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Post Office,
December 11 1850.
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Postage of Letters and
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Lordship the Postmaster
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Asia	April 12	For New York
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Africa	May 10	For New York
Canada	May 17	For Boston
Asia	May 24	For New York
America	May 31	For Boston

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Africa	Apr. 23	From New York
America	Apr. 30	From Boston
Europa	May 7	From New York
Nigeria	May 14	From Boston
Europa	May 21	From New York
Cambria	May 28	From Boston
Africa	June 4	From New York
Canada	June 11	From Boston
Asia	June 18	From New York
America	June 25	From Boston

Counting-House
ALMANAC.
1851.

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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 27] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1851. [Vol. 18

SPEECH
of the
HON. JOSEPH HOWE.
on the importance and value to Great Britain of her
North American Colonies;
Delivered at Southampton, England.
[Concluded.]
In Ireland, in the year 1845, (to say nothing of the £10,000,000 voted by Parliament, of the provisions sent in from foreign countries, or of the voluntary aid extended to that unhappy country,) there was raised within her own boundaries, no less a sum than £1,206,679, and expended in poor-rates—or an average of 1s. 10d. on £13,000,000. Nearly a million and a half of persons were relieved, to the extent of 16s. 8d. per head. In Scotland, £514,000 was raised and expended; the number of persons relieved £27,647; and the amount paid averaged £2 7 9 each—enough to have shipped every poor Scotchman out, in a well-appointed steamer, to Nova Scotia; there to become a blessing to the colony, a customer, not a burthen to the mother country. In England—which, if this plague-spot were removed, would be as near perfection as can be attained by any civilized community—the enormous amount of £6,110,765 was raised and expended in 1845, being 1s. 6d. on £67,000,000.—1,576,541 persons were relieved, or about one in every eleven of the whole population in this garden of the world! The average cost of each person relieved, was £3 10 10, more than enough to have shipped every man to our own northern colonies, and made proprietors and freeholders of them for life. I turn to the workhouses, and find that in 1849 they contained—
In England—Boys 30,159.
Girls 26,165
Fit for service, Boys 4,570
do. Girls 3,690
In Ireland.—Boys 62,512
Girls 66,285
Making a total of 155,122, without including Scotland, from which I have no return. Then, again, look at the number of criminals for offences in the three kingdoms in the year 1845, viz:
In England 30,000
Ireland 38,552
Scotland 4,900
Making a total of 73,452
Of this number 6,298 were transported, and 37,373 were imprisoned. I refer to these painful facts, not because I believe you are worse than the people on our side of the Atlantic, but because I believe a vast number of poor, wretched creatures break the laws in these islands because they have not the wherewithal to live (hear); they are absolutely driven by poverty to the commission of crime. Many of these are imprisoned, and expatriated from their country, who, in my conscience, I believe to be as innocent, in the sight of God, as any man in this assembly. (Hear, hear.) You maintained in Ireland, in 1849, a constabulary force of 12,829, and 340 horses, at a cost of £362,506; and in England and Wales, including the London police, nearly an equal number at a nearly equal cost. In this service you expended a gross total of £1,140,000; thus maintaining as many constables in these two small islands as doubled the whole standing army of the United States of America. (Hear, hear.) And is this necessary because the people of these islands are worse than their brethren of the New World? By no means: but Government is compelled to maintain this force in consequence of the immense pressure upon the means of subsistence in this country, and which pressure would be relieved, if you might reduce your constabulary one-half, by promoting sound and wholesome emigration. Then, again, I might refer to the cost of prisons. I find that the prison at York cost £1,200 per head for each prisoner they have to maintain in it—enough, as the Inspector reports, "to build for each a separate mansion, coach-house, and stable." If you multiply by twelve (the number of jurors summoned on a jury) the number of criminals tried, you will see the enormous amount of time wasted in the punishment of crime.—Then, there is the amount of property stolen by criminals, which no man can gauge; it still continues to increase with the progress of population and the advancement of crime. There is another consideration: the cost of life and property destroyed by agricultural outages, superinduced by the artificial and pressing system under which you suffer in this country. And what is the remedy for all this? I turn at once to the four millions of square miles of territory under the Queen's sceptre on the continent of North America, with its noble rivers, fertile soil, exhaustless fisheries, and valuable mines; and I ask, will you allow three-fourths of this vast territory to continue a howling wilderness? Many persons have an idea that large emigration may empty England. Empty England? The idea is preposterous. No Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman will live out of these

islands that enslave in them. (Hear, hear.) No man would voluntarily choose to leave this country, which is a garden from shore to shore, and exchange it for a comparative wilderness. Who would leave the land of their fathers, with all its historical associations, unless driven out by poverty, or stimulated by high enterprise?
But, we are sometimes told, there is only one enlightened mode of colonization, and that is being very extensively tried in our southern and eastern colonies. Of the Wakefield theory of colonization, I would speak with all respect; of the combined efforts of public spirited individuals, seeking to give it a fair trial, I would be the last to disapprove. I do not wish to check the progress, in valuable colonies, of associated enterprise; but having for more than a month closely examined all that they have done, and are capable of doing, I turn from them to the North American field, satisfied that they must continue to furnish but homeopathic remedies for the internal maladies of England.
In 22 years, from 1825 to 1846 inclusive, only 124,272 persons went from these United Kingdoms to the Australian colonies and New Zealand. In the same period 710,410 went to the United States, to strengthen a foreign and rival power; to entrench themselves behind a hostile tariff, ranging from 15 to 100 per cent. over British manufactures; to become consumers of American manufactures instead, and of foreign productions, sea borne in American bottoms: they, and the countless generation that has already sprung from their loins, unconscious of regard for British interests, and of allegiance to the Crown of England.
In 22 years, 124,271 settlers have gone to Australia and New Zealand! (About half the number on the Poor-rate of Scotland in 1845.) Not a tenth part of the paupers relieved in Ireland; or one in fourteen of those who were supported by England's heavily taxed industry, in that single year. Not more, I fear, than died of famine in a single county of Ireland, from 1846 to 1850; and less by 60,000, than the number of the young people who were in the workhouses of England and Ireland in 1845. Valuable then as these eastern colonies may be, and respectable as may have been the efforts to improve them, it is obvious that as aids to the removal of pressure upon the resources of the United Kingdom, those who calculate largely upon them are sure to be deceived. The reasons are obvious. Australia and New Zealand are 14,000 miles from the shores of England; the British provinces of North America are but 2,500. Every poor man who embarks for Australia must be maintained by somebody for 120 or 150 days, while he is rolling about in idleness on the sea. The ordinary passage to North America, in sailing vessels, is about 40 days. With steam we may hope soon to reach Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 8 or 10 days, and Canada in 12.—The expense of a passage to the east is £20. To the west it is £3 10s.; and with emigrant steam-vessels may be still further reduced. Then, mark the disproportionate prices of land. In Australia or New Zealand 100 acres of land cost £100 sterling; in the Canterbury Settlement, £300. In Western Canada 100 acres of the best land in the empire can be bought for £40; in Lower Canada for £20. In New Brunswick, where there are 11,000,000 of ungranted acres in possession of the Government, for £12 10s. In Nova Scotia, where land is now, in many districts, as valuable as in any of the colonies, and from the increase of commerce, soon will be so, we give 100 acres of Crown land to an emigrant for £10.
But, we are told, that in the eastern colonies these high prices are not paid for land alone, but for civilization—for roads, schools, religious ordinances, and education, without which land is of no value. I know not whether we are very highly civilized in North America, but I will just explain the position of Nova Scotia, and let the audience judge for themselves. It is divided into seventeen counties, and every county has its sheriff, magistrates, gaol, court-house, and two terms of the Supreme Court, in which the common and statute law of England is administered. The province is intersected with roads, and bridges span all the larger, and most of the smaller streams. Every county is divided into townships, and each township has its shire town; and in those towns there are places of worship for the Episcopalian, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Catholic, the Independent, and for the various modifications of religious opinion which divide the inhabitants of these islands. Every county has from 50 to 100 public schools. (Hear, and cheers.) There is scarcely a house in Nova Scotia without a Bible in it, and hardly a native of the province who would not be ashamed to be unable to read it. (Hear, hear.) This is the "barbarous" state of the North American provinces, for Nova Scotia is but a type of them all. If what I have described be civilization, we shall be extremely glad to give all these blessings, this civilization, such as it is, to every Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman, who chooses to come into the Province, and 100 acres of land besides, for £10.

