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FITZGERALD.
10, 1852
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LONDON
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CEIVED:
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Rotterdam Geneva,
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W. STREET.
2, 1852.
ICE.
ence to sell all the
Nevin Thomson, late
County of Charlotte
as, or the 28th day of
duly granted by the
said County, to
Administrator of all
s, chattels and credits
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s:
real estate of which
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t moiety or half part
of the grant to Alexander
in Mascarene, in the
George, and which de-
nd Nevin Thomson is
er the late Ebenezer
said lot is bounded as
by land granted to the
East by land own-
r: Northerly by land
litol; and Southerly
nt, (so called), and as
are conveyed to the said
by Alexander McVicar,
re is hereby Given, that
as Administrator as-
sed to sell the above
nd, under and by virtue
by Public Auction, on
lay of December next,
at the Homestead, on
20th October, 1852.
JOHN MCNICOL,
Administrator
Law Point Oil.
ideratus' from Hull &
Bailed and Raw Lin
not required.
J. W. STREET

The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, 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 forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 2d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Earissumendum est optimum. - Cic.

No 46] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1853. [Vol. 20

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice 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 till
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 STANDARD.

Mexico.—We learn from New York pa-
pers, that the Mexican dictator Santa Anna
has recently issued a decree re-establishing
the Jesuits in Mexico, which act it is said, is
preparatory to his establishment as Emperor.
They can do as they please, and are only re-
sponsible to the provincial of their own order,
or to their general at Rome. This act of
Santa Anna's, will be unpopular with their
brethren the Catholic Clergy, and the Mexi-
cans generally.

THE SEASON is rapidly assuming a win-
try feeling and aspect. On the 6th instant,
snow fell, which covered the ground; the
sun however melted it the next day. On the
night of the 8th, the frost was so severe, that
water was frozen in several houses in Town,
the weather since that time, with the excep-
tion of the 9th, when there was a rain storm,
has been cold. We notice, that snow fell up
the River St. John sufficiently deep to make
sleighing. The thermometer at Fredericton
fell to 8° above zero, and the river was
full of floating ice, making it difficult for
the steamers to reach that city.

The London Economist extracts the wisdom
of the Directors of the Bank of England, in
raising the rate of discount to five per cent,
and says: "If the bank directors had acted
with the same vigour in the end of 1846 and
beginning of 1847, we should never have
witnessed the extreme depressions and panics
which prevailed in the April and September
of the latter of those two years." The Eco-
nomist holds that there is no cause for alarm
and nothing warrant the existing depression
in securities.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—A most import-
ant invention—the manufacture of leather
without bark,—has been made by a Mr. Prell-
er. The process has now been conducted
so long, as leaves no doubt of its success, and
universal adoption. We copy the following
extract from a notice in the London Gard-
ner's Chronicle, which is published by the N
Brunswick. The agent for this valuable
improvement in the tanning of leather, is at
present in St. John,—Mr. E. Bennisson, of
that City, has secured the agency for this
Province, and is working on the new princi-
ple. The Gardner's Chronicle says:

"Mr. Preller used, on the one hand, vege-
table substances, consisting largely of starch,
and containing little gluten, such as barley
flour, rice flour, or even starch itself; and on
the other, butter, milk, grease, and other
fatty animal matters; to which he added
salt or saltpetre, in certain proportions.
With this mixture, skins prepared in the
usual manner are smeared, after which
they are ignited in a revolving cylinder
for a certain length of time, when they
quickly become ready for the currier.

This method of treatment is so remark-
able for its originality, and attended with
such excellent advantages in the course of
manufacture, and in the character of the
produced article with reference to the re-
quirements of practice, as to promise no-
thing short of a complete revolution in the
arts of the tanner, and the establishment
to a certain extent, of new criteria by which
the qualities and value of the leather for prac-
tical purposes are henceforth to be estima-
ted. A large factory in Lant street, South-
wark, has been fitted up by Mr. Preller,
and he is there carrying on his manufacture
to a very considerable extent, and with a de-
gree of success which could hardly have
been supposed would attend his efforts in
the comparatively short time which has
elapsed since he began. His leathers have
already acquired a high reputation in the
market and are rapidly getting into favour
for a variety of manufacturing purposes, es-
pecially for driving bands, for which their
superior strength, flexibility, uniformity of
texture, and durability, render them emi-
nently serviceable."

The difference in quality of the skins thus
treated and such as have been tanned with
oak bark, catechu, or similar substances, is
represented to be strikingly in favour of the
patent process.

The peculiar merits of Preller's method
are said to be these. It reduces the weight
of leather, and at the same time increases its
strength; and this takes place to such a de-
gree that it has been found that oak tanned
leather of an inch in thickness is incap-
able of resisting a strain which Preller's lea-

ther of an inch in thickness will resist
in constant working. A strip of it a yard
long, about half an inch in width, and 1-8th
of an inch thick, gave way with a breaking
weight of 6cwt. 20lbs; while ox hide well
tanned on the oak bark system, and of the
and of the same dimensions could only resist
a strain of 5cwt. As another illustration of
the superior strength of Mr. Preller's leather
for driving bands, we may mention a circum-
stance which was told us at the factory, that
on one occasion, to lengthen a driving band
made of his own leather he added to it a
piece of oak tanned, and that the latter gave
way in the performance of its work.
Sheep skins, kid skins, and some other spe-
cies of leather, which in general may be
taken in sunder in the hands with the exer-
cise of only a small degree of force, ac-
quire in this process a strength which is
quite surprising, of which we had experi-
ence ourselves when a piece of split sheep
skin, of large size, was put into our hands,
and we were requested to break it."

BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.

An American Editor tells the following
admirable story under the above head:
"The recent fair was fruitful of incidents,
of which I will relate one. It was a rainy
time, and many having nothing else to do
found their enjoyment at the 'Shows,' where
the 'Cruiser' was sold. One individual
looked till he was tired, and then started
home. When just beyond the limits of the
village, the tugs gave away and the horse
parted from the wagon. This was unnoti-
ced by our hero, who continued to shout and
sing, and drive his horse, as though all was
right prosperous. A gentleman passing
about that time, asked him what he was
doing there? 'Been to the fair—hic—seen
an Elephant—hic—and now I'm going home
—hic—take nothing—hic.' Well where is
your horse? 'Hoos be d—d—hic—
much as I can do to take care of the wagon
—hic.'"

How the Queen wears her Bonnet.—The
Dublin Evening Mail, has the following bit
on bonnets:

"We may mention for the information of
our fair readers, that the Queen wore a
pink bonnet, (on her visit to the Exhibition),
which her Majesty wore on her head, be it re-
marked, and whose shape we wish we could
induce the fashionable milliners of the pre-
sent day to adopt, instead of those absurd
things which 'gow-a-days hang half way
down the backs of young ladies, giving a bra-
zen, bare-faced expression to the fairest and
most delicate features, and an appearance of
being high shouldered to the most graceful
figures."

Dry Wit.—Dr. Jasper Mein, who lived
in the reign of James I. of England, was cele-
brated as a scholar and a wit. He display-
ed through life a strong propensity for inno-
cent railway and practical jokes. Just be-
fore he expired, he told his servant, who was
sadly addicted to intemperance, that he had
bequeathed him something that would make
him drink. The servant, as soon as his mas-
ter was dead, immediately opened the lega-
cy, expecting, of course, to find a heap of
treasure; but alas! his disappointment was
great in finding nothing but a red herring.

THE THRIFFLESS FARMER.

The thrifless farmer provides no shelter
for his cattle during the inclemency of the
winter, but permits them to stand shivering
by the side of a fence, or lie in the snow as
best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground, or
in the mud, and unfrequently in the highway;
by which a large portion of it and all the ma-
nure is wasted.

He grazes his meadows in fall and spring
by which they are gradually exhausted and
finally ruined.

His fences are old and poor,—just such as
to let the neighbour's cattle break into his
field, and teach his own to be unruly and
spoil his crops.

He neglects to keep his manure from ar-
ound the sils of his barn—if he has one, by
which they prematurely rot, and his barn is
destroyed.

He tills, or skims over the surface of his
land, until it is exhausted; but never thinks it
worth while to manure or clover it. For
the first he has no time, for the last he "is
not able."

He has a place for nothing, and nothing
in its place. He consequently wants a shoe
or a rake, or a hammer, or an augur, he
knows not where to find them, and thus lo-
ses much time.

He loiters away stormy weather, when he
should be repairing his utensils, or improv-
ing his mind by reading useful books or
newspapers.

He spends much time in town at the cor-
ner of the street, or in the 'smoke-holes,' com-
plaining of thriftness, and goes home in
the evening 'pretty well wore.'

He has no shed for his fire wood consequently
his wife is out of humour, and his meats out
of season.

He plants a few fruit-trees and his cattle
forthwith destroy them. He "has no luck
in raising fruit."

One half of the little he raises is destroyed
by his own or his neighbor's cattle.

Somebody's hogs break in, and destroy
his garden, because he had not stopp'd a
hole in the fence, that he had been intending
to stop for a week.

He is often in a great hurry, but will stop
and talk as long as he can find any one to
talk with.

He has, of course, little money; and when
he has to raise some to pay his taxes, &c.,
he raises it a great sacrifice, in some way
or other by paying an enormous share, or
by selling his scanty crop when prices are
low.

He is a year behind instead of being a
year ahead of his business—and always
will be.

When he pays a debt, it is at the end of
an execution; consequently his credit is at
a low ebb.

He buys entirely on credit and merchants
and all others with whom he deals, charge
him twice or thrice the profit they charge
prompt paymasters, and are unwilling to
sell him goods at cost. He has to beg and
promise, promise and beg, to get them on
any terms. The merchants dread to see his
wife come into their stores, and the poor
woman feels depressed and degraded.

The smoke begins to come out of his
chimneys late of a winter morning, while
his cattle are suffering for their morning's
feed.

Manure lies in heaps in his stable; his
horses are rough and uncured, and his
harness trod under his feet.

VALUE OF A PLOUGH.—Among the Caffres
agriculture is considered to be a kind of la-
bour unworthy of a warrior, and is therefore
left entirely to the women.—When they first
saw a plough at work, they gazed at it for
a time in astonishment, and delighted silence;
at last one of them gave utterance to his feel-
ings in this exclamation—"See how the thing
tears up the ground with its mouth! It is
of more value than five wives."

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT AND ECONOMY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

A recent English paper contains a detailed
account of a remarkable invention, which is
likely to effect a complete revolution in the
manufacture of flour. The invention was, in
its imperfect and unfinished state, exhibi-
ted at the World's Fair, in London, and hav-
ing now been completed, is rapidly coming
into use in England, France, Austria and
Mexico. The flour ground by the mills
formed upon the model of this invention is
preferred by the bakers who have tried it, to
all other flour which they had previously
used, as it is more nutritious and more ap-
propriate to use easily and certainly than any other.

It was stated, by a Committee of the House
of Parliament, that by this invention 81,567,
129 quarters leaves, in addition to those
which are now made from the same quantity
of wheat, would be produced, giving a clear
saving of upwards of £2,000,000 per year.
As a machine which effects such astonishing
results cannot fail to become of vast import-
ance, we copy from the 'Mechanics' Maga-
zine the following information in relation to it.

On the 9th of February, a large party of
engineering gentlemen, and of others enga-
ged in an extensive way of business, as mil-
lars, assembled at the flour mills of the Mes-
srs. Pavitt, High Street, Wapping, to witness
the performance of two mills constructed by
Mr. Middleton, on the principle of Westrup's
patent. In the same establishment are seven
other mills of the ordinary construction, and
the trial of relative merits was between two
conical and the most effective pair of the flat
mills. The result proved to be immensely
in favor of the conical system; while the
performance of the article produced, according to
the opinion of experienced bakers is far superi-
rior. The economy of this new system of
grinding is found to effect very sensibly the
detail of operations both in the mill and in
the bake house. In the former it becomes
possible to grind up a large portion of fan-
aceous matter now rejected in the form of
bran; that is to exhaust the husk of the ear-
rival more completely, and therefore to yield a
larger quantity of pure farina. In the latter
the tedious, but critical duty of watching for
what is technically termed "the sponge," or
rising of the dough, is quite superseded. At
present, if this be neglected, the dough falls
again in the oven, and the bread is sold at a
reduced price, which is a serious disadvan-
tage.

Under the conical system of grinding, in
consequence of the greater proportion of glu-
ten contained in the mass, the acids do not
escape so rapidly and the sponge takes place
in the oven.

Upon the whole there is a large gain to the
public, for besides saving in fuel, it is capable
of increasing the bread of the people to the
value of £2 460 428 a year, which at 6d.
per loaf would give them 81,757,120 more
quarters leaves a year.

The "conical" mill is intended to obviate
the defects of the flat mill, and a very few
remarks will suffice to show that its inventor
has not only detected their causes, but has
brought into operation a most philosophic,
and therefore successful, combination of
grinding and separating agencies, by which
these defects have disappeared to an extent
which leaves little to be desired. The bene-
ficial changes effected may be succinctly enu-
merated. First the reduction of the weight
of the running stone from 14 cwt. to 11 cwt.,
by placing it beneath instead of upon the
fixed one; second, the reduction of the size
of the stones in the proportion of 3.34 to 1;
and thirdly, the giving to the stones a new
form—that of the frustum of a cone. The
advantage of lessening the diameter and
weight of a mass, of which the one is 4 cwt.,
and the other 11 cwt., will be apparent,
when it is considered that its effective velo-
city is 120 revolutions per minute, and that
this velocity must be sustained against the
friction of the grinding surfaces. The altered
position of the running stone admits of a
much more delicate adjustment of the oppo-
sing surfaces, and gives to the miller an easy
and effective control over the most important
portion of his operation. The conical form
facilitates the discharge of the flour, and ob-
viates the clogging and over-heating of the
old practice. In addition to these advan-
tages, by a judicious modification of the ordi-
nary mode of dressing, or rather by a combi-
nation of the mill with the dressing machine,
a perfect separation of the flour from the
bran is effected at the moment the grist es-
capes from the stones. The bran still re-
mains in the mill and falls by its own gravi-
ty to a second pair of stones, in all respects
resembling those already described.

Both pairs of stones are mounted on the
same spindle, and of course impelled by the
same gearing. The operation of the lower
pair need not be described; they complete
the process, and leave nothing unconverted
into flour which could add either to the weight
or the quality of the loaf. In considering
this arrangement, we cannot fail to be struck
with the analogy subsisting between it and
that which we observe in the construction of
the jaws of animals—a circumstance which
assures us of its philosophical superiority.

There were three trials as regarded the old
system and the new. The first experiment
on the old mill gave a discharge of 16 lbs. of
flour in five minutes, which was equal to
192 lbs. per hour; while upon the patent
mill there was a discharge of 384 lbs. in five
minutes, 452 lbs. per hour. The difference,
therefore, on that experiment was against the
old system 270 lbs per hour. The second
experiment tried was even more favorable as
regarded the new system.

Two conical mills worked against two on
the flat principle for one hour, ascertained
exactly, and with the following results:

Conical mill (No. 1) produced 81 bushels.	
Flat mill (No. 1) " " "	71 " "
Conical mill (No. 2) " " "	73 " "
Flat mill (No. 2) " " "	63 " "

REPENTANCE.

The Rev. C. Simeon, on being asked, in a
company of friends, members of the 'Uni-
versity,' "What do you consider the principal
mark of regeneration?"—replied as fol-
lows:—

"The very first and indispensable sign is
self loathing and abhorrence. Nothing short
of this can be admitted as an evidence of a
real change. Some persons inquire, 'Do you
hate what you once loved, and love what you
once hated?' But even this mark cannot be
so surely relied on as the other. I have con-
stantly pressed this subject upon my congre-
gation, and it has been the characteristic of
ministry. I want to see more of this humi-
ble contrite, broken spirit among us. It is
the very spirit that belongs to self condemn-
ed sinners. Permit me to lay this matter
near your hearts. Take home with you this
passage, 'Then shall ye remember your own
evil ways, and your doings that were not
good, and shall loathe yourselves in your own
sight for your iniquities and abominations;'
(Ezek. xxxvi. 31.) and to night, on your beds,
or in the morning, meditate thus within your-
selves: Loathe? Why, if I loathe and ab-
hor anything, I cannot look upon it without
disgust. The very sight of it gives me great
pain and uneasiness. I turn away from it
as from something abominable and hateful.
Have I ever thus loathed and abhorred my-
self, at the remembrance of my iniquities and
abominations? This sitting in the dust is
most pleasing to God. When we carry our
thoughts to heaven, and consider what is go-
ing on in that blessed region, we behold an-
gels and archangels casting their crowns at
the feet of Him that sitteth upon the throne,
in whose province the cherubims veil their
faces with their wings. I have been in the

company of religious professors, and have
heard many words about religion; but give
me to be with a broken hearted Christian,
and I prefer his society to that of all the rest.
In these days there is too much of talking
about religion, and too little of religion itself.
On this subject, I remember having read a
passage in the life of a pious man, who ob-
served on his death bed, 'I have met with
many who can talk about religion—with few
whose experience keeps pace with their talk-
ing.' Permit me again to lay this import-
ant subject before your consideration; and
that you may be able the better to pursue it,
and properly to enter into it, allow me to
state to you what have sometimes been my
feelings while seated in this chair by myself,
shut in with God from the world around me.
I have thought thus within myself in my re-
tirement:—I now look around me and be-
hold this apartment. I see all in comfort
about me. I find myself with my God, in-
stead of being shut up in an apartment in
hell, although a hell-deserving sinner. Had
I suffered my desires, I should have been in
those dark abodes of despair and anguish.—
There I should have thought of eternity with-
out hope. From all this I am delivered by
the grace of God, though I might have been
cut off in my sins fifty four years ago.—
While engaged in these thoughts they some-
times overpower me. Were I now address-
ing to you my dying words, I should say
nothing else but what I have just said. Try
to live in this spirit of self abhorrence, and
let it habitually mark your life and conduct."

A LOAFER'S SOLILOQUY.—"I wish I knew
where to get a cent, I do. Bless if I don't
emigrate to Kansas to dig gold. Mon-
ey scarce there than wit—can't live by nei-
ther—at least I can't. Sold the last old shirt,
pawed my boots for three cents, and went
home rich as a lord."

Told my landlady I had a hundred thou-
sand dollars, and wanted the best room in the
house. He-ruled me by saying the attic was
too good for me.

"I am injured individual. Society per-
secutes me. I don't do society no harm as I
knows on. I don't rob widder's houses, I
don't know widder's. I don't put the bottle
to my neighbor's lips. I ain't got no neigh-
bors; and the fact is, I don't own any bottles.
Couldn't tell 'em if I did."

"I am an innocent man. Nobody can
lock me in the face and pay I ever hurt 'em
nobody, and yet I haven't a roof to lay my
head into. My old landlady hated me—
why? I couldn't pay, and I left. Cause
why? I aint it better to dwell in a corner of
the house-top than with a bawling woman in
a wide house? But I aint got a house-top;
and if I had, a corner wouldn't be safe,
would it?"

"I'm a despr't man. I'd go to work if it
wasn't for my excessive benevolence. I'm
afraid of taking the bread out of somebody's
mouth. Besides, wisdom's the principle
thing; don't the good Book say so? What's
money to wisdom? Aint I a studying char-
acter? If a man kicks me because I can't
pay for my liquor, aint I getting understand-
ing? aint it a lesson in human nature? I'm
told the world owes me a living. When is it
going to pay, I wonder? I'm tired of wait-
ing."

DISPOSING OF A MAN AND WIFE.—Tui Ma-
tawata, a King of the Cannibal Islands, had
in his very miscellaneous collection of wares,
one of some pretensions to beauty, and this
was the way of his wooing her. Having vis-
ited the island in company with her husband,
she attracted the attention of his majesty, who
made a dinner of the gentleman and a queen
of the lady, on one and the same day. In
other words, he took the husband to his sto-
mach, and the wife to his bosom—thus incor-
porating an entire family, and furnishing a
forcible illustration of genuine savage hospi-
tality.—Account of Exploring Expedition.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A correspondent com-
plains that the organs in our churches over-
power the voices of the singers. It always
seems to us that singing as a part of public
worship is very strangely conducted in Chris-
tian churches. The words are always
drowned in the tune. If the singing is re-
tended merely as a professional exhibition, it
is not generally, we suppose, of a character
to justify the attention given to it. If it is
intended for a higher purpose, as a part of
the public worship, we cannot see the propi-
ety of singing in such a manner that the
sentiment of the hymn is entirely lost. As
the singing in our churches conducted, the
words might as well be in a foreign tongue.
—Providence Journal

Cuba.—A telegraphic despatch from
Washington states that Mr. Crampton, the
British Minister, had a long interview with
President Pierce on Tuesday, in which he
positively denied that there was any truth in
the ridiculous rumour that the British gov-
ernment was engaged in any scheme to sub-
vert the apprenticeship system for slavery
in Cuba.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

AN ENIGMA.

We are so carefully sick of the jobbing and jobbery perpetrated in some of our railway companies, as frequently to balance in our minds whether we should not, cease to vex ourselves with noticing them. It comes upon us in so many and such shapes, so often and so unexpectedly, as to lead us to doubt whether there is really any honesty in railway affairs. No sooner have we condemned one company and turned to ourselves a good opinion of another, than up starts some head of the hydra—corruption—in another firm, in the company we thought free and unpolluted. In fact, disappointment and chagrin meet us on every side.

This is the lamentable case with railways in the old country, in the new we expect something better. When we see railways in America constructed at £1,000, £5,000, and £6,000 a mile, we hug ourselves with the belief that there, at least, railway corruption had not yet found its way. Alas, we were doomed to miserable disappointment. In that country, that is, we mean, in our provinces of Canada, to our sorrow, we find men not a whit better than here. Cheapness of construction has presented an attractive place for jobbery to pitch its tent, and if our Parliament do not interfere, to make it its abiding place.

We have in our two last numbers faintly alluded to certain extraordinary things in the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. That in our number of the 1st inst., p. 1067 was a misty view of some outrage. In the next number (page 1069) the mist had slightly cleared away, and now we can present to our readers a complete Italian view of the whole transaction in its naked deformity. We shall not at present, and hope we shall not hereafter be driven to lay bare the names on paper, but we have them every one.

We begin this miserable business with observing, that the information we have received we understand to be correct in substance and detail, but, if it is not, we shall be but too well pleased to publish any authenticated counter statement.

To begin at the beginning of this matter, we shall mention by way of episode that a certain individual whom we will call "A," came from the Canadas to London, to try to get the English Government to endorse or guarantee certain debentures of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, for a railway from Halifax to Quebec. This attempt he failed; indeed we hear he had no authority to try it.

While in England it seems that A had the good fortune to meet with a gentleman, whose name is not known to the readers of this Journal, whom we shall call "B," not as the initial for blockhead, far from it, for no man who ever heard his name would call him blockhead. No, no, he is far too clever for that, as certain of his antecedents testify. Whether it was precisely as we have said, that A first met with B, or with B's backers, is a matter of no import, and we do not, therefore, undertake to certify one way or the other. We only say that however the introduction may have been—whether it was by sheer accident, through the medium of another, or that like attracts like—is immaterial, but A and B became and are doubtless now very good friends. B's backers in London were C, D, and E.

Between these gentlemen, B, C, D, and E, on the one part, and A on the other, it was arranged that the parties in the first part should have the construction and supplying with plant of a line between 1,100 and 1,200 miles in length, beginning some distance east of Quebec, and running to Sarnia, on Lake Huron.

Simply, there was no harm in that, but strange to say the cost was to be fixed by B's engineer. Why was this? Why was the person who had to construct the line to fix the price of it? Did any one ever hear of such a commercial arrangement before? He who sells his goods to fix what the purchaser has to pay? One might suppose that A was a ninny or B an angel. A is no ninny, but a cunning fellow, and B at present is certainly no angel, but an inhabitant of this sinful earth.

Prior to this excellent arrangement on the part of A with B, there were three Companies formed to execute certain portions of the line, as for instance one from Quebec to Richmond, to join the Montreal and Portland; another from Montreal to Kingston; and a third Company to go from thence to Toronto. Neither of these Companies was absolutely organised, because they could not then comply with the requirements of the Canadian Government, the conditions of which were that they should each deposit 10 per cent. of the estimated capital as security for the due performance of their contract. They could not in fact then find the money.

However, soon after the return of our friend A from England, that is, in June, 1852, the President and Vice President of the Montreal and Kingston section informed the Government that they had deposited their 10 per cent., that is, we believe, some £60,000, and only waited for the Government's assent to proceed. They stated that they had contracted with responsible parties, American and Canadian contractors, for the entire line at £5,000 a mile, that is, to construct and furnish the line with plant for working it just as Messrs. B, C, D, and E now propose to do.

In this section it will be observed comes the bridge over the St. Lawrence, about which the present contractors make so much

parade and display, and therefore must have been included in the contract of £5,000 a mile.

One might naturally ask if this offer so advantageous to the colony was not accepted at once, and expect of course for answer "that it was." Must it truly be told? Then, extraordinary and astounding as it may appear, it was not accepted, but the line was incorporated with the Grand Trunk, and set at a cost of £2,000 or more a mile, thus saving upon the state a capital cost of £3,000 or more a mile like £300,000 for a part, and a small part only, of the Grand Trunk scheme. That which renders this affair still more extraordinary, and more astounding, is that the parties who offered to have it constructed at £5,000 a mile, that is, the President and Vice President of the Montreal and Kingston Railway, had then a contract with the Government to construct 172 miles of railway, from Toronto to Sarnia, and equip it with plant, for a capital sum, £5,000 a mile.

Incredible as it may appear, this contract too, out of which a good profit might have been obtained, was subsequently cancelled, and the line absorbed in the Grand Trunk at a cost of £5,000 a mile, but the contract, as we understand it, was given to the aforesaid President and Vice-President, who had before contracted to execute it at £5,000 a mile. These gentlemen, so the story runs, were besides put into the Grand Trunk direction. They are therefore contractors for 172 miles of line at £5,000 more than the original contract, and are placed in the situation of trustees over the property on which they are to make this enormous profit.

What we now wish to ask the Canadian Government on these most extraordinary transactions is—

1st. What and who induced them to come to these wonderful agreements? Was it any member of their body, and if so, who?

2nd. Had that member any private agreement with B on the behalf of C, D, and E? If so, of what nature was it?

3rd. When was that agreement concocted? before the 10 per cent. was deposited to construct the Montreal and Kingston Railway at £5,000 a mile, or after?

4th. If before what influence had the said agreement in getting the £5,000 contract rejected?

5th. Why was the Toronto and Sarnia contract for 172 miles at £5,000 a mile cancelled, and recontracted for with the same parties at £3,000 a mile?

6th. Who is A? Is he a member of the Government? Has he any beneficial interest in those contracts, or has his part been disinterested and purely patriotic to get £8,000 a mile for works which might have been profitably executed for £5,000 a mile, thus putting into the pockets of some parties at the expense of the colony over and above a good profit, between 3 and 4 millions sterling? Nay is it not true that B, C, D, and E have sublet these contracts under £5,000 a mile? Is it not true that the lands for the line, or very great portions of it, are given free of expense? Is it not equally true that the lands for the line, or very great portions of it, are given free of expense? Is it not equally true that other lines equally difficult to construct have been made at some £4,000 a mile?

7th. More surprising still, has not the Montreal and Portland line, nearly finished and partly supplied with working stock, been bought by B, C, D, and E at £5,000 a mile, and been made part of the contract with Government at £3,000 a mile?

Lastly, have not these transactions been severely commented on by several parties, some of whom have been silenced by being put in the Direction, just as George the 3rd proposed to silence a troublesome preacher, by making him a bishop? and have not the local press had several sharp reflections on this—if one-tenth of what we have heard be true—scandalous job?

We have only to observe that some of the parties connected with this affair are in England, and if any thing here stated is untrue or overcharged we shall be thankful to be told, and in order that they shall have time to do so we will not recur to the subject for a fortnight from this time, or any reasonable time longer which they may desire.

European Intelligence.

The America, from Liverpool, Saturday Oct. 29th, 9 1/2 a.m., with 126 passengers, arrived at Halifax at 9 1/2 a.m., on the 11th November.

The position of Eastern affairs remained unchanged. It was said that the Czar would rather back out of the Principalities than fight these. Such is surmised to be the purport of the reply sent by Russia to the request of France and England to evacuate the Principalities. Certain transactions in the London market would indicate that parties were in possession of exclusive and favourable information, but the public are kept altogether in the dark respecting the progress of affairs. We have to record, however, that on the 14th the combined fleets of England and France left their anchorage at Besika Bay, and entered the Dardanelles. They have come to anchor in the sea of Marmara, under shelter of the Island of Marmora.

The Turkish Cabinet is said to have declared that the movement of the fleets was not intelligible. If the allies are apprehensive of the safety of the Sultan, the Turkish Government undertake to guarantee his safety, and have no use for fleets at Constantinople, except as the forces of active allies. The presence of the fleets in any other quality, would, they say, be an avowal of weakness, that would wound Turkey in the eyes of Europe.

No reliable accounts of hostilities have

reached, although numerous statements were circulated. There was much running to and fro of Couriers with despatches, but nothing is suffered to transpire. During the week a new proposition ready to submit to the Sultan and Czar.—The King of Belgium was said to be exerting his influence with the Four Powers to prepare such a note.

The Russians are preparing a strong reserve at Galatz. They have 50,000 at Bucharest. All Commanders have joined their respective corps. The Pontian Corps had left Bucharest for the Danube. Weather mild and favourable for military operations. 25,000 Russians landed at Koston Kale, with supposed intention to attack Batoum. The Russian army was in a bad state from sickness and reticence; nevertheless, the benediction of banners which usually precedes active service took place on the 19th, at Bucharest. M. Anthimos, a man of energy, opposed to Russia, but favorable to a revivification of the Greek Church, is elected Patriarch of Constantinople, and has been invited to attend meetings of the Cabinet.

The Daily News publishes the copy of an order, dated October 8th, from the Grand Vizier to the inhabitants of Constantinople, calling on them to preserve order, to pray for the success of the Turkish arms, and to protect the Christians from insult or annoyance. Recent Russian accounts report a Russian victory over the Christians.

The latest telegraphic, published in the Monitor, dated Bucharest, Oct. 25th, states that two Russian steamers, with eight gunboats, forced the passage of the Danube on the 23d, and encountered a brisk fire from the Turkish Fort of Isatcha, between Reni and Ismail. The Russians had a Colonel, 3 officers and 12 men killed, and 50 wounded, but pretend that they had set the Fort on fire by shells.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1853.

Our SUBSCRIBERS will be called upon with their accounts, immediately, and we trust they will be prepared to pay them. Those remaining unpaid, will be placed at once, in legal hands for collection.

RAILWAY JOBBING.—In our columns this morning, will be seen, an article headed—"Grand Trunk Railway of Canada," copied from that independent and ably conducted paper "Herald's Journal." The article is instructive, and worthy of a careful perusal, exposing as it does, the wholesale system of Jobbing, adopted by people who are paraded before the public as "high-minded men and capitalists," "extensive contractors," and "pattern card" railway builders. But care is taken not to allude to their "pattern card" system of jobbing! O no, they are all "honorable men,"—they would not be guilty of contracting to build and equip a road for

£5,000 per mile, and afterwards increase the price to £8,000 per mile; while a good profit might have been made at £5,000, according to an undoubted authority, Mr. Herapath. It is easy then to account for "the seals being torn from contracts," and such parties repudiating all principle of integrity and faith. Of this we are assured, extremely costly railways never will pay, even though built by "Take All & Co."—Messrs B, C, D, and E, or Messrs. Jackson & Co. It is perhaps just as well for this Province, that these parties have thrown up, as has been stated, the European and North American Railway contract, as it will effect a large saving to New Brunswick.

We learn, that 132 of the Emigrants which arrived here, on the 2d inst., consisting chiefly of women and children, were conveyed to Portland, in the Eastern City, on Tuesday last. Such of them as were not going to Boston and New York proceeded by the Railroad to Montreal, from whence they would be sent to Quebec.

Mr. Peter Fitzgerald of this place accompanied them, for the purpose of providing food and accommodations for them, on the journey, and superintending the arrangements made for forwarding them; these arrangements were made at the expense and on account Capt. Attridge, the master of the "Jennie Johnston," by Messrs. Babcock & Co with the approval of the Assistant Emigration Officer, at this Port.

Before leaving the town, the most destitute of the women and children were amply supplied with warm clothing, furnished by the liberality of the ladies of St. Andrews.

The remainder of the passengers have either engaged themselves out as servants, or have been hired by the Railroad Contractors.

ENGINEERING.—The Council of King's College, have determined that lectures on Civil Engineering should be delivered in the College, to those who might wish to attend them. Mr. Cregan, C. E., has been engaged to deliver the lectures, during the present winter.

Owing to the heavy rain storm, which commenced on Sunday evening last, and continued without intermission, until Monday afternoon the roads have been rendered almost impassable; the large Bridge at Digdequash on the road leading to Magadavie and several others together with some mills, have been swept away by the freshet, which is reported to be higher than ever known at this season of the year. This will in some measure account for the non arrival of the St. John mail of Monday, which had not reached St. George at 9 o'clock this morning.

DARK HARBOR.—We understand that application is to be made at the next session of the Legislature, for aid to open Dark Harbour, in the Island of Grand Manan, a sufficient depth, to admit vessels of 500 tons to enter in storms &c. This will be the means, no doubt, of saving life and property, as it is the only available harbour for 20 miles on the northern side of the Island. It is to be hoped, that the Legislature will extend liberal aid, to so desirable and important an object.

FIRE.—We learn that Mr. John Glass' buildings, at the mouth of the Digdequash were destroyed by fire last night about 12 o'clock. Our informant could not give particulars.

The Circuit Court for this County, terminated its labors on Thursday last. As our readers have expressed a wish that the names of the Juries, with a list of causes entered for trial, should be published, we have obtained them, and they are as follows:

Grand Jury.—E. Wilson, Foreman. Alf. McAllister, J. Robinson, J. Simpson, A. Plagg, J. Ellice, D. Green, J. Wetmore, W. Calder, R. Christie, H. St. Clair, A. Doon, M. McCubry, J. Bailey, A. Young, H. Maxwell, M. Paik, J. Y. McConnell, J. Alexander, R. Johnson, C. Thompson, S. Johnson, J. Campbell, James Neal.—24.

Petit Jury.—J. Pulk, T. Toll, W. Noble, J. Cathcart, J. Alexander, J. Messinett, E. McLean, W. Hutchinson, J. Rodgers, jr., John Evans, H. Gillespie, J. McCulloch, E. Steinfeld, E. Knight, W. Tyler, C. Hoppes, James Smart, E. Snell, W. Shaw, M. Barrett, McKeenry, T. Goss, D. Berry, C. Murchie, S. Hoppes, E. Thompson, W. H. Gow, P. Culhnen, C. W. Dimock, J. J. Garcelon.—30.

The Grand Jury found only one bill, which was against Daniel Gilmore, Esq. for building a wharf on a public landing place, at the Basin in St. George.

The civil causes entered for trial were: Blair vs. Albee.—Thomson for Plaintiff, and Stevens for Defendant, verdict for Plaintiff. Fry vs. Fletcher.—Chandler & Street for Plaintiff, and Andrews for Defendant, verdict for Plaintiff.

Acheson vs. Miller.—Andrews & Chandler, verdict for Plaintiff. Trustees of Rait vs. Wetmore.—Andrews & Thomson, verdict for Defendants.

Noble vs. Billings.—Put off. Christie vs. Eaton.—Thomson for Plaintiff, Chandler and Stevens for Defendant. Jury did not agree.

Dora &c. vs. Albee.—Thomson and Stevens, verdict for Defendant. Trustees of Rait vs. Wetmore.—Andrews & Thomson, Jury did not agree.

Do do do.—Put off. Wilson vs. Attorney General.—S. Thomson for Plaintiff, Chandler and Street for Defendant, verdict for Plaintiff.

Trustees of Rait vs. Wetmore.—Put off. Kidd vs. Eastman.—do. Fry vs. Fletcher.—Chandler, Street and Paul for Plaintiff, Andrews for Defendant, verdict for Plaintiff.

Wilson vs. Jack.—Withdrawn. Nickerson vs. Marks.—do.

The Petit Jury after being detained in close attendance, for nearly a fortnight, about the trial of these causes, received as a compensation for their travelling expenses to and from home, a distance to many of sixty miles, for their loss of time, and for their board and lodging—11s. 6d!

