

Jewellery, &c.
received an assortment of
JEWELLERY, CUTLERY
A METAL
&c. &c.
Articles,
sold low for cash
Jewellery,
MAINTAINED AND CLEANED.
S, and
GLASSES,
just and touched.
Plans, repaired, cleaned
EO. F. STICKNEY
PORK, &c.
Letting from New York
New York Meat Pork,
extra,
J. JUSTUS WEINER.
ET.
ow occupied by Mr. W.
nine miles from Saint
MS attached. Apply to
Misses, Mr. D. McCallum
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Fredericton.
STAGE,
ST. STEPHEN
AND BAKING
has contracted to run
ST. ANDREWS
MILLTOWN, and
a week, according to
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s, Thursdays and Sa
A M and St. Stephen
same days.
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Years has driven up
every attention to the
of Passengers, will
a full share of publi
will remain open a
Hotel, St. Andrews
Stephen, and Ray.
THOMAS HARDY
4, 1850.
Stoves!
received on consignment
position. A large supply of
T. STOVES.
his store, in the Marke
W. MacLEAN.
ber, 1850.
UNSWICK
BLINDING SOCIETY
INGS FUND.
John 30th Sep 1847
ght, Robert F. Hazen
Andrews, Geo. D. Street
Johns, J. G. Stevens,
lasses, Flour
&c.
Defiance, from Boston
MOLASSES.
SUGAR.
J. Canada Superfine
Extra Genessee
mily use, &c. &c.
J. A. COFFEE,
J. W. STREET.
TS, OIL, &c.
3, 1850.
Liverpool, via St. John
& Raw Linseed Oil,
Paint, 14, 28 & 56lb
Kegs.
How 14 & 28lb Kegs.
a Ten,
Cognac Brandy
A from Boston:
Muscovado Sugar,
LSO.
SUGAR from Liverpool
Starch.
JAMES W. STREET
TICE.
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ship in Trade and Mer
the style and Firm of
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lately occupied by
Joseph Wilson, in Saint
THOMAS T. ODELL,
LINA TURNER.

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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No. 49, SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1851. [Vol. 18]

THE THREE MELON SEEDS.

The following interesting story is furnished by "The Sexton of the Old School," the well known correspondent of the Boston Transcript.

When I was a schoolboy, more than fifty years ago, I remember to have read in an English Journal, whose name I have now forgotten, a story which may have been a fiction, but which was very naturally told, and made a deep impression upon me. I will endeavour to bring it forth from the locker of my memory; and engage, beforehand, to be very much indebted to any one who will indicate its original source.

Three young gentlemen, who had finished the most substantial part of their education, were lingering over their fruit and wine in a dining house, in London, when a man of middle age and middle stature entered the room where they were sitting, seated himself at one end of a small unoccupied table, and, calling for the waiter, ordered a simple nutron chop and a glass of beer. His appearance, at first view, was not likely to arrest the attention of any one. His hair was getting to be thin and grey; the expression of his countenance was quiet, with a slight touch, perhaps, of melancholy, and he wore a grey surtout, with a standing collar, which, manifestly, had seen service, if the waiter had not just such a thing as an officer would be seen upon his serving man. He might be taken, plausibly enough, for a country magistrate, or an attorney of limited practice, or a schoolmaster.

He continued to masticate his chop and sip his beer in silence, without lifting his eyes from the table, until a melon seed, spontaneously dropped from between the thumb and finger of one of the gentlemen at the opposite table, struck him upon the right ear. His eye was instantly upon the aggressor, and his ready intelligence gathered here from the ill suppressed merriment of the party, that this petty impertinence was intentional.

The stranger stopped and picked up the melon seed, and a scarcely perceptible smile passed over his features, as he carefully wrapped the seed in a piece of paper, and placed it in his pocket. This singular procedure, with their preconceived impressions of their visitor, somewhat agitated as they were by the wine they had partaken, and the glances they had cast upon the stranger, and a burst of irresistible laughter proceeded from the group.