But England's political, as well as her moral and industrial interests, demand that her North American possessions should be strengthened and improved. We hear a good deal occasionally about the balance of power in Europe; and, one would suppose, by the excitement created by some paltry continental intrigue, or petty principality in Germany or the Mediterranean, that the very existence of this great nation was often involved. The people of British America, in their simplicity, are sometimes apt to think, that, if half the trouble was taken about the territories which belong to us that is wasted on those which do not, our British brethren would be nearly as well employed. (Hear, hear.) I am no alarmist; but there appear to be many in England, and some of them holding high military and social positions, who regard England as defenceless, at this moment, from the assaults of any first-rate European power. Now, suppose that France or Russia were to combine her military and naval forces with those of the United States to attack England, hopeful as I am of the destiny, and confident in the resources of these islands, I doubt not but they would, in the end, come gloriously through the struggle. But who can deny that the contest would be perilous for a time, and, under the most favourable circumstances, very expensive? One American war added £120,000; 000 to your debt; a few millions, profitably employed, but not wasted, in the northern provinces, will so strengthen them as to make another war a very remote contingency, and comparatively little burthensome or hazardous, if it ever comes. But, suppose the northern provinces neglected and ultimately lost; imagine the territories of the Republic extended to Hudson's Bay, and that the spirit generated by two wars, and which a word, a single act, so readily revives, pervaded the continent. Strip England of every port on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—leave her without a ton of coal for her steamers, or a spar to repair a ship. Fancy the 6,000 vessels that we now own added to the enemy's fleet, and the 400,000 men that we could arm to-morrow added to her forces—the enemy's outposts and arsenals would then be advanced 500 miles nearer to England, and the West Indian colonies overpowered and lost, as a matter of course. Would not the balance of power in Europe be thus fearfully disturbed, because England had failed to maintain the balance of power in America? The picture, Mr. Chairman, is too painful to be dwelt on, even for a moment; and I gladly turn to the measures which I believe, by strengthening, and inspiring the northern provinces with grateful confidence in the policy and maternal forethought of the United Kingdoms, will render the empire impregnable and secure.

The measures which I propose are extremely simple, and in the end will be found almost self-sustaining, relieving rather than adding to the burthens of the State. They include—
Ocean steamers for the poor, as well as the rich.
The preparation of wild lands for settlement by the Colonial Governments.
The promotion of Public Works, of acknowledged national utility, by the interposition of Imperial credit, that the labour market may be extended, and the poor of Great Britain employed, as an aid to colonization.
The bounties which you now pay to encourage your North American and West India mail steamers, amount to £285,000. For this sum you maintain, on the ocean, 24 noble vessels, which in peace are a protection to commerce in the seas they traverse, and could in a moment be converted into formidable vessels of war. The postage on the letters they carry pays a large portion, if not the whole expense. To build and equip the same number of steam-ships for the navy would require an expenditure of £2,400,000 in the first instance, and the annual cost would not be less than the bounty now paid. It is clear that, by these contracts, the nation is stronger by the twenty-four ships, and yet saves the £2,400,000 it would cost to build them, even should no postage be received.—Apply the same principle to the conveyance of emigrants that you do to the conveyance of letters. The same bounty which you now pay to one of these lines would at once add eight or ten more noble ships to the navy of England. There might be some loss at first, but ultimately they would be self-sustaining, and the millions you now maintain in armaments and workhouses would not only be enabled to maintain themselves, but would ultimately, by their increased traffic and intercourse, maintain for you an important addition to the naval force of the empire.

[Mr. Howe illustrated the necessity for the employment of Emigration Steamers, by showing the deplorable results of emigration as it had been conducted to the North American provinces in sailing-vessels, particularly in years of famine or industrial derangement at home. He showed, from the Official Returns, that in 1847, 17,415 British subjects died on the passage to Canada and New Brunswick alone—in quarantine, or in the hospitals; that, from the infection spread through thirty colonial towns and cities, there was too much reason to believe

that the number must have swelled to 25,000. By quotations from American works he inferred that an equal number perished on their way to, or in the United States, in the same year; making an aggregate of 50,000.)
I am quite aware, said he, that Government were not to blame for this mortality; that to have prevented emigration would have made the matter worse. I am quite aware that improved regulations have since been proposed and established, and that a famine year affords no fair criterion of the average mortality in ordinary seasons. But when we reflect that but 500 men were sunk in the Royal George; that but 1,993 were slain at the battle of Waterloo; that at Salamanca but one in 90 of those engaged was killed, and but one in 104 at Malaga, we are impressed with the solemnity of the obligation to guard against such results in all time to come. The loss, by this single year's emigration, was equal to the aggregate population of three Irish cities, or of three of the smaller agricultural counties of Scotland. The Ocean Omnibus for the poor is the true remedy. In ordinary seasons it will make emigration a cheerful change from one part of the "Queen's dominions to another; in periods of distress, of derangement and plethora in the labour market, it will transport Her Majesty's subjects in health and security from where they are not wanted to where they are.

[Mr. Howe also illustrated the evils arising from fraud and misdirection, and from collisions and shipwrecks at sea, and the heavy expenses consequently thrown upon the Provincial Governments. One cargo of emigrants, wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia in 1848, cost the Government, to relieve the sick, bury the dead, and to transport the survivors, £399, or £5 10s. per head.—Another cargo of 127 Highlanders, shipped by a proprietor in South Uist, to clear his estate, cost him to export and misdirect, £3 10s. per head. It cost the Government £4 10s. to bury the dead, to cure the poor people who survived of small-pox, and transport them to Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton. He also showed the hostile colonial legislation which the inevitable sickness and casualties attendant upon long voyages in sailing vessels, generated; and explained how these laws would be swept away, and how cheerfully the Colonial Governments would lay off their lands, and prepare for emigration, if the working classes could be sent out with certainty, in health, and landed at convenient ports; where their friends, and proprietors having land to dispose of, would be ready to receive them. Steamers could run along the southern coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and land emigrants wherever they were wanted. They could run through the Gut of Canso, and supply the northern counties, including Prince Edward's Island. They would go up the St. Lawrence, and drop them from Gaspe to Quebec.]

But, Mr. Chairman, I am anxious to see these Ocean steamers for the working classes, on another account. The omnibus in the Strand,—the parliamentary train, carries passengers both ways. So will it be with the poor man's steamer. Now, when an emigrant leaves home, he leaves it for ever. The Scotchman breathes his lament of "Locheaber to more." Green Erin goes down, as the ship recedes, like an emerald, sunk in the sea; for except in their dreams, the children she throws off from her bosom rarely return to it again. Of thousands who annually leave merry England, how few ever revisit their kindred or see how well death has robbed it of every charm. Why is this? The length and uncertainty of the voyage, the misery endured, the peril encountered, the relations lost, the fraud, the misdirection, make the emigrant family, to the close of life, dread the sea. Then the cost, in a mail steamer, to and fro, would swallow the price of a farm. What are the political effects? That the British Islands throw off, not only the bodies, but the souls—the clustering affections and ever-springing recollections of home, with the hope to revisit it, which, if not realized, the prospects were rational, be then bequeathed to the next generation. Whenever gratified, the effects would be conservation of British feelings, and a thousand links of love would be thus woven to bind the two countries together. Let us, then, have the Ocean Omnibus, not only to carry the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland to the virgin soil which invites them, but to bring them back—the fortunate, to relieve their kindred, and those who rate means to revisit their home, or the home of their fathers, to tread the scenes which history halloweth, and compare, without a blush, the modern triumphs and civilization of England, even with those of the proud Republic beyond the frontier.—Such a squadron would be worth to North America and to England, a dozen ships of war, and could be maintained ultimately for a fifth part of the expense. The British who crossed and recrossed in them would not only maintain them with little or no cost to the nation in times of peace, but with light crews, help to defend them in case of war. The preparation of their lands for settle-

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ment, the repeal of all taxation upon emigrants and the creation of facilities for settlement and distribution, would be spontaneous results of any legislation, costing the mother country nothing. Already works of great magnitude and importance have been designed, and are ripening to completion in North America. Some of these have already received the sanction and approval of the British Government, as they assuredly involve important national as well as colonial interests. We do not ask the British people to tax themselves for these further than we can show them that they will save two pounds for every one they risk. But we do ask them to interpose the national credit to enable us to construct them on the best terms,—to create a labour-market at their very doors,—to furnish, within the Queen's dominions, a profitable field for the investment of that surplus capital of £50,000,000 a year which lies in your cellars, and which when lent to foreign countries is rarely paid, and cannot be collected without imminent risks of war. We ask you to employ your money and plant your people, under the standard of England, that they may not drift off and entrench themselves behind hostile tariffs. We ask you to seize the strong points of your own territory, and build up British cities by securing to them the full advantages of transatlantic intercourse. We ask you to provide employment for millions who are a burden, but who can maintain themselves by industry.—We ask you to divide the soil of the empire among those who have neither roof-tree to shelter them, nor a hearthstone they can call their own.

With all their wealth the freehold proprietors of these islands are, I believe, estimated at £80,000. But in every 350 of those who tell us they rule the seas, own a single acre of land. An Englishman boasts that his house is his castle; and so, perhaps, it is, but it rarely stands upon his own soil. How large a proportion of the inmates of these castles may have been demolished or their household duties scattered, when the leases fall in? In Scotland but 636,000 of the inhabitants own of 2,600,000, live upon the land. All the rest, driven in by the high price of it, ever crowded the labour-markets of the country and manufacturing towns. In Ireland there were, until recently, perhaps are now, 42,363 farms of only one acre in extent; 473,755 averaging from one to 30. Between 1841 and 1845, 800,000 tenants in that unhappy but most lovely country, were driven out from these small holdings, ("evicted" as the term goes,) their hovels, in many cases burnt over their heads, and their furniture "knocked" into the street.