Can we be surprised at the Jury venting their complaints in not very measured language, and will it be wonderful, if at next April Circuit, not one petty juror should present himself? This will be by and by the result, unless our Legislature will take the matter into consideration, and make a proper allowance to jurors. Jurors should have at least five shillings a day and their travelling expenses. We shall in a future number point out a mode, by which this may be accomplished, without the tax falling heavily on rate payers. Several cases of downright injury to persons attending on juries, have within our knowledge, which we forbear publishing at present.

We are informed that the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London, and the Central Fire Ins. Co. of Fredericton—generously contributed £10 each, toward the purchase of the new Fire Engine for this Town.

The St. John Fire Companies are publishing spirited and noble men. They fit up their

Engine house in significant style, and purchase the beautiful and powerful Engines.—We observe by the Courier, that No. 3 Engine Company, have purchased a splendid new Fire Engine, manufactured by Hunneman, of Boston, called the "Corra Lynn." It has a seven inch cylinder, and as the pumps are set obliquely, it has the advantage of a sixteen inch stroke. On the shields in the centre of the Engine are two well executed paintings, one of Corra Lynn and the other of the Royal Arms of Scotland.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Mayhew Beckwith, Esq., the conservative candidate for Kings County, was elected by a majority of 270 over his opponent, Mr. Barnaby, on the 10th inst.

STOVES, TEA, &c., &c., &c.

The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from New York and Boston:

70 Stoves, consisting of COOKING STOVES, of several varieties, FRANKLIN PARLOR, AIRTIGHT, CYLINDER, &c. Also, 10 chests Touching & Oolong TEA, A good assortment of GROCERIES, Solar Oil, Burning Fluid, Turpentine and Varnish, Fluid and Oil Lamps & Lanterns, Fluid safety Lamps, Tumbler, Custard Cups, Jelly Moulds, Tubs, Pails, Mats, Chairs, &c. Also, a good assortment of ROOTS, SHOES and Rubbers.

ROBERT KER.

Notice.

I HEREBY terbid all persons trusting any one on my account, without my written order.

JAMES M'MASTER.

Nov. 8, 1853.

A COW about 11 years old, came to the residence of James Linton, Boasbee, on the 24th inst. The owner can have her by proving property, and paying for this notice.

JAMES LINTON.

Nov. 8, 1853.

EXTRACT OF AN ACT REGULATING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE PROVINCE.

Passed 31 May 1853.

The use of the heaped Measure is hereby abolished and all sales or contracts for sales by the heaped measure, made after this Act comes into operation, shall be null and void. The Standard bushel of Wheat, or Indian Corn, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, and all other grains; Potatoes, and all other edible roots, shall respectively be taken to be of the following weight in pounds avoirdupois: Of clean Wheat, or Indian Corn, sixty pounds; Of clean Barley, or Buckwheat fifty pounds; Of clean Rye grain, Summer of Winter, fifty six pounds; Of clean Oats, thirty six pounds; Of clean Timothy Seed, forty pounds; Of all other grains, fifty six pounds; Of Potatoes and all other edible Roots, fifty six pounds. Coals shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

WATCHES &c.

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Counter Scales, Lanterns, Whips, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of other Goods too numerous to particularize.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY, cleaned and repaired, &c. &c. GEORGE F. STICKNEY.

St. Andrews Oct. 21, 1853.—1m.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

As Mrs. GRANT, taking her child, has again stealthily deserted her proper dwelling, I will at no time be accountable for any debts contracted by her or for it, or for any claims on account of either, and I forbid all from harbouring or sheltering either of them.

ROBERT P. GRANT. St. George, Charlotte Co. } 3d Oct. 1853.

JOHN LITTLE'S LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,

NEXT THE POST OFFICE, Water-Street, Saint Andrews.

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends, that he has taken the shop next the Post Office, where he has just received, from New York—CASES containing a splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best manufactures in the United States. Domestic Work.

The Subscriber calls attention to his Gentleman's Dress Boots, made under his own supervision, also to his Men's and Youth's Boots suitable for Town or Country. Women and Girl's House Slippers; Children's Boots and Shoes of various styles. For sale wholesale or retail. Oct. 4, 1853. J. LITTLE.

significant style, and powerful Engines—
Courtier, that No. 3 Engine purchased a splendid
manufactured by Hunsell
the "Corra Lynn,"—
h Cylinder, and as the
jelly, it has the advantage
rope. On the shields in
engine are two well ex-
e of Corra Lynn and the
Arms of Scotland."

Mayhew Beckwith, Esq.,
ndidate for Kings County,
majority of 270 over his
naby, on the 10th inst.

TEA,
... &c. &c.

as received by late arri-
w York and Boston:

consisting of
VES. of several varieties.
PARLOR.
T. CYLINDER, & C.
ouchong & Oolong TEA,
ent of GROCERIES,
ng Fluid, Turpentine and
d Oil Lamps & Lanterns,
amps. Tumblers,
Jelly Moulds, Tubs,
hairs, &c.
assortment of ROOTS,
blers.

ROBERT KER.

Notice.

bid all persons trusting
ny account, without my
AMES M'MASTER.

11 years old, came to the
of James Linton, Bonabee,
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JAMES LINTON.

AN ACT REGULAT-
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Passed 31 May 1853.

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ion, shall be null and void.

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ley, or Buckwheat fifty

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thirty six pounds;

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PHES & C.

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ITCHES.

JEWELLERY.

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ATCHES, and JEWELLERY, clean-

&c. &c.

GEORGE F. STICKNEY.

et 21, 1853.—Im.

LL CONCERNED.

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ROBERT P. GRANT.

Charlotte Co., }

et. 1853.

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is Men's and Youth's Boots

own or Country. Women and

ppers; Children's Boots and Shoes

For sale wholesale or retail.

J. LITTLE.

3.

ginal issues in: Poor Condition

Best copy available

SHERIFF'S SALES

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 28th day of January, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews, Real Estate of Patrick Loughran Jan 28

A LL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of Patrick Loughran, of, in and to the following properties, viz: A Lot of Land, situated at the Upper Mills, in the Parish of St. Stephen, containing six acres, more or less, deeded to him by Samuel R. Thompson, Esquire. A Lot of Land, also in the Parish of St. Stephen, being the North Western part of lot numbered one, formerly the property of Michael Maguire. And also, Lot numbered twelve, situated in Mill Town in the Parish of St. Stephen, containing one acre, likewise formerly owned by Michael Maguire. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Gilmore, and David Brown, endorsed to levy £50 6 10 04, with interest, Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 21st July, 1853.

BRANDY, GIN, TEA, &c.

Ex the "Industry" from Liverpool & "Sir Harry Smith" from London. The Subscriber has received. 50 Half Congou Tea, 4 Tierces Crush Sugar, 1 Ton best White & Yellow Paints, 3 Tierces Whiting, 6 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 6 D. best Patent Starch, 14 D. best Patent Starch, 65 Casks 4 D. ea. London B. Stout.

J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his business at Chamcock, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.

N. SMART.

AXES.

THE well known firm of the GENUINE HARTFORD COLLINS AXES, has induced some manufacturers to stamp their axes with the name of COLLINS, and thus to sell as my manufacture. The genuine COLLINS AXES, which have been made under my direction for more than twenty-five years, and which have sustained such an unrivalled reputation, are invariably stamped COLLINS & CO. HARTFORD. They are to be found at our Depot in the city of New York; and at the principal Hardware stores in the large cities.

