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The Standard.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At No. 43, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s. 6d. per annum—if paid in advance.
15s. if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forth, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 2s.
Each repetition of 12 lines 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3s. per line.
Each repetition of 12 lines 1s. 6d. per line.
Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evangelium est optimum.—Cic.

No 43] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1852. [Vol. 19

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.
If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible. All they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.
If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

JUDGE WILMOT'S ADDRESS.
Delivered in the Temperance Hall, Fredericton, on Wednesday Evening.
Reported by Mr. Watts, editor of the "Head Quarters."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I fear the transition from music and song to the plain prose which I am to furnish as my portion this evening, will seem to you abrupt and unsatisfactory. You must expect no formal lecture from me. I never lectured in all my life, and cannot now attempt it for two sufficient reasons, first, I cannot write, and if I could, because, next, I cannot read; and indeed, who could read and give his eyes to paper when they might enjoy the privilege of resting upon the more attractive faces of such an audience as I have now before me. You must be content then, to accept from me a humble speech on the subject of our own good country.

Now, to understand how good our country is, how fortunate its present position, I must invite you to a retrospect, not to the ancient trials and adversities of '83, but to the later difficulties which have been surmounted in the last ten years.

In the lapse of ten short years, our trade has been prostrated by the operation of a great commercial panic, which for a time seriously affected the value of our staple export, reduced the demand for labor within the Province, weighed down the hearts of our merchants, paralyzed the energies of our agriculturists, filled our courts and prisons, and compelled us to seek refuge in a system of general, not to say almost universal bankruptcy. Then our merchants and mechanics were driven to the forests, the laborer called in vain for employment, many a strong heart fainted, many a strong arm hung down, and to make the darkness deeper our potato fields were blighted, and the protective duties of Britain which had assisted to sustain us, were withdrawn; the navigation laws were repealed, and our whole Province, in town and country, was disheartened. Yet after all, and in spite of all, we have lived through these disasters and difficulties, and again God has blessed us with an abundant harvest, which is best of all. For we must ever bear in mind that while agriculture lies at the very foundation of national prosperity, the sunshine and showers which give success to agricultural labor, come alone from God.

Agriculture is entitled to the foremost place among all industrial employments in New Brunswick. Ancient and modern history have acknowledged it first in character and value. In every age it has been regarded as an honorable employment by the best and wisest of our race.

In ancient times the sacred plough employed the Kings and awful fathers of mankind: And some, with whom compared your insect tribes are but the beings of a summer's day, have held the scales of Empire, ruled the storm of mighty war; then, with unweary hand, Disdaining idle delicacies, seized The plough and greatly independent lived.

But there are those who tell us ours is not an agricultural country, who refuse to believe in its agricultural capabilities, and who will not believe me even when I produce statistics which are here before me, and to which I invite examination and challenge contradiction, to establish that the value of agricultural labor in the year 1851 in this Province of New Brunswick equalled the enormous sum of £1,692,000, which at 6 per cent is the interest of £28,000,000. Yet astonishing and demonstrative as these facts are, there will still be unbelievers, men who will shut their eyes against the great array of witnesses gathered together in the Hall of the Exhibition, and showing a collection of agricultural productions which cannot be surpassed in any portion of the world. Is it any marvel that the world is ignorant of the resources of our country when there are so many who are ignorant among ourselves? One good result of the labors of the New Brunswick Society will be to make us know and appreciate ourselves, and to make us justly known abroad. And it is high time the ignorance of our character and the character of our country was dispelled. Not long since a person who married in this Province, visited his friends in Britain, and when the subject of his colonial connexion was referred to, it was with the regret that he had not waited till his return so that he could marry a white woman. As another illustration of this ignorance I may mention that an Englishman, who fancied himself by no means deficient in intelligence, asked a Provincialist, who happened to be in England, "How far it was from Halifax to Nova-Scotia?" Again a more painful, a more humiliating evidence, of this prevailing ignorance is to be found in the book of Geography, published by the National Society of Education in the year 1849, in which it is coolly stated, that the chief rivers of this Province are the St. John, the Shubenacadie, and Annapolis, and that the chief employment of the people is in rolling logs down the banks through the winter, and taking

ing them to Halifax in the spring. Out upon such ignorance and misrepresentation. Why we have lakes three hundred miles in the interior which would swallow three Nova Scotia rivers. But the worst is, we disparage our own resources. We did so at the World's Exhibition where New Brunswick was represented by a lump of asphaltum, the figure of an Indian, and a bark canoe. This disparagement is as unjust as it is unpatriotic, for we may safely pit New Brunswick against any State in the Union for weight of wheat, bushel for bushel, and some of you will be surprised to learn, that with all the boasted fertility of their grain growing States they only produce 15 bushels per head in the United States, while we produce 18, and that while they grow but 51 bushels of potatoes per head, we grow 143. We are ready to enter the lists with them for fair competition, and leave to them to name both time and place.

Then we can beat them easily in raising beef, for in grass, potatoes, turnips, and oats we entirely outdo them both in quality and quantity. With a free admission for Provincial beef in the United States markets, our County of Westmorland would send them more beef before many years than would equal in value all our present exports.

Now if New Brunswick is not an agricultural country where is one to be found. Some samples of our Gloucester wheat were sent a few years since to Britain, and so surprised the corn brokers that a sheaf had to be forwarded to satisfy them that the grains had not been picked. True it is our farmers have their difficulties, and other farmers in other countries have theirs—they are common to every employment and to every country—flies and rust injure wheat elsewhere as often as in New Brunswick, and the blight has destroyed other people's potatoes as well as ours. The immense importance of agricultural success to national prosperity is shown in England by the anxiety with which every indication of fair or unfavorable weather is watched, not only by the agriculturist but by the merchant and the statesman. One week of bad or good weather, at a critical season for the crops, will affect the markets of the world.

There is no ground for discouragement or dissatisfaction with our country—there is no necessity for emigration from it. New Brunswick possesses a wealth in her potato fields superior to the gold fields of Australia, and our winters are infinitely better than their droughts. Much has been said about and against our winters—much that is exaggerated and untrue. Why, cold as they are, they are healthy—fertilize our soil—make us good and easy roads and bridges, and do us much good service. Who that knows New Brunswick would have a New Brunswick with no snow!

But some have called our farmers lazy; and even Professor Johnston, who did some thing for us for which he was well paid, has lent the authority of his sanction to this charge and ungenerally extended it to our farmers' wives. It may be that the Professor, on some occasion when he rose with the birds to take one of his bird's-eye views, managed to get up before his host, and then charged the whole class with slothfulness. But if our farmers and their wives are really lazy, how did they manage in one of their short seasons to harvest the 24 millions of bushels of grain 3 millions of roots and potatoes, two hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of hay, and with lazy wives how did they accomplish 3,000,000 lbs. of butter and 1,000,000 lbs. of cheese? There are drones in all pursuits—lazy everythings—there are some lazy non-producers, almost as lazy as to be non-consumers, and it may be we have some lazy farmers who would like to find a wheat that would sow itself, do its own reaping, and then walk into the barn; but as a class, our farmers will compare favorably, in intelligence and industry, with any other class. Perfectibility is not yet attained in any profession or pursuit; why should it be exacted from the farmer? Lawyers have not attained perfection in the law, for its glorious uncertainties remain uncertain as ever; and the factors are still improvable, for we have a new and better kind of Sarsaparilla every few weeks.

Our farmers are improving, and they will improve. They will cultivate a smaller surface of land, and work it better and more advantageously; they are progressing with the intelligence and improved facilities of the age. We hail their improvement and prosperity with satisfaction, because it is identical with the improvement and prosperity of our country. Agriculture feeds us, and in part clothes us—it is the central pillar, which is the chief support of all Provincial enterprise and success.