With this condition of real estate, do you wonder that Chartist, Socialism, and Concor law schemes, no life upon your soil? Is it not hard for the great body of this people, after ages spent in foreign wars for the conquest of distant possessions,—in voyages of discovery, and every kind of commercial enterprise, to reflect that, with all their battles by land and sea,—their £200,000,000 of debt,—their assessed taxes, income tax, and heavy import duties,—their persons full of convicts,—their poor-rate of seven millions,—so few of all those who have done and who endure these things, should yet have not one inch of the whole earth's surface that they can call their own? Good vesia and a brisk trade may soothe the discontented, the standing army and the 21,000 constables may keep them down, even in periods of industrial demagoguery; but, even if they could for ever, the question naturally arises, have all your battles been fought for this—to maintain, in England a state of siege; to have the sword for ever hung above her bosom, suspended by a single hair?

God forbid, Mr. Chairman. But what is the remedy? Against outrage and violation of the rights of property? No, Sir, I would not divide the estates of the rich among the poor, but I would open up to the poor the virgin soil of the empire, that they may no longer eat the fat of the land while they envy the prosperity of the rich. Give the poor Scotchman who has no land a piece of North America, purchased by the blood which stained the savanna on the plains of Abraham. Let the Englishman or Irishman, whose kindred faded through the surf at Louisbourg or whose near musketry Bloody Creek, have a bit of the land their fathers fought for. Let them at least have the option of ownership and occupation, and a bridge to carry them over. The results of such a policy would be as assuredly conservative of the rights of property, as it would permanently relieve the people.

For your sake, as well as for their own, Mr. Chairman, the people of British America are anxious to see you adopt an elevated and enlarged scheme of colonial policy, by which relief will be given to your resources, and strength to their own. The hopes and prospects of the future will then atone for the mistakes and errors of the past.—We shall feel that England is indeed our home, and you will feel that you have homes on both sides of the Atlantic. Men will go from these islands to British America, as they now go from Hampshire to Wilshire; and thousands will return every year to tread the scenes which history hallow, or, if need be, to defend the temples where our common ancestry repose. Though we cannot afford to play at soldiers every day, as they do upon the continent, for we prefer to handle the axe and plough the land and sea, yet we have a Landwehr who own their own muskets,—ghed, at their own expense, could put a month's musketry upon their backs,—and, be here, by steam, in ten days, if their Sovereign required their services. But they would be undisciplined and awkward. Perhaps so; yet full of energy and resources, they would learn as much in a week as an European army does in a year; and when the smoke of battle came, you might

"Ask for despatches whether
Their plumed bands
Could bring such bands
And hearts as ours together?"

I am happy to be enabled to add, Sir, that the representations which it has been my duty to make to Her Majesty's Government, in reference to these colonies, have been received in the fairest possible spirit. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the present Cabinet is sincerely desirous, if the practicability of the plans can be demonstrated, to relieve the burdens of this country and strengthen the North American provinces. But I need scarcely tell you that any Administration in these islands can do any thing but what the people approve.—The responsibility, in this, as in all other important measures, rests with the people. Let them

assume the desire of Government, and act upon it, let them stimulate the Executive, if that is required.

Before the American Revolution an old philosopher came over to the country, on a mission in which he failed; the Government of that day treated him coldly, but he forgot to appeal to the people. I believe that if the people of this country had understood the question then as they do now, much bloodshed and expenditure would have been saved. I anticipate no coldness from the Government, and certainly have received nothing but courtesy and kindness from those members of it with whom I have been brought into communication. In the British people I have an abiding faith. I should regret if it were otherwise, for I have an hereditary interest in these questions. During the old times of persecution, our brothers, bearing my name, left the southern counties of England, and settled in four of the old New England States. Their descendants number thousands, and are scattered from Maine to California. My father was the only descendant of that stock who, at the Revolution, adhered to the side of England. His bones rest in the Halifax churchyard. I am his only surviving son; and, whatever the future may have in store, I want, when I stand beside his grave, to feel that I have done my best to preserve the country he valued, that the British flag may wave above the soil in which he sleeps.

European Intelligence.

The report that a cairn of stones, raised by Sir John Franklin's expedition had been discovered in Jones's Sound in 1848, by the Prince of Wales whaler, has received within these few days very distinct confirmation, rendering the statement by far the most important—presumptive or otherwise—which has reached us respecting the missing expedition.

Viscount Melville died in Scotland on the 11th. The venerable archbishop Torrens died at his residence, at Narragmore, in his 83rd year.

The Marchioness of Lofthian has been received in the Roman Catholic church.

Advices from Turin announce that the Sardinian government had concluded a loan of three millions sterling with English capitalists, for the purpose of completing the railroad from Genoa to Turin, and thence to Switzerland.

A serious encounter has taken place recently in the Caucasus, between some mountaineers and a portion of the Russian troops. Five hundred of the former made an attack upon the latter, but were driven back with 40 killed and a great number wounded. The Russians had thirty-two killed and thirty-eight wounded.

From Algiers the accounts state, that Gen. St. Arnaud had defeated the three great tribes of the Kabyles, and eight out of the sixteen smaller tribes had submitted. Some very severe fighting had taken place, and the loss of life on the part of the Kabyles is stated to have been immense.

UNITED STATES.

WE perceive by the Boston Transcript that a large number of American pickpockets have taken their departure for the World's Fair. They will hardly escape detection, however, for the same journal adds:—"The New York Police Officers, Bower, Hopkins, and Leonard, arrived in this city this morning, and took passage in the Niagara for Liverpool and London. These officers are going to the World's Fair, by order of Mayor King, and at the request and under the patronage of Mr. Barclay the British Consul, for the purpose of spotting the light fingered gentry, who have already gone to the Fair in large numbers. The British Government pays the expense of the mission."

CHOLERA AT THE WEST.—In Princeton, Ky., seven new cases and five deaths had occurred. The town was nearly deserted. A few cases have also appeared at Memphis. At Lexington, Missouri, there were eleven deaths in five days. Several deaths are reported on the canal near Petersburg, Indiana.

A NOBLE IRISHMAN.—The will of Judge Mullaughy, late of St. Louis, gives \$200,000 in trust to the city for the relief of emigrants. He leaves \$400,000 to his heirs.

Some twenty-five arrests have been made in New York, within the past two weeks, of captains of vessels, for bringing an excess of passengers over the number prescribed by law.

The Secretary of the American Treasury has issued instructions allowing British vessels from the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, laden with the products of said Provinces, to enter at any port of entry in the United States, and afterwards, on proper permit granted by the Collector, to proceed to any port of delivery within the collection district, and unlade thereat. British vessels will also be permitted to take in cargo at any of said ports of delivery to be carried out of the United States.

The new Route to California.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce the opening of the new route to the Pacific, across the territory of Nicaragua, by which over a thousand miles of navigation is avoided, and the land carriage is reduced more than two thirds. The new steamer Prometheus is the first of the line, and will sail from this port on the 14th of July, direct for San Juan, from whence passengers will be transported by the river and lake in a new iron steamer, to within twelve miles of the Pacific, and from thence on a good road to San Juan del Sur, where the splendid ocean steamer Pacific will be in readiness to transport them to California. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the principal proprietor of this line.—The saving of time and comparative comfort of this route, will entitle it to a preference over every other now open to California. It is confidently expected that the trip from New York to California, by these steamers, will be from six to eight days shorter than by the Isthmus, even if the railroad should be completed.—[N. Y. Post.

STRAWBERRIES.—Three hundred barrels of Strawberries were brought into the New York market in one steamboat from New Jersey. The Erie Railroad on Thursday brought to New York 79,000 baskets of strawberries.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1851.

St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company.

John Wilson, Esq., President.
Julius Thompson, Esq., Manager,
S. H. Whitlock, Esq., Secretary.

The Board of Directors meet every Thursday for the transaction of business.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday. Otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad.
Commissioners—Robert Ker, C. Dimock,
John Lochary, D. Bradley, Henry O'Neil.
St. Stephens Bank.
Wm. Todd, Esq., President.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 1.
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

The Hon. Mr. CHANDLER arrived at St. John on Saturday from Canada. The New Brunswick says "that both he and the Hon. Mr. Howe" were warmly received by the Governor General and the members of the Administration, and that the project of constructing a line of Railway through these Provinces to Quebec is most heartily received by them and the people generally.—We also learn that the Canadian Government intend bringing a Bill before the Legislature immediately, for the purpose of at once settling the matter, so far as Canada is concerned, and that a fair proportion of the expense of the line through this Province will be borne by Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Howe did not leave Toronto with the Hon. Mr. Chandler, but remained in order to be present at a public dinner to be given him on Saturday last.

A COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN ENGLAND.—We observe that one of the benefits arising from the World's Fair, is that the people of these Colonies are convinced, that they stand in need of a Representative at the Court of St. James—one who would make known to the Government, the wants and requirements of Colonists. This has heretofore been done by the Governors of the Provinces, to the Secretary for the Colonies, but a very imperfect manner, as it is improbable that a Governor whose term of office is usually of short duration, can be acquainted with the various wants of the people over whom he is placed. Experience has taught us, that the Secretary for the Colonies, has more than he can do to attend to the interests of the numerous Colonies over which he presides. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada, have interests sufficient to occupy the attention of one person, and none but a Colonist could faithfully perform the duties of a Representative, as it would require an intimate knowledge of the resources and trade of the Provinces, and who could rightly guide the public mind of England with regard to these Colonies; one who could be applied to at once in case of any grievance or difficulty arising out of our connection with the British Government, one who would use his best exertions to perpetuate the connection of these Provinces with Great Britain. We fully coincide with the views of the Quebec Chronicle on this subject. The Chronicle says:

Had we any one to set forth the quality of our soil, the extent of our water power, vast facilities of our inland communication, the capacities of our canals, the great extent of country through which an immense trade is carried on, British gold would be more abundant in this province than it is, and it would not be said by the leading paper of the world, that "for all practical purposes the United States are far more closely united with this kingdom than any one of our colonies, and while these communities are colonies in name, but in reality either prisons, garrisons, or independent communities, the United States keeps up a perpetual interchange of the most important good offices, taking our manufactures and our surplus population, and giving us in return the materials of industry, of revenue, and life."

The fact is, the British North American Colonies must be united under one great Federal Head, before they can prosper, and take that place among the Nations for which nature has adapted them. Their resources will be made known, and the British capital will have confidence in them, and will be enabled to obtain that credit in the British market which we so much feel the want of. We will return to this subject in future numbers, as our space will not permit us to proceed further this week.

Several articles intended for this week's paper, have been unavoidably postponed until our next number.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.—We copy the following Extracts from the Report of the Hon. W. H. Merritt, Chief Commissioner of Public Works in Canada, to the Governor General, relating to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

"The commercial policy of the United States, while it gives a bounty for procuring certain productions to their own citizens, excludes those articles which are produced by the inhabitants of Canada from consumption within her territory, unless on the payment of a high duty; at the same time they adopt every means to draw our trade through their communications, from which they gain a revenue from tolls, and a profit from business."

"It is therefore both our duty and our interest to counteract their exclusive policy, by offering every possible inducement to convey our own productions through our own country."

"The St. Andrews Company contemplate, as I am informed, extending their railroad to Woodstock, 89 miles to the St. John river next season, from thence it is 72 miles to the Grand Falls, and 34 miles to Madawaska, or 156 in all through New Brunswick, from thence to Temiscouata 37 miles, thence to the river Saint Lawrence 36, in all 73 miles through Canada, less or more, as the boundary line may be hereafter determined; it is their interest to extend the road without loss of time to the St. Lawrence; and to accomplish this I propose, that the government should lend them in money £3,000 per mile, to be paid as the work progresses, in proportion to the contract prices, which they should sanction before the work commences. This would enable the Company to construct the road at the lowest cash prices, instead of paying double the amount of its actual worth, which ever has and ever will be the case under any scheme of credit which has been devised."

The Government can raise this money by an issue of debentures, payable out of the road, the proceeds of sales of land below Quebec, and from the general revenues of the board of works; stipulations should be made at the same time with the Government of New Brunswick to lend this company a similar aid for the construction of the road through that Province. I have not the necessary information to form any estimate on the profits likely to be derived from the traffic over this road; neither can any approximate estimate be made from any former intercourse. It will create an entirely new source of business whenever this road shall intersect the St. Lawrence, whether by the Father Point, Trois Piontes, Green Island, River de Loup, or any other point above; all of which places offer every facility for the purpose; there will be a port created combining many advantages; it can be approached from the Western States and the interior of Canada with the same expenses as Quebec; it will be the nearest harbour to the fishing grounds and the sea; it will be the latest approached from the interior in the autumn, and the earliest from the sea in the spring, consequently it will be the most natural winter harbour for the St. Lawrence; it will also be the depot for immense quantities of deals and lumber from the Valley of the St. John, which extends nearly up to Green's Road opposite Quebec. With this terminus on the St. Lawrence, possessing many decided advantages on the one side; the port of St. Andrews on the Atlantic, a harbour not surpassed on the sea coast, leading through a great extent of country, abounding in yellow pine and timber of the best qualities, water power, valuable minerals, and it is said possessing a good soil. I feel persuaded, from the quantity of manufactured lumber it will convey, the supplies the interior will require, together with the through trade on the branch line to Quebec in the winter season, and the advantages of passing through our own territory, without the toll, detention, and annoyance of Custom-Houses,—that this Railroad holds out as favourable a prospect to shareholders as any other northern line."

In our present sheet, we have concluded the eloquent Speech of the Hon. Joseph Howe, at Southampton, England, on the importance and value to Great Britain of her North American Colonies. Owing to its great length a number of Colonial articles have been deferred; but we trust, in future numbers, to be able to give our usual summary.

After an unusually long and cold Spring, we are in the enjoyment of warm weather; vegetation has taken a fresh start, the grain crops look well, and potatoes, peas and beans are coming forward rapidly. The grass crop is reported very light, except in small patches heavily manured and in wet lands; the late rains, however, have done much good to the grass.

The new Postal arrangement will commence on Monday next, 7th inst. To Mr. Barbare belongs the credit of newspapers being conveyed free throughout the Province after that day.

MILITARY PENSIONERS.—The military pensioners intended to be placed in certain positions in the Province, were to sail in the ship Hope for America, on the 23rd ult. Great attention was paid to their character. None are to come but laborers or mechanics; that is, practical, useful persons. They were to possess £15 of property, and a pension of at least 9d per diem. They will settle on and work the military lands belonging to each station.—Quebec Times.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Much as we dislike this method of "dunning," we are obliged to adopt it in consequence of the raminess of many of our subscribers who have been called upon, and have promised to pay, but there they stopped. Many are now some years in arrears, and as we require means to carry on our business, we request they will "pay up" without further notice. To those who have paid regularly we tender our thanks.

Industrial Exhibition at the Institute.—We are gratified to learn that the prospects of this spirited undertaking of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, are of the most encouraging character. The most active exertions are being made in every direction by our operatives and manufacturers to produce specimens of their labours, and some very ingenious inventions in machinery are also being prepared. The proposed Industrial Exhibition is thus already existing a direct and highly beneficial influence upon our domestic artists, which it would be difficult to over-estimate.

We are pleased to learn that the New-Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce, instituted at Fredericton, and combining much of the talent at Head Quarters and other parts of the Province, have promised to aid the undertaking.

We understand that his Excellency Sir Edmund Head has been specially invited to be present to open the Exhibition, and measures are being taken to promote cheap pleasure excursions from several parts of this Province—Nova-Scotia, and the neighbouring States—to make the occasion as interesting and as attractive as possible.—[Courier.

In speaking of the terrible conflagration at San Francisco, the New York Herald says:—"The effect of such a loss, at this time, will be felt principally in this city, although it may extend to Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and New Orleans. The greatest proportion of the loss, however, will be felt in New York. One of the local causes of the great reversion of 1837 was attributed, at the time of its occurrence, to the great fire which swept away a third part of the business district of the city, and destroyed property to the amount of nearly twenty millions of dollars. We fear the loss by the San Francisco fire will ruin a great many here, and materially tend to affect present commercial movements disastrously."

Hard times for Lawyers.—The Halifax Recorder says, than on opening of the term of the Supreme Court at Anichat on the 3d June, there was not a single case for trial. Judge Bliss at once closed the term, significantly remarking that he hoped the fishermen in pursuit of mackerel would have more fish in their nets than the Lawyers were likely to have fees in their pockets.

DEATHS.—At St. John, after a short illness, Mr. Jas. Martin Hopley, of the Post Office Department, in the 35th year of his age, leaving a wife and two children. Mr. Hopley has been 21 years in the Postal Department, and has, during that period, held an unblemished character; he was one of those men, whose goodness of heart and gentleness of manner, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His friends were numerous, and we believe we may say that he had not an enemy in that community. He will be long both remembered and regretted.

At Calais, on the 30th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. Mark Turner, aged 27 years, leaving a wife and child to lament their severe bereavement.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

June 27th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, provisions.

30th.—Schr. Olive Branch, Hinds, Bath,—Master, ballast.

CLEARED.

June 26th.—Schr. Utica, Meloney, Boston, lumber—G. Hobbs.

Brig Mary Hudson, Graham, London, deals—H. Frye & Co.

ARRIVED AT ST. STEPHEN.

June 16th.—Am. Schr. Mary H. Case, Rumney, New York—C. B. Eaton, flour, &c.

Flying Arrow, Potter, Westport,—Master, fish. Brig. Shannon, Weir, Eastport,—Z. Chipman, ballast.

18th.—Schr. Friendship, Tooker, Yarmouth, Master, fish.

19th.—Barque-Cora, Morris, Portland,—Z. Chipman, ballast.

23d.—Am. Ship Bell Rock, Pendleton, Boston,—Z. Chipman ballast.