SAM'L W. COLLINS. New York, April 22, 1853.

3d MAY, 1853.

Paint, Gun Powder, NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

To arrive per the "Louisa Monroe," from Liverpool— 1 Ton best White Paint, 5 Cwt. Black Paint, 18 Bbls. Gun Powder, 230 Cwt. Gun Powder, 1 Box Hall's Patent Starch, 12 Bbls. Holland Gin, 1 Hhd. best Port Wine, 100 Gross Beer Corks, 2 Casks Shot, Assorted No. B. B. & 84 Bags Nails and Spikes, 435 Bars of Rep'd & Common Iron, 35 Bbls. Fin Plates, 16 " Tobacco Pipes, 3 Blacksmith Vices, 1 Dozen Wire Riddles, A quantity of Stone Ware comprising— Milk Pans, Cream Pots, Covered Jars, Headed Bowls, Trays, Cake Pans, &c. J. W. STREET. Refined Crushed & Leaf Sugar

To arrive per the "Louisa Monroe," 6 Tierces Ref'd Crushed & Leaf Sugar. J. W. STREET.

Furniture, Furniture.

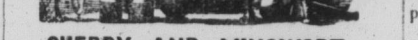
THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for Sale, Mahogany and Walnut CHAIRS, Mahogany, Walnut, Pine and Cherry BUREAUS, Mahogany, Walnut and Birch Bedsteads, Mahogany Sideboards, Mahogany and Walnut COCKETS and SOFAS, Hat Racks, Dressing TABLES, Wash STANDS, &c. &c. The above articles are made of the best Materials, and by the best workmen, and cannot be surpassed in the Province. ON UNDERTAKING attended to, with Haste and Pains. MATTRESSES, CARPETS, Blankets, &c. Made at short notice. ROBERT NISBET, St. John, April 7. Prince Wm. str.

Just Received.

Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Candles, Soap, &c. For sale low by

JOS. WALTON.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT.

CONSUMPTION

Can be and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy. JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly

CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, has been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medicaments which are peculiarly adapted to, and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assisting to expel from the system all diseased matter by exhalation, producing a most delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical friends and the inventions of kind-sorrowing friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deleterious drugs and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of Blood, Coughs, pains in the side and chest, night sweats, &c. &c. About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like Quackery, and will show them to any person calling at our office. This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favour wherever it is tried.

Caution.—This medicine is put up in a large bottle and you must find the name of Comstock & Brother, Proprietors, New York, on the splendid Wrapper around the bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9, John St. New York.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN HORSES.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof bound Horses, and contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the flesh Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S RING BONE CURE.

For the cure of Ring Bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splint—a certain remedy.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at those changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Boils, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will at any time cure it when any symptoms of disease appears it used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretory glands, and therefore have the same effect upon the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and all Herivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood are speedily cured by them.

WANTED.

SHIP TIMBER of all descriptions, delivered at our Shipyard in Robinson. Apply at our Store in Robinson, or our Office in Saint Andrews. F. A. BABCOCK & CO. March 29, 1853.

Who would be without a HISTORY OF THEIR COUNTRY?

DR. FRANKLIN.

NOW PUBLISHING, in parts at 1s. 3d or Divisions, handsomely bound, at 9s. 4d. Each part or Division illustrated with several maps or highly finished steel engravings.—John Tallis & Co., 97 & 100, St. John St. London, publishers:—

The History of England, from the text of Hume & Smollett to the reign of George 3d, thence continued to include the fall of Monarchy in Rome, and the Continental Revolution of 1848 to the exhibition of the industry of all Nations in '51.—By Thos. Gaspey, Esq.

History of Scotland.—By Thos. Wright, Esq., M. A., F. S. A.

Do. of Ireland.—By ditto.

Do. U. S. America.—By J. H. Hinton, A. M.

Do. The British Colonies—geographical, political, commercial, and statistical including all H. M. S. possessions in North America, Australia, East and West Indies, &c. with maps of each possession, and portraits of the celebrated promoters and defenders of our Colonial Empire.—By R. M. Martin, Esq.

Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World.—Edited by ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS:—

The Universal Pictorial Dictionary.—By Thos. Wright, Esq.

Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of all the eminent Personages of Great Britain.

Hogarth's complete Works.

Shakespeare, a beautiful illustrated edition the best ever published.

The American in Europe.

Modern System of Emery.

History and description of the Chrysal Palace.

Goldsmith's Earth and Animated Nature London Illustrated, or a complete Guide to the British Metropolis.

With several other beautifully Illustrated Works.

GEO. GAY, Agent.

The above Works are now publishing in semi-monthly parts, at 1s. 3d. each. Subscribers names received at this Office.

FRUITS &c.

JOHN B. BALSON.

Has just received a fresh supply of FRUIT, SPICES &c.

among which are, Boxes RAISINS, Zante CURRANTS, FIGS, APPLES, NUTS, CONFECTIONS, SPICES, &c. To be had CANADA FLICK 20 bags FRESH GROUND ditto.

On board Schr. "SPRAY," lying at the market wharf.

60 Tubs Cumberland BUTTER, from 20lbs. and upwards.

The above with a general assortment of Groceries, will be disposed of at the lowest price for cash.

(December 24.)

EX the Lib-on from London, via St.

John:—

10 Chats fine Congou Tea,

4 Hbds. best "Martell" Brandy,

6 Hbds. Pale Rotterdam Geneva,

4 Boxes best blue Poland Starch,

2 Casks D. & Martin's Japan Blacking.

Also, to arrive per the Grace from Liverpool—

1 " fine old FORT WINE,

1 Hhd. fine old Jamaica Rum,

2 Hbds. " old Port Wine,

20 Hbds. " Best Cognac BRANDY,

5 Pipes " Martell, " Hennessy,

" U. Vine Brands

Hhd. Brown Sherry.

J. W. STREET.

GENUINE LINIMENT.

This Liniment is an invaluable preparation for rheumatism, sprains, wounds, strains, and other injuries, such as bruises, cuts, stiff joints, burns, scalds, lame Backs, &c.

DIRECTIONS.—Shake it before using and apply it once or twice per day, directly to the part affected, and rub it in.

N. B. It has also been found one of the best applications for horses and even that can be produced for all sprains, wounds, cut and galls, &c. Prepared in St. Stephen, N. B. by

JACOB HALEY.

RHEUMATIC DROPS.

The best Medicine for Rheumatic Pains or pains in the Stomach or Chest, ever offered to the Public.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one Teaspoonful three times a day, morning, noon and night. Externally used, apply it to the part affected and rub it in thoroughly and it will not fail to give almost immediate relief in the very worst cases. Also, a certain cure for Cholera or Bowel Complaint.

Prepared by

St. Stephen, N. B.

JACOB HALEY.

QINTMENT!

A sure and efficacious cure for the Itch, scald head, and other diseases of the skin, and sores, burns, &c.

DIRECTIONS.—Apply a small portion once or twice per day to the diseased part.

Prepared by

St. Stephen, N. B.

The above Medicines are for sale at the store of Messrs. Donald Clarke, and Miles Hannab.

KEITH'S ALE.

PERSONS requiring Keith's Ale, can obtain it, by making application to my agent, Mr. HARRIS HATCH, at St. Andrews.

April 12, 1853.

ALEX. KEITH

Balfour

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

AND

Instructions to Postmasters and Way Office Keepers.