When we turn from Agriculture to Manufactures, we find that but one-fifth of the value is expended in Manufacturing labor that is given to Agriculture—or, in figures, a sum of £201,351. The gross value of Provincial labor in Agriculture, Manufactures and Fisheries, in the year 1851 amounted to £2,

692,920, equivalent at six per cent to a capital of £44,000,000.

The New Brunswick Society, whose representative and organ I have the honor to be tonight, has made the improvement of our domestic manufactures an object of secondary to the paramount interest of agriculture. Believing with Lord Bacon that the essentials of national prosperity are to be found—first, in fertile fields; secondly, in busy work-shops; and, in a third essential to which I shall presently allude, the Society have spared no effort or encouragement to draw out the ingenuity of our home mechanics, and reduce them into new and valuable fields of labour. And nobly have the manufacturers of New Brunswick responded to this invocation. Their industry and ingenuity is attested on the tables and shelves of the Exhibition, which demonstrate to every fair and intelligent observer that there is nothing deficient in the skill of our mechanics. But they are exposed to a severe and prejudicial competition with those who supply the markets of the world, receive the orders of millions, and enjoy all the facilities of machinery—what we want is neither industry nor skill; we want increased demand and larger markets for the products of our mechanical labor. Many of the articles exhibited by our mechanics would have been received with favour at the World's Show; but I will not, as I ought not, attempt to discriminate at this time.

Lord Bacon's third essential is, easy means of conveying men and commodities from one place to another. And here I must remind our friends from a distance that, honorable and satisfactory as the present Exhibition is on all hands acknowledged to be, it is by no means a just illustration of all the capabilities of New Brunswick; for, if we enjoyed the rapid and cheap modes of inter-communication familiar to our western visitors, this Show would be vastly larger—more varied and more creditable. But in this very matter there is land ahead. The glorious vision of the Portland Convention is about to receive its realization—the pathway of the world is to cross our country—men and commodities are to have easy ways assigned them—the day of Railways, of rapid progress and development, is opening auspiciously before us. It is objected that in these remarks I am venturing too near the party ground of politics which, as a Judge, it is my duty to avoid? If so, I answer, it is a sort of politics which touches the dearest interests of my native land, and from which I will never be deterred. I would, indeed, I might enact the Judge to watch in this question of Railways! I am sure the intelligence and patriotism of such a jury as is now before me would neither cavil nor hesitate with the doctrine of my charge; and that, by common consent, we should find in favour of a Railroad.—(Cheers.)

We have some old fashioned folks among us who have kept themselves out of reach of the light of the age, and don't know the good of Railroads; pity they couldn't go elsewhere and see, and save themselves from the contempt which belongs to an ignorance alike unfortunate and irrational. Why, I venture to prophesy that the very day which witnesses the completion of the Railway contract the real estate of the Province increase in value at least fifty per cent! Yet there are those who have opposed, and will oppose, all Railroads that do not pass beside their doorsteps. Some of these people would remove the St. John river if they had their way; and this of course, certainly, if they had been consulted, would have opposed its running where it does.

Now in the development of Railway enterprises, Engineers will be required. Where are they to be found? The schools of the Province do not furnish them, and even these, defective as they are, are not attended as they should be. It is a lamentable degrading fact, that there are 34,000 children between the age of 6 and 10 years in New Brunswick who attend no school, and only 18,000 who do!

It is unpardonable that any child should grow up in our country without the benefit of, at least, a common school education. It is the right of the child. It is the duty, not only of the parent, but of the people; the property of the country should educate the country. All are interested in the diffusion of that intelligence which ennobles the peace and promotes the well being of society. The rich man is interested in proportion to his riches, and should contribute most to the maintenance of schools. Though God has given me no child of my own to educate, I feel concerned for the education of the children of those who do possess them. I feel concerned in what so intimately touches the best interest of our common country. I want the children of the poor in the remote settlements to receive the advantages now almost confined to their more fortunate brethren and sisters of the towns. I know full well that God has practised no partiality in the distribution of that noblest of his gifts—the intellect—I know that in many a retired hamlet of our Province—amid many a painful scene of poverty and toil—there may be found

young minds ardent and ingenious, and worthy of cultivation as the pampered children of our cities. It is greatly important to the advancement of the country that these should be instructed.

What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlements and labored mound.
Thick wall and moated gate;
Not cities proud with spire and turret crowning,
Not bays and broad armed ports;
But men—high minded men!

These constitute a State!
In this all important subject of public education, we have lately made a step in the right direction. Our Legislature has for many a year been liberal in its appropriations for this great object. Twenty years ago we appropriated more money for the support of schools than was given for the same purpose in England. Still the big game of taxation is the resort of quack politicians, but I confidently trust the time is near, when the wisdom of our law-makers will away with the delusion. Let our Legislature be as intelligent and firm as they are and have been liberal, and soon the light of knowledge will irradiate the darkest corners of our country.

A false impression has been fostered among us to the effect that talent and education are misapplied or degraded when they are employed in industrial pursuits. If a youth of superior talents or accomplishments is discovered, it is at once suggested he must be made a Lawyer, a Doctor, or a Parson. Yet Agriculture and the Arts afford the finest field for the exercise of genius and of cultivated intelligence. Some of our best and finest intellects are now engaged in farming our soil or prosecuting our manufactures. We are equally, only, deficient in *careless in mind and in material production—all we need is education*—this we must have—and our success is sure. Need I refer you to the illustrious and encouraging example of the noble fruits of genius, education, and industry, in the story of Sir Joseph Paxton, the poor gardener's boy—the plodding labourer, toiling with mind and arm—becoming the architect of the magnificent Palace of the World's Industry—receiving the plaudits of his country and of all countries—earning and wearing the just honors of his sovereignty, and becoming associated with the record of the most glorious and philanthropic enterprise of this glorious and philanthropic age.

Though I dare enter into no detail respecting the articles exhibited, at this time, I must not omit to present the great aggregate—the Exhibition as a whole—as a most gratifying and conclusive evidence of the wisdom and success of the New Brunswick Society. I trust and believe that the effect of the comparisons now instituted between the products of agricultural and manufacturing industry from the various sections of the Province, will be to excite a healthy and general competition—an ambition to grow more and make better, which will advance every important interest. I trust it will be regarded as I regard it, as a splendid illustration of the true dignity of labour, and of what constitutes the real wealth of a country. I trust it will at least give the death blow to that disparagement of the value and respectability of labour which has heretofore been too general among us. Let our young men know and remember that the labour of a country supports its wealth and power. It lies at the foundation of the greatness of Great Britain; her army with all its victories—her unconquerable navy—her wide-spread commerce—her diffusive missions of civilization and Christianity—all, under God, rest upon the labour of those who toil in her fields and workshops. It is a noble ambition of patriotism to take part in this sustaining all that is good—all that is essential to the promotion of public prosperity; let our young men and our old men emulate this ambition and all will yet be well.

[Judge Wilmot was again and again honoured in the delivery of this address by the most flattering and cordial expressions of approbation and delight from his audience.]

Our attentive Correspondent at St. Stephens, has furnished us with the following remarks upon the Cattle Show and Fair of the St. Croix Agricultural Society, for which we will accept our thanks:—

SAINT CROIX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Cattle Show and Fair of this Society, were held at St. Stephen, on the 14th inst., and though the week had previously been stormy, a cloudless sky on that day induced the attendance of a large number of persons. The various produce and manufactures exhibited, were of credit to the competitors, and establish two important facts—the one, that this is an Agricultural Province, the other, that the business of farming is now being approached in something like a farmer-like manner. The under written table containing a statement of the weights of the premium grains, and also the crop per acre, both of roots and grains. In the cultivation of roots, the farmers of this County may successfully compete with those of any other part of the Province, though the capacities of our soil

for the prosecution of this branch of agricultural science can hardly be said to be fully developed or fairly tested, owing to our infancy and inexperience as agriculturists. Sufficient is clearly proved however, to satisfy the most incredulous, that when more attractive resources have been exhausted, and fail they must sooner or later, we may turn our attention and labor to a soil that will amply repay even an expensive cultivation.