Brig Scotia, Dakin, Digby,—J. McDams, ballast.

28th.—Am. Ship Medomak, Rich, Boston,—F. H. Todd, ballast.

30th.—Am. Ship Sarah G. Hyde, Lowell, Bath, J. Foster & Co., ballast.

CLEARED AT ST. STEPHEN.

June 17th.—Schr. Flying Arrow, Potter, Westport, flour and shingles—Master.

Brig Perseverance, Crowell, Demerara, lumber, W. Todd.

Norwegian Ship Triton, Bolegaard, Fleetwood, deals—Z. Chipman.

18th.—Brig. Charlotte, Merritt, Barbadoes, lumber—J. Merritt.

Am. Schr. Mary H. Case, Rumney, Calais, pork—C. B. Eaton.

19th.—Schr. Friendship, Tooker, Yarmouth, shingles—Master.

20th.—Am. Ship Sachem, Woodberry, Liverpool, deals—W. Todd.

21st.—Russian Ship Norden, Rabby, Liverpool, deals—W. Todd.

23d.—Brig Sarah, Morgan, Belfast, deals—W. T. Rose.

24th.—Brig. Scythre, McQueen, Liverpool, deals—Z. Chipman.

Barque Grace, Moatz, Liverpool, deals—Z. Chipman.

SHERIFF.

The Sale of Writ-
ties is further postponed
till August next, at 11

Sheriff's Office
St. Andrews, July 1

TEA, SUGA
BY A

At Subscrib-
SATURD
—at 11 o'clock

10 Chests fine Cong
2 Hbds. } Muscov
6 Bbls. }

3 Bbls. Crushed Lo
4 Hbds. best Carder
6 do. Mould &
3 do. best Blue S
2 Hbds. best Cogn
brand.

2 Hbds. best Holla
2 Qr. casks Madei
6 Bbls. London P
12 Doz. Madeira,
10 " Old Mar
coloured,

20 Bbls. No. 1. f
2 Bbls. White Wi
4 Boxes Tobacco
2 Hbds. raw Linsee
5 Cwt. best Yellow
2 Kegs white do

J. W.
St. Andrews, J

Waggon 8

ONE light do
for one or t
—warranted, J
horse.

One good HO
Apply to

St. Andrews, 27

Excha

REQUIRED by
Customs at St.
£110, sterling pay
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Traders will be
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Custom House
June 24,

Wm.

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12 Chests fine
50 kegs best V
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10 Bbls. Can
50 Half-bbls.
6 Bbls. Piel
120 Cheap W
3 Doz. Pali
Willow, Cloth
Nests of Tubs

Also, a
A general ass
Boy's, Miss
Shoes.
Provisions an

700 Pieces C
St. Andrew

Grocery

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Respectfully
of St. And
has open
Hotel,
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SUPPER

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such as we dislike
"we are obliged to
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means to carry on
they will "pay up"
To those who have
our thanks.

at the Institute.—
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Exhibition, and mea-
to promote cheap plea-
several parts of this
and the neighbouring
occasion as interesting
visible.—[Courier.

terrible conflagration
a New York Herald
such a loss, at this time,
in this city, although
Philadelphia, Boston, Bal-
timore. The greatest pro-
moter, will be felt in
the local causes of the
7 was attributed, at the
to the great fire which
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city millions of dollars.
the San Francisco fire
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commercial movement

Lawyers.—The Halifax
on opening of the term
at Annapolis on the 3d
a single case for trial.
closed the term, signifi-
at he hoped the subse-
quental would have more
in the Lawyers were like-
their pockets.

A.T.H.S.
a short illness, Mr. Jas.
the Past Office Depart-
ment of his age, leaving a
son. Mr. Hoyle has been
at Department, and has
held an unblemished char-
acter of men, whose good-
will of master, on-
who had the pleasure of his
friends were numerous,
may say that he had not
compunity. He will be
regretted.
he 30th ult., after a lin-
Mark Turner, aged 27
wife and child to lament
removal.

ING JOURNAL.
ST. ANDREWS.
ANNIVERSARY.
Maitland, McMaster, Eastport,
Branch, Hinds, Hart, Master,
CLEARED.
Dr. Utica, Meloney, Boston,
Graham, London, deale-
at St. Stephen.

Mr. Mary H. Case, Rumney,
B. Eaton, four, &c.
uter, Westport, Master, fish,
Veir, Eastport, Z. Chipman,
ship, Tooker, Yarmouth, Mas-
er, Merrie, Portland, Z. Chip-
Bell Rock, Pendleton, Boston,
last.
n, Digby, J. McAdams, bal-
Medonak, Rich, Boston, F.
Sarah G. Hyde, Lowell, Bath,
ballast.
at St. Stephen.

Mr. Flying Arrow, Patter, West-
ingles—Master.
nce, Crowell, Demerara, lumber,
ip Titton, Bolegaard, Fleetwood,
Charlotte, Merritt, Barbados,
ry H. Case, Rumney, Calais,
on.
Friendship, Tooker, Yarmouth.
hip Sachem, Woodberry, Liver-
pool.
Ship Norden, Rabby, Liverpool,
ash, Morgan, Belfast, deale—W.
Scapire, McQueen, Liverpool,
man, Barque Grace, Moore,
—Z. Chipman.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
The Sale of WILLIAM PORTER'S Prop-
ties is further postponed until Friday the
1st August next, at 12 o'clock.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, July 1, 1851.

TEA, SUGAR, FLOUR, &c.
BY AUCTION.
At Subscriber's Sales Room,
SATURDAY, 5th inst.
—at 11 o'clock, will be Sold—
10 Chests fine Congo Tea.
2 Hbds. Muscovado Sugar,
6 Bbls.
3 Bbls. Crushed Leaf Sugar,
4 Bbls. best Cardenas Molasses,
10 Boxes Yellow Soap,
6 do. Mould & Dip Candles,
3 do. best Blue Starch,
2 Hbds. best Cognac Brandy "Hennessy's"
brand.
2 Hbds. best Holland Gin,
2 Qr. casks Madeira, 2 do. Port WINE,
6 Bbls. London Porter and Pale ALE,
12 Doz. Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines,
10 "Old Martell" BRANDY, pale and
coloured,
20 Bbls. No. 1 extra Canada S. fine Flour,
2 Qr. casks Madeira, 3 do. Cider do.
4 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
2 Hbds. raw Linseed Oil,
5 Cwt. best White Paint, 2 do. blk. Paint,
2 Kegs yellow do.
J. W. STREET, Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, July 2, 1851.

Waggon & Cart for Sale.
ONE light double WAGGON, suitable
for one or two horses—elastic springs
—warranted—and HARNESS for one
horse.
One good HORSE CART, quite new.
Apply to
J. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, 27th June, 1851.

Exchange for Sale.
REQUIRED by the Controller of Her Majesty's
Customs at Saint Andrews, the sum of about
£110, sterling payable in dollars or half dollars at
silver at the existing value.
Tenders will be received up to one o'clock,
on Saturday, the 5th of July, 1851, by the Con-
troller, for a Bill of Exchange to be drawn by him
on the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs,
London, at 30 days after sight.
Parties tendering will state what amount of Bill
they will accept for the above mentioned sum.
Tenders to be addressed to the Controller of Her
Majesty's Customs, St. Andrews, and to be mark-
ed outside "Tender for Bill."
Custom House, St. Andrews,
June 24, 1851.

WM. WHITLOCK.
HAS just received, ex "Norway" from
Liverpool:—
12 Chests fine Congo TEA,
50 kegs best White Lead, 25lb ea.
2 Hbds. Linseed Oil,
1 Bbl. Split Pease, 1 keg Pumpstecks.
On Consignment:—
12 Hbds. Superior BRANDY, (Martell's
and Hennessy's brand).
Ex "Lady of the Lake" from Boston:—
100 Bbls. Canada FLOUR,
50 Half-bbls. American Family Flour,
6 Bbls. Pitch and Tar,
120 Cheap Wood, and Cane bottom Chairs,
3 Doz. Palm Leaf Juice Mats,
Willow, Cloties, and Basket Baskets,
Nests of Tubes, and Measures.
Also—Constantly on Hand—
A general assortment of Men's, Women's,
Boys's, Misses, and Children's Boots and
Shoes.
Provisions and Groceries of all kinds, &c.
—ALSO—
700 Pieces Cheap ROOM PAPER.
St. Andrews, June 24, 1851.

Grocery & Provision Store.
JOHN B. BALSON,
Respectfully announces to the inhabitants
of St. Andrews, and vicinity, that he
has opened the store next Pheasant's
Hotel, where he has received a
fresh supply of Groceries
and Provisions, suitable for this market,
—consisting of—
SUPERFINE FLOUR, in bags and
Barrels, Fancy Biscuit, Meal,
Tea, Coffee, Brown and crushed Sugar,
Molasses, Mould and Dip Candles,
Brown and Fancy Soap,
Fine and coarse Salt,
BARLEY, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger,
Allspice, Salsaparilla, Neumegs, London
Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup,
CONFECTIONERY, Dates,
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes,
Starch, Button blue, Blacking,
Baking and Washing Soda,
Boots and Shoes, Pails, Brooms, &c.
Which, together with a great variety of
other articles, will be sold at the lowest
prices for cash.
—ALSO, in Store—
Coils of CORDAGE, a lot of Grind Stones,
&c. &c.
St. Andrews, June 17, 1851.

VINEGAR.
5 BBLs. CIDER VINEGAR.
For sale low by
J. W. STREET
July 14, 1851.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.
ODELL & TURNER,
Importers of British and Foreign Goods,
Water Street, St. Andrews.

Be leave to inform the Public, that they have just received direct
from the best manufacturing houses in England,
a new and choice assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS,
—consisting of—
SHAWLS, SQUARE and LONG, newest and most superb styles.
BONNETS, latest fashion, at unusually low prices.
DRESS GOODS, in MUSLINS, de Lanes, Alpaccas, GINGHAMS, &c.,
Ladies and Childrens British and French BOOTS and SHOES.
British and French Bonnet RIBBONS, PARASOLS, latest styles, Umbrellas,
Ladies French and English Gloves, Ladies, Gentlemen's, and Children's HOSIERY,
Book, Jaconet, Mull, Tape, and fancy Check Muslins,
Laces, Netts and Blonds, GYMPs, Fringes and Trimmings, newest styles,
London, Madder plate, and Chintz, FANCY PRINTS, 7-8 and 5-4;
White Sheetings and Shirtings of extra quality,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen and Lawns Crapes of various colors,
Mourning Goods, in Orleans, Alpaccas, Coburgs, &c.,
Gentlemen's Paris Hats, Children's Caps,
London, ready made SUMMER CLOTHING,
West of England CLOTHS, Vestings, Cassimeres, Satinets and Cassinets,
Striped Moleskins and Cotton Vests,
Damask and Union Table Cloths, Hollands, Diapers and Damasks,
White Marseilles Counterpanes, 10 4 and 12 4,
Linen Thread and Cotton Reels, Canvas and Osnaburgs, Shoethread;
Which, together with a large supply of SHEFFIELD GOODS, English GROCE-
RIES, Hardware, Earthenware, Salt, &c., will be sold at the lowest prices, whole-
sale and retail, by
ODELL & TURNER.
St. Andrews, May 25, 1851.

WILD MEADOWS.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby Given, that
all the WILD MEADOWS on Crown
Lands within my District, will be Sold at
Public Auction, in front of the Market
House, St. Andrews, on Saturday the 12th
day of July, 1851.
TERMS—Cash at time of Sale.
WILLIAM MAHOOD,
Local Deputy for Charlotte.
St. Andrews, June 24, 1851.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of
the late ABNER HILL, deceased, are
requested to make immediate payment to
either of the undersigned; and all persons
having any claims against said estate, are
requested to present the same within three
months from date.
George S. Hill, Executor.
Mary Hill, Executrix.
James Albee, Executor.
St. Stephen, June 10, 1851.

IRON and STEEL.
Just received per Norway from Liverpool,
365 BARS and 74 Bundles IRON,
3 Cases and 2 Bundles STEEL,
Crow Bars, Iron Pots, Bakepans and Tea
Kettles, &c., at low prices as can be purchased
at the Province.
May 28, 1851. ODELL & TURNER.
Sugar, Molasses, Flour
&c. &c.
Now Landing ex Defiance, from Boston,
20 Hbds. Bright MOLASSES,
10 do. Muscovado SUGAR,
50 Barrels No 1, Canada Superfine
FLOUR.
Also—a few Barrels Extra Genessee
Flour, for family use, &c. &c.
St. Domingo and Java Coffee,
J. W. STREET.
May 26, 1851.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands a-
gainst the estate of PHINEAS NE-
VENS, late of St. Stephens, deceased, are
requested to present the same, duly au-
stated; and all those indebted to the said
estate, are requested to make immediate
payment to either of the undersigned.
William Elles M. Allister, } Execu-
James Bowes, } tors.
Ingham Sutcliffe,
Milltown, St. Stephens, May 6, 1851.


Tea, Brandy, Geneva, &c.
EX the Lisbon from London, via St
John:—
10 Chests fine Congo Tea,
4 Hbds. best "Martell" Brandy,
4 Hbds. Pale Rotterdam Geneva,
4 Boxes best blue Poland Starch,
2 Casks D. & Martin's Japan Black-
ing.
Also, to arrive per the Grace from Liver-
pool:—
20 Hbds. Best Cognac BRANDY,
5 Bbls. "Martell," "Hennessy" &
"U. Vine Brands."
1 Hbd. fine old Jamaica Rum,
2 Hbds. old Port Wine,
1 Hbd. Brown Sherry.
32 Chests } Congo Tea,
30 Hbds. }
2 Hbds. Crushed Leaf Sugar,
8 Boxes best blue Starch,
122 Kegs C. F. F. Gunpowder,
25 & 50 lbs. each.
&c. &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

CURES FOR THE UNCURED.
Holloway's Ointment.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE
OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209,
High Street, Cheltenham dated the
22nd of January, 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR,—My eldest son, when about three
years of age, was afflicted with a glandular
swelling in the neck, which after a short time
broke out into an Ulcer. An eminent medical
man pronounced it as a very bad case of Scro-
fula, and prescribed for a considerable time
without effect. The disease then for four
years went on gradually increasing in se-
verity, when, besides the ulcer in the neck, an-
other formed below the left knee, and a third
under the eye, besides seven others on the
left arm with a tumour between the eyes,
which was expected to break. During the
whole of the time my suffering boy had received
the constant advice of the most celebrated
medical Gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides
being for several months at the General Hos-
pital, where one of the surgeons said that he
would amputate the left arm, but that the
blood was so impure, that it that limb were
taken off it would be then even impossible to
subdue the disease. In this desperate state I
determined to give your Pills and Ointment
a trial, and after two months perseverance in
their use, the tumor gradually began to
disappear, and the discharge from all the ul-
cers perceptibly decreased, and at the expira-
tion of eight months they were perfectly healed
and the boy thoroughly restored to the bless-
ings of health, to the astonishment of a large
circle of acquaintances, who could testify to
the truth of this miraculous case. Three
years have now elapsed without any recur-
rence of the malady, and this boy is now as
healthy as heart can wish. Under these cir-
cumstances I consider that I should be truly
grateful were I not to make you acquainted
with this wonderful cure, elicited by your
medicines after every other means had failed.
(Signed) J. H. ALLIDAY.
CURE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM OF FOUR
YEARS STANDING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley,
15th Jan., 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY
SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure that
I write to thank you for the benefit I have
received from your Pills and Ointment, which
have completely cured me of the Rheumatism,
under which I suffered for this last four years,
at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to
walk. I had tried every kind of Medicine that
was recommended without receiving any bene-
fit. I at last thought I would give your med-
icines a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin-
Chemist, of this Town, two Boxes of Pills,
and two of Ointment, and in three weeks,
through them and the blessing of God, I was
restored to health and am now as well able to
walk as ever. I was in my life. I am well, &c.
I was in this parish, having been sixty-five years
in it, with an exception of ten years I served
in the 24th Regiment of Foot.
(Signed) JOHN PITT.
CURE OF A BAD LEG OF SIXTY
YEARS STANDING.
Mr. Everet, of No. 5, Graham's Place, Drypool
near Hull, and ulcers on his leg from thence of
eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although
for many years he had sought the best advice, in
the country, nothing was found to cure them.
He very often suffered most excruciating pain for
long periods together, which incapacitated him
from attending to his business. He had given up
all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was
permeated to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
which he did, and however wonderful it may ap-
pear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their
use, and by continuing to use the Pills alone
after his leg was well, he has become in health
so hale and hearty as now to be more active than
most men of fifty.
N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary state-
ment can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt,
22 Market Place Hall, February 20th, 1850.
CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF RING-
WORK OF SIX YEARS STANDING.
One of the most eminent Surgeons in Lima (the
Capital of Peru) had a child covered with Ring-
worm for more than 6 years; in vain he exhausted
all his art in his endeavours to effect a cure. Not
succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the
most celebrated medical practitioners of the City,
but nothing was found to do the child service.
When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hague
the English Chemist and Druggist, residing at
74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and
Ointment, which was done, and after using six
boxes of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the
surprise of the whole medical profession. The
name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, in
withheld.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the
Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions,
Girths of Murchettes, and Sand Piles, Fistulas
Coco-Bay, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lung-
Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore nipples,
Chicago-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands,
Corns (soft), Cancer, Contracted & Stiff joints,
Elephantiasis, Sore throats, Skin diseases,
Stewy, Sore heads, Tumours, Ulcers, wounds,
Yaws,
Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Tem-
ple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors
of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized
World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1-2d. 4s. 6d.,
11s. 2d., and 25s. each. There is a very consid-
erable saving in taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are
affixed to each Pot or Box.
ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews.
Wholesale Agents for Charlotte County.
CAUTION.—None are Genuine unless the
words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment"
London." are engraved on the Government
Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with
the same words woven in the water-mark
of the Books of directions wrapped round
the medicines.
Should unprincipled Vendors recommend
patents asking for Holloway's Pills and
Ointment not to buy them, but to take
something else in their stead, they do so
only for the purpose of getting a greater
profit by what they wish them to purchase

Assessor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the un-
dersigned Assessor will receive at
the Store of John Lochary until the 10th
day of June next, statements from all who
are liable to be assessed, for the current
year, in the Parish of St. Andrews, of the
real and personal properties and incomes
they possess, in order that correct infor-
mation may be received, and complaints
prevented after the assessment is com-
pleted. These statements must be sworn to
before a Justice of the Peace, as the Law
requires.
S. H. WHITLOCK,
JOHN LOCHARY } Assessors
W. H. MOWATT, } Rates.
St. Andrews, April 30, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL
AND GARDEN SEEDS,
—Just received direct from England—
A large assortment of
AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN
SEEDS.
of the best quality, and warranted FINE.
VETCH SEED.
Purple top Swede, Yellow Bullock,
and White Norfolk
TURNIP SEED.
Which have been so highly approved of for
past years. For Sale by
ODELL & TURNER.
St. Andrews, April 23, 1851.