HER Majesty's Government have concluded a new Contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of Mails, by packet, via Southampton, to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Ceylon, India and China, twice in every Month, instead of once, as heretofore; and Mails for those places, will, in future, be dispatched from Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and from London, via MANCHESTER, on the 8th and 24th of each Month.

The Company have also undertaken to provide a Packet to convey Mails, once in two Months (in connection with the India Mails of the 4th of the Month, via Southampton, and of the 8th, via MANCHESTER) between Singapore and Sydney, New South Wales, calling at Batavia, King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Port Phillip, thus forming alternately with the direct Packets, via the Cape of Good Hope, a regular monthly communication between the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies.

The Rates of Postage on correspondence for Ceylon, India, China, and Australia, when forwarded via Southampton, will be 2s. sterling, or 2s. 6d. currency, per single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, which must be paid in advance; but all letters for the above places, specially addressed to be forwarded via MANCHESTER, will be liable to a rate of 2s. 10d. sterling, or 2s. 5d. currency, per single letter, weighing under a quarter of an ounce, which must also be paid in advance.

Newspapers will be transmitted free.

J. HOWE, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, St. John, N. B., March 5, 1853.

Boston & New York Packet.

The subscriber thankful for past favors, begs leave to inform his Mercantile friends and the Public generally, that he has purchased the new and splendid SCHOONER J. C. WAID, 125 tons, copper fastened and well found, and will run regularly between St. Andrews, Boston and New York, as a Packet.

This vessel being a quick sailer, and having good accommodations for Passengers, and ample room for Freight, the undersigned trusts, by punctuality and despatch, to receive a continuance of that patronage hitherto given him.

For freight or passage apply to James W. Street, Esq. or to

JAMES CLARK, Master.

St. Andrews, April 6, 1853.

PIANO FORTES.

E. Willard & Co.

No. 328 Washington Street, Boston:

BE leave to inform their friends in New Brunswick, that they have on hand, and are manufacturing PIANOS of the most modern style, 6, 7, and 8 octaves, not surpassed in power, brilliancy and execution, varying in price from \$250 to \$450. Every instrument warranted to give satisfaction. Prices for the Province carefully packed, in substantial boxes.

Boston, May 12, 1852.

ART UNIONS SUPER-SEDED!

Gratias! Gratias! Gratias! EVERY Subscriber of the undersigned, on their completion, be presented with a choice of one of the two following Steel Engravings—

The Descent from the Cross, from the original painting by Daniello Ricciardi.

Our Saviour bearing the Cross, from the original painting by Raffaelle Urbino. The original plate cost £2,000.

The Family Devotional Bible by the Rev. N. H. Filson, Directions for every Morning and Evening throughout the year, translated from the German of Sturm and Tiede, by T. Gaspey Esq.

Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by the Rev. J. Fleetwood.

The Complete Works of Flaminio Josephus.

Force's Book of Martyrs, edited by the Rev. J. Keble.

Engraving's Pilgrim's Progress, the Holy War, and other select Works of the author, with his Life written by himself.

The People's Scripture Gallery of Engravings.

GEO. GAY, Agent.

The above Works are now publishing in semi-monthly parts, at 1s. 3d. each. Subscribers names received at this Office.

St. Andrews, Sept. 25, 1852.

PACKET SPRAY.

THE well known Packet Schooner SPRAY, will resume her trips about the 1st of February, sailing from St. Stephens and St. Andrews for St. John; this Packet needs no puffing with respect either to the qualification of the Master or the Vessel.

The subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last four years, more especially the past one; a consequence of which he has been enabled to reduce the price of freight materially for the time to come, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

Particular attention will be given as usual to all business entrusted to him, which will be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Good accommodations for Passengers—Fare 9s. 6d.—until the steamers commence running again.

JOHN BALSON, Master.

St. Andrews, Jan. 10, 1853.

Flour, Butter, Fruit.

THE subscriber has just received, per ship "Enterprise," via New York, 300 Barrels No. 1 Canada S. F. FLOUR, From St. John:

100 Bags Flour,

12 Firkins Cumberland Butter,

30 Packages Raisins, &c.

DONALD CLARK, St. Andrews, Dec. 6, 1852.

Valuable Properties for

SALE OR TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, Stores and Wharf, in the town of St. Andrews, formerly known as the Jones' property.

The Dwelling House, Out-Houses and Wharf, in said town, formerly known as the O'Neil property.

100 Acres of Land in St. James, about one hour's drive from Milltown, St. Stephen.

100 Acres of Land in St. Patrick, through which the St. Andrews & Quebec, Rail road is projected, and on which, or in its immediate vicinity, will be established a Depot, which will very materially enhance its value.

15 Acres of Land, within five minutes walk of the town of St. Andrews, a delightful situation for a Country Seat. If not shortly disposed of, it will be laid off in suitable lots for building purposes, and let on leases of improvement.

The subscriber begs to announce to the Public, that he has had his Lands, which are within ten minutes' walk of Chamcock, laid off, and will sell or lease Building Lots on advantageous terms. It is evident, that, owing to the Railroad passing through it, possessing a safe and commodious harbor accessible at all seasons to vessels of the largest tonnage, with an unlimited and unrivalled water power, on which there are already some manufactures, with others of a most extensive scale proposed, and on the eve of springing into immediate operation, that Chamcock is one of the most desirable situations within the British North American Colonies, for the Capitalist, the Merchant, and operator. In view of which the said Building Lots are offered to the Public. Terms reasonable.

B. R. FITZGERALD, Saint Andrews, June 30, 1852.

NOTICE

THE STORE at present occupied by Messrs. FIVE & Co., to be LET on the first of May next. Apply to

41 H. HATCH.

Feb. 2, 1853.

BY ASS LONDON PORTER, STOUT, GENEVA, PORT WINE &c.

OCTOBER, 1852.

Ex "Acorn" from LONDON, via St. John:—

JUST RECEIVED:—

ONE Hundred Cases "Byass" London Porter, Stout, and Pale Ale,

18 Hbds. best Pale Rotterdam Geneva,

1 Hhd. fine Old Port Wine,

1 Hhd. Old Jamaica Rum,

Ex "Oronotto" from the Clyde:—

1 Pun. best Malt Whisky.

J. W. STREET, St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1852.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Licence to sell all the Real Estate of Nevin Thompson, late of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, deceased, was, on the 28th day of September last past, duly granted by the Court of Probate for the said County, to me, the undersigned Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said Nevin Thompson, for the purpose of paying his debts;

And Whereas the said estate of which the said Nevin Thompson died seized, consists of the undivided moiety or half part of lot number Two, in the grant to Alexander, M. Vicar and others, in Mascarene, in the said Parish of Saint George, and which descended to him the said Nevin Thompson in heretofore at law his father the late Ebenezer Thompson, and which said lot is bounded as follows: On the West by land granted to Nevin M. Vicar; on the East by land owned by John M. Vicar; Northernly by land owned by John M. Nichol; and Southernly by the Campbell grant, (so called), and as the same lot heretofore conveyed to the said Ebenezer Thompson, by Alexander M. Vicar.

NOTICE therefore is hereby given, that I the undersigned, as Administrator as aforesaid, shall proceed to sell the above described Real Estate, under and by virtue of the said licence by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 7th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Homestead, on the Premises.

Dated St. George, 25th October, 1852.

JOHN McNICHOL, Administrator.

Boiled and Raw Paint Oil.

Ex the "John Holderness" from Hull:—

14 Hbds. Double Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; just received.

For sale low by

J. W. STREET, May 24, 1852.