The show of young cattle was very fair, as was also that of colts, calves, and other young stock. Farmers are beginning to distrust breeders. In order to breed successfully it has been ascertained that the pedigree of stock must be known, and no increase should take place without reference thereto. This is now more frequently a matter of inquiry than formerly, and most gratifying results are already visible after a due regard for a few years, and the farmer becomes familiar with the descent of his farm animals, and may thereby secure to himself many advantages, which but for his enlightened experience, he would never have dreamed of. The samples of Cloth on exhibition at the Society's Fair, were very good, though there is ample room for improvement in beauty and combination of colors in order to render homespun more generally sought for as an article of clothing. It is the dress in an agricultural country, and may be made to possess all the requisites even for holiday wear by its neatness, pleasing patterns, and fineness of texture and weaving. At all events this object is as desirable as to be worth a trial. The ladies too contributed their quota to the exhibition, consisting of plain and fancy work of many kinds, all, however, manifesting skill, execution, neatness and utility. The Butter and Cheese which they sent were also of excellent quality, and from that the good wives of the farmers in this neighborhood are at home in the dairy, and that they possess a taste, skill and thrift, will go very far to swell the profits of the farm, and to render the farmer's occupation eminently desirable.

In agricultural implements there was unfortunately no competition; there was but one specimen of hoes and axes, and they were fully equal to any thing of either article ever imported, and are extremely creditable to the young mechanic whose work they were. After the more active business of the day was concluded, the several Committees had reported, the President addressed the assemblage of "bone and sinew" for a few minutes in the Temperance Hall. It was quite dark ere those attending the Fair left to return home; but the proceedings of the day seemed to impress all with gratitude for the bounties of the season, the established fertility of their soil, and to get before them in a still stronger light, their bounden duty to "thank God and take courage."

Wheat, weighed from 60 lb. to 63 lb. per bushel, and yielded from 29 to 25 bush. per acre.
Barley, weighed from 50 to 52 lb. per bush and yielded from 30 to 60 bushels per acre.
Oats, weighed from 42 lb. to 47 lb. per bush and yielded per acre from 38 to 40 bushels.
Buckwheat, weighed from 50 to 52 lb. per bush, and yielded from 29 to 30 bushels per acre.
Carrots, per acre, from 720 to 965 bush.
Turnips, do. do. 720 to 1080
Beets, do. do. 1056
Parsnips, do. do. 480
Potatoes, do. do. 200 450
St. Stephen, 15th Oct. 1852

Steam Boats for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing up his present business, offers for sale, the Steamers COMMODORE, FAIRY QUEEN, and HER MAJESTY. The Commodore had Six Hundred Pounds laid out on her last winter, and with a little outlay can be put in good condition. The FAIRY QUEEN had about Three Hundred Pounds expended on her also last winter, and a very small sum will put her in excellent condition. They would make first rate Night Boats between this City and Fredericton, or are suited for any route outside, or for the Grand Lake at the St. Croix, being well supplied with bedding, &c. or they would make admirable Tow Boats for the River. Also, the Steamer HAZARD, now lying at Carleton Place, with some repairs, would make a good Tow Boat.

These Boats have all first rate Engines made by FAWCETT, PRESTON & Co., Liverpool, and will be sold low, on a long credit. If not disposed of by private sale on or before the 25th November next, they will be offered by Auction.

Also for sale, an ENGINE, suitable for a Mill or Boat.

The Subscriber would solicit from parties disposed to purchase, a thorough inspection of these Boats.

JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, 9th October, 1852.

ST. STEPHENS BANK.

St. Stephens, September 1, 1852.
The balance of Fifty per cent. will become payable on the 30th instant.
D. UPTON, Cashier.