NOTICE.
A DIVIDEND of twenty per Cent. will
be paid to the Creditors of HILLAS
WILLIAMS, who have signed the Deed of
Assignment, on or after the 5th instant, by
Check on the Bank of New Brunswick, at
Apply at the office of HUGH LUDGATE, St.
George.
ISAAC KNIGHT,
SIMEON HOWE,
HUGH LUDGATE.
May 5, 1851.

BLACK HAWK!

THE above-named Horse is of purely Canadi-
an breed: it is unnecessary to offer any re-
marks as to his quality, suffice it to say, that Pro-
vidence in his wisdom has adapted his creature
to the habitation of every climate; and, when we
attempt to subvert Nature's order by transplanting
the creature of the torrid to the frigid zone, the
consequence of such infringement is obvious to all.
The above Horse, the property of D. P. Myers,
Esquire, Chamcook, will stand for the Season at
the following places, every alternate week for the
Season, viz:—
Monday, 5th May, at Wheaton's and Digdegush
Mills.
Tuesday 6th, at M'Gonagave.
Wednesday and Thursday, 7th and 8th at Penn-
field.
Friday 9th, at Wheaton's and Digdegush Mills.
Saturday 10th, at Chamcook.
Monday 12th, St. Andrews and Simpson's Bay
shore.
Tuesday 13th, Oak Bay—14th, St. Stephens.
15th, Moore's Mills and Rolling Dam.
16th, Rolling Dam and Simpson's Bay.
17th, between Simpson's and Chamcook.
ANDREW BLANE, Groom
St. Andrews, April 30, 1851.

WATCHES,
Jewellery, &c.
The Subscriber has just received an assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY
BRITANNIA METAL
WARE, &c. &c.
with a great variety of
Fancy Articles,
which will be sold low for cash
Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery,
REPAIRED and CLEANED.
QUADRANTS,
COMPASSES, and
LOG GLASSES,
adjusted and touched.
Musical Boxes and Accordions, repaired, cleaned,
and tuned.
Nov. 5, 1850.] GEO. F. STICKNEY.

FOR SALE.
The lot of Land and premises, with the Cottage
thereon, situate on Princess Royal Street, in
the Town of St. Andrews, formerly occupied by
John S. Jarvis.
For terms of sale and other particulars apply to
GEORGE D. STREET.

STREET'S
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN
EXPRESS.

THE Public are respectfully informed
EXPRESSES are now made up at
the Office in St. John, as follows:—
For City delivery, Twice daily,
"Frederickton & Woodstock, Daily,"
Sundays Excepted.
"St. Andrews, daily, Sundays excepted."
"Bend of Petitediac, Miramichi, &c.,
Saturday, at 3 p. m."
"Digby & Annapolis, Saturday, at 8 a. m."
"Windsor and Halifax, and other parts
of Nova Scotia, Prince Edwards Is-
land, and Cape Breton—Monday and
Thursday Evenings."
"Eastport, Calais and Boston, and
thence to any part of the U. States
and Canada—Thursday and Friday,
at 7 a. m."
"Newfoundland and Bermuda, every
other Monday."
"Jamaica, Havana, Chagres and
CALIFORNIA, to meet Steamers
sailing from New York, on the 13th,
28th, and 30th, of each month."
"Liverpool and London, G. B., by Mail
Steamers, to and from Halifax, N. S."
On the above routes will be forwarded
by Steamers or Sailing Vessels—Small
and Large Parcels, or Packages, Specie, and
any kind of Heavy Freight Bills, Hoes, &c.,
collected, Goods purchased, &c.
N. B. Parcels of the value of Two Pounds
or upwards, must be booked as such, or the
Proprietor will not be held responsible.
The Proprietor pledges himself to the strict-
est attention and punctuality in all matters
entrusted to his Express. Extensive ar-
rangements have been made to meet every
requirement, and will be added to and
amended when required.
The charges will be moderate in all
cases. Further information afforded at any
of the Offices.

OFFICES:—
St. John—Corner of Church and Prince
William Streets.
Frederickton—Mr. James T. Nash, at Mr.
Myhrall's, Queen's street.
St. Andrews—Standard Office.
Woodstock—Mr. William R. Newcomb.
Windsor—Mr. D. E. Gelder.
Annapolis—Mr. Lawrence Hall.
Halifax—Mr. E. G. Fuller, Hollis street.
Boston—No 7 State street.
Liverpool, G. B.—Mr. Richard Thos. Buck,
49 South John street.
St. John. CHARLES L. STREET.

TEA, PAINTS, LIQUORS &c.
September, 16th 1850.
To arrive per "Clancy" from Liverpool:—
30 CHESTS Congo TEA, 56 Kgs.
40 Bbls. White PAINTS, 56, 28, and 14 lbs.
Kegs 16 do, Black do.; 1 Fine and 10 Hbds.
Best Cognac BRANDY, 10 do do Holland
GIN, 1 do. Fine Old Port WINE, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.
Sept. 16, 1850.

FOUND.
PICKED UP between Nigger Point and
Partridge Island, a small ANCHOR
and CHAIN.
Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.
November 19, 1850.

CARTS! CARTS! CARTS!—For
Sale or Hire, on liberal terms, CARTS
suitable for work on the Railroad.
Also, all kinds of BLACKSMITH work
Apply to
EDWD. STENTIFORD.
St. Andrews, June 26, 1850.

TO LET.
THAT Three Storey House, in Queen Street,
next to Mr. Stevenson's Hotel. A reason-
able sum for repairs to the building will be allowed
out of the rent.
F. A. BARCOCK, for
BLACK & MURISON.

Ships Articles and Manifests for
sale.



SHERIFF'S SALES

Take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of William Porter July 1

Do Wm Wyman Sep 27

The following Sale of William Porter's Properties, advertised to take place this day, further postponed until Tuesday the first day of July next, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, May 28, 1851.

1. The right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of WILLIAM PORTER, of in and to the following properties, viz:

All that Lot of land situated in the Parish of St. Stephen's, conveyed by John Dunn to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 18th Jan. 1827, beginning at the Eastern corner of the lot upon which Aaron Upton resides, 200 feet from the corner of the street, making the angle of the road, leading from the Parish Landing to the country Northwards, and the road leading down the river towards the bridge, thence running the extent of the line of garden lot No. 5, thence across the rear of lots No 5 and 6, thence on the line to said Aaron Upton's lower line, thence on the line between the lot formerly owned by James Nicholson and the said Aaron Upton, to the first named boundary, containing about one acre and a quarter.

All that Lot of Land in the same Parish, conveyed by Mary Nicholson to the said William Porter, by deed dated 13th Septem. 1838, bounded South by the main street leading through St. Stephen towards Oak Point, West by a lot owned and occupied by Aaron Upton, North by a lot belonging to the estate of the late Peter Christie, and East six feet from the house in which the said Mary Nicholson then resided, by the said lot purchased from John Dunn, containing one quarter of an acre.

All of those two lots of land in the same Parish, known as Lots No. 12 and 18 of the tract formerly belonging to Robert Pagan Esq., the said Lot No. 12 fronting on the Ledge Road, and being 140 feet in width on the road, and 177 feet in rear, and 195 feet in length, the said Lot No. 18, fronting on a road 3 rods wide, laid off in rear of Lot No. 12, and extending back 165 feet to the line of N. Marks' land.

The Eastern half and front of a lot of land in the same Parish, in part occupied by Jas. C. Bixby.

All of that lot or parcel of land at the Ledge, so called, in St. Stephen, formerly owned by the late Joseph Porter, and purchased by him from Michael Young.

All of that lot of land at the Ledge, afore-said, conveyed by Michael Young to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 3d of August, 1835, commencing at a road leading from the main road to Young's Point, and running at right angles with said road 120 feet, thence parallel with said road 160 feet, within 23 feet of Young's wharf so called, thence parallel with said wharf, to low water mark, thence past the end of said wharf up stream, until it meets the Eastern line of lands formerly of Joseph Porter, deceased, thence following said line to the said road, thence along said road to the first mentioned boundary.