Unmoved by this rudeness, the stranger continued to finish his chop and sip his beer, until another melon seed fell from the same hand, struck him upon the right cheek. This, also, to the infinite embarrassment of the other party, he picked from the floor and carefully deposited with the first.

Amidst a burst of laughter, which melon seed was soon after discharged, which hit him upon the left breast. This also he very deliberately took from the floor and deposited with the other two.

As he rose and was engaged in paying for his repast, the play of his sporting gentleman became slightly subdued. It was not easy to account for this. He would not have been able to detect the slightest evidence of irritation or resentment upon the features of the stranger. He seemed a little taller, to be sure, and the carriage of his head might have appeared to them rather more erect. He walked to the table at which they were sitting, and with that air of dignified calmness which is a thousand times more terrible than wrath, drew a card from his pocket and presented it with perfect civility, to the offender, who could do no less than offer his own in return. While the stranger unfolded his surtout to take the card from his pocket, they had a glance at the address of a military man. The card disclosed his rank, and a brief enquiry at the bar was sufficient for the rest. He was a captain upon ill health and long service had entitled to half pay. In earlier life he had been engaged in several affairs of honor, and in the dialect of the fancy, was a dead shot.

The next morning a note arrived at the aggressor's residence, containing a challenge in form, and only one of the melon seeds. The fault was a trifle, before the challenged party, it was the challenger's intention to inflict three blows of this unwarrantable frolic. The challenge was accepted, and the challenged party, in deference to the challenger's reputed skill with the pistol, had half consented to the small sword; but his friends were on the alert, soon discovered that the captain, who had risen by his merit, and in the earlier days of his necessity, aimed his broad as an accomplished instructor in the use of that weapon. They met and fought, alternately, by lot; the young man had a melon seed, thinking he might win the first blow—he did—fired and missed his opponent. The captain levelled his pistol and fired—the ball passed through the flap of the surtout, and grazed the bone; and, as the wounded man involuntarily put his hand to the place, he remembered that it was the place where his antagonist that the first melon seed had hit. There ended the first lesson.

A month had passed. His friends cherished the hope that he would bear nothing more from the captain, when another note—a challenge of course—and another of those accursed melon seeds arrived, with the captain's apology on the score of ill health, for not sending it before.

Again they met—fired simultaneously, and the captain, who was unhurt, shattered the right elbow of his antagonist—the very point upon which he had been struck by the second melon seed; and here ended the second lesson. There was something awfully impressive in the modus operandi and exquisite skill of his antagonist. The third melon seed was still in his possession, and the aggressor had not forgotten that it had struck the unoffending gentleman upon the left breast! A month had passed—another, and another, of terrible suspense; but nothing was heard from the captain. Intelligence had been received that he was confined to his lodgings by illness. At length the gentleman who had been his second in the former duels, once more presented himself, and tendered another note, which, as the recipient perceived on taking it, contained the last of the melon seeds. The note was supererogatory in the captain's well known hand, but it was the writing evidently of one, who wrote *à la française*. There was an unusual solemnity also, in the manner of him who delivered it. The seat was broken, and there was the melon seed, in a blank envelope. "And what, Sir, am I to understand by this?" "You will understand, Sir, that my friend forgives you—he is dead."

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Large Shipments of Gold—Good News from the Mines—Extraordinary Murders at Sea!

By the arrival of the steamships Alabama at New Orleans, and Cherokee at New York, on Saturday last, we have received dates from California to the 1st November—15 days late. The papers state that the Captain and Mate of the clipper ship Challenge, which had arrived at California from New York, had ordered eleven passengers on the voyage. The excitement in San Francisco on the subject was immense. The Mate had been arrested and imprisoned; but the Captain had managed to elude the vigilance of his pursuers, and make his escape.

The accounts from the mines are cheