If indifference were a disqualification, the fact would seem at least to support the inference that I was influenced by no personal motive; but if I mistake not, this of itself as men go, is a recommendation.

Tuesday the 6th inst. Mr. Porter's notice to the electors appeared for the first time in the Charlotte Gazette. His hand-bills were received at Saint Stephen the previous evening. This of course altered my position. As I was not ambitious of renewing my former relation to the public, and having reason to suppose that local feeling would not tolerate the return of two candidates from the same locality, I should probably have retired, if I had considered that the motives of the principal movers in the business, or of the candidate himself, had any reference to the advantage of the public. The whole affair looked very like a burlesque on the good sense and intelligence of the electors. It could scarcely be supposed that the new candidate, brought into the field as a competitor, if successful, would supply the place of the old.

Within the last few days, more public and private signs of my committing have been discovered by himself and his party leaders, than in the last sixteen years. All of my public offences, so far as I have learned, have been committed; not against the general interests of the country, but against the particular interests of this county, and more especially of my own locality. This is reversing the usual order of malversation in public life, which is to sacrifice general to sectional and personal interests. It evinces a singular perversity of mind, and presents an entirely new phase in the history of public men.

My conduct has been arraigned, and my motives impeached; not, as I learn, for the neglect of general, but for the violation of sectional duties.

deal and private duties, the evidence of good on my favor, and this error to create a pretty strong conduct would not be, I am of knowing, that a few individuals, he sagacity to discover, the interests but those of my especially of my own in.

Notwithstanding the of these gentlemen, and pressures created for elect means which, in common have been repudiated—on of knowing, that I means, I shall have led with clean hands. Of nation, I leave for others selves.

If a candidate has his own, he will have no to elevate himself on a Success achieved by ing graduation. My public a fair subject for jokes Of this, if done in a s not of scurrility and should have no reason.

If the people know I means, they would rebel on their judgment. If they sanction the me out, when it is too late they have gained a one presentative. On who fall!—On your humil selves!

I feel authorized to onists of Mr. Porter, g that I was to be victim that many of them we I should not be a cand any, were pledged no ny of them have been pressed their intention.

The requisition was, in accordance with the dearest wishes of Mr three-fold purpose of—of securing pledged an impression in County unfavorable to ditate in St. Stephen ous Parishes.

REQUISITION TO GEORGE SIR.

We the undersigned, a list of the names of the Freeholders of the County of Charlotte, in favor of Mr. Porter, and in opposition to Mr. Hill, do hereby request you to use your best exertions to secure the election of Mr. Porter, and the defeat of Mr. Hill.

Witness our hands and seals, this 10th day of October, 1846.

JOHN WILSON,  
HARRIS HATCH,  
S. FRYE,  
RICHARD M. ANDREWS,  
S. H. WHITLOCK.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

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I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly,  
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GENTLEMEN.—Until lately I had the intention of offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of Representing you in the General Assembly of this Province; but finding that another of my family, Dr. Thompson, was certainly coming forward, and my offering would, probably, have the effect of endangering the return of our late worthy Representative, Mr. Hill; whose long and faithful services in the House of Assembly entitle him to the esteem and confidence of his constituents, I deemed it expedient not to come forward. But should I live to another Election, it is my intention to tender you my services as a Representative in General Assembly.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly,  
G. J. THOMSON.

St. Stephen, Oct. 6, 1846.

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