All that Lot of Land at the Ledge afore-said, conveyed by the said Michael Young to the said William Porter, by deed dated 27th January, 1840, on the south easterly side of a road on the south easterly line of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Division of the Penobscot Grant, thence by said lane No. 15, 20, E. 17 rods, and 23 links to the south side of a road 3 rods wide, running S. 75° 30' E. 8 rods to a stake and stones, thence S. 27° W. passing 25 feet from the north easterly corner of Porter's wharf, thence westerly by low water mark to the easterly line of said Lot, sold to Porter, and following the several courses of the lot easterly, northerly and westerly, to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres.

All of that Lot of Land in the Parish of St. Stephen, conveyed by Thomas Hasty to Wm. Porter, by deed dated 31st July, 1832, being farm lot No. 29 in the 2d Division, granted to James Fraser, in the grant to Joseph Porter and others, containing 100 acres.

And also all other real estate belonging to the said Wm. Porter, situated in the County of Charlotte, not included in the above list.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the Suit of the President, Directors, and Company of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, indorsed to levy \$1139, 16s. 8d. besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 31, 1850.

The sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until Wednesday the 28th day next, then to take place at 12 o'clock at the Court House.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1851.

To be Sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 27th day of September next at the hour of 12 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

1. The right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM WYMAN, of in and to the following Property, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, commencing at the junction of the Western side of the Road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephens, containing one acre and a half. Also, that lot commencing at the junction of the Eastern side of the Road from St. Andrews to St. Stephens near the Board-Road, so called, containing one half acre, more or less, being purchased from John Cotterell.

Also—A piece of land in Saint James, bounded South by the Little Rolling Dam and North by Barry's Rops, embracing land on each side of the Digdagwash River, containing one hundred acres more or less, purchased at Sheriff's Sale.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, indorsed to levy \$1262 16s. 8d with interest, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, March 18, 1851.

2. The right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of WILLIAM WYMAN, of in and to the following properties, viz:

All that Lot of land situated in the Parish of St. Stephen's, conveyed by John Dunn to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 18th Jan. 1827, beginning at the Eastern corner of the lot upon which Aaron Upton resides, 200 feet from the corner of the street, making the angle of the road, leading from the Parish Landing to the country Northwards, and the road leading down the river towards the bridge, thence running the extent of the line of garden lot No. 5, thence across the rear of lots No 5 and 6, thence on the line to said Aaron Upton's lower line, thence on the line between the lot formerly owned by James Nicholson and the said Aaron Upton, to the first named boundary, containing about one acre and a quarter.

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And also all other real estate belonging to the said Wm. Porter, situated in the County of Charlotte, not included in the above list.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the Suit of the President, Directors, and Company of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, indorsed to levy \$1139, 16s. 8d. besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 31, 1850.

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BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c.

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John 6 Hhds. finest Pale HOLLANDS,

1 " fine old PORT WINE,

1 " Martell's finest Pale BRANDY.

HEALTH where 'tis SOUGHT!

Holloway's Pills.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND STOMACH, WHEN IN A MOST DEPRESSIVE STATE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hill, Ayrshire, Scotland, dated the 15th of January, 1850.

Sir—Your valuable Pills have been the means, with God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several eminent doctors, who after doing what they could for me, stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I ought to say that I had been suffering from a Liver and stomach complaint of long standing which during the last two years got so much worse that every one considered my condition as hopeless. I was a last resource and a box of your Pills, which soon gave relief and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side, I have by their means alone got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and every body who knows me.

(Signed) MATTHEW HARVEY.

CURE OF A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5, Little Thames Street, Gilson Street, London, dated Dec. 12th, 1849.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I beg to inform you that for nearly 4 years I have known what it was to have a day's health suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me as I had been to many medical men some of whom after doing all that was in their power informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint, beyond the reach of cure, and that I was in a desperate state. I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, and perhaps from curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, and as I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

(frequently called EDWARD.)

CURE OF ASTHMA, OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. E. Heydon 78 King Street, Sydney, dated 10th of November 1849.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been effected by the means of your Pills. One is the late Lady residing near the "Razack," who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion suffering very much from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but is now, to use her own expression, "able to run up to the top of that mountain." Another case is that of Mr. Caton, Tailor, Hutchinson's Buildings, Clarence Street, Liverpool, who was so dreadfully afflicted that he was confined entirely to his bed-room for six months, prior to his commencing with your Pills, and attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced him to be in a dying state, yet he, like me, to my knowledge, has been restored to perfect health by the use of your Pills, and rubbing your Ointment night and morning into his chest.

(Signed) J. K. HEYDON.

ASTHMATISM CURE OF THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

By this Miraculous Medicine: after every other means had failed.

A Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Albemarle dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st Feb. 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of Ointment in case any of my family should ever require either.

I remain, with much respect,

Your most obliged and most devoted servant,

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

TIME should not be lost in taking it is Remedy for any of the following diseases: Rheumatism, Ague, Catarrhs, Dropsy, Bilious Complaints, Retention of Urine, Ulcers, Blisters, Gout, Dropsy, Head-aches, Sore Throats, Venereal Affections, Blotches on the skin, Venereal Indigestion, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Worms of all kinds, Erysipelas, Inflammation, Bowel Complaints, Female Irregularities, Jaundice, Stone and Gravel, Colic, Liver Complaints, Secondary Symptoms, Weakness from whatever cause, Lumbago, Constipation of Bowels, Fevers of all kinds, Piles, The Doublureux, &c. &c.

These Medicines in England are sold at 1s. 12d. 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. each Box and Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson St. Stephen, Billings & Dyer, Eastport and.

ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for Charlotte County.

CAUTION!—None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with the same words woven in the water-mark of the Books of directions wrapped round the medicines.

Should unprincipled Vendors recommend parties asking for Holloway's Pills and Ointment not to buy them, but to take something else in their stead, they do so only for the purpose of getting a greater profit by what they wish them to purchase.

WATCHES, Jewellery, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLRY, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE, &c. &c.

with a great variety of

Fancy Articles,

which will be sold low for cash.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery, REPAIRED AND CLEANED.

QUADRANTS, COMPASSES, and LOG GLASSES,

adjusted and touched.

Musical Boxes and Accordions, repaired, cleaned, and tuned.

Nov. 5, 1850.] GEO. F. STICKNEY

U. S. CONSULATE NOTICE.

JOHN WHITTAKER, Esq., United States Consul at St. John, N. B., having with the sanction of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, appointed me U.S. Consul for the Port of Saint Andrews, all persons interested, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES.

St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1850.

STREET'S COLONIAL AND FOREIGN EXPRESS.

THE Public are respectfully informed EXPRESSSES are now made up at the Office in St. John, as follows:—

For City delivery, Twice daily.

Fredericton & Woodstock, Daily.

Sundays Excepted.

St. Andrews, Daily, Sundays excepted.

Bend of Petitediac, Miramichi, &c., Saturday, at 3, P. M.

Digby & Annapolis, Saturday, at 8, A. M.

Windsor and Halifax, and other parts of Nova Scotia, Prince Edwards Island, and Cape Breton—Monday and Thursday Evenings.

Eastport, Calais and Boston, and thence to any part of the U. States and Canada—Thursday and Friday, at 7, A. M.

Newfoundland and Bermuda, every other Monday.

Jamaica, Havana, Chagres and CALIFORNIA, to meet Steamers sailing from New York, on the 13th, 25th, and 30th, of each month.

Liverpool and London, G. B., by Mail Steamers, to and from Halifax, N. S.

On the above routes will be forwarded by Steamers or Sailing Vessels—Small and Large Parcels, or Packages, Specie, and any kind of Heavy Freight Bills, No es, &c. collected. Goods purchased, &c.

N. B. Parcels of the value of Two Pounds or upwards, must be booked at stick, or the Proprietor will not be held responsible.

The Proprietor pledges himself to the strictest attention and punctuality in all matters entrusted to his Express. Extensive arrangements have been made to meet every requirement, and will be added to and amended when required.

The charges will be moderate in all cases. Further information afforded at any of the Offices.

OFFICES:

St. John—Corner of Church and Prince William Streets.

Fredericton—Mr. James T. Nash, at Mr. Myhrall's, Queen street.

St. Andrews—Standard Office.

Woodstock—Mr. William R. Newcomb.

Windsor—Mr. D. E. Gelder.

Annapolis—Mr. Lawrence Hall.

Halifax—Mr. E. G. Fuller, Hollis street.

Boston—No 7 State street.

Liverpool, G. B.—Mr. Richard Thos. Buck, 49 South John street.

St. John. CHARLES L. STREET.

TEA, PAINTS, LIQUORS &c.

To arrive per "Cluny," from Liverpool: 30 CHESTS Congou TEA, 56 Kegs White PAINTS, 56, 28, and 14 Hhds. Best Cognac BRANDY, 10 do do HOLLANDS GIN, 1 do. Fine Old PORT WINE, &c. &c.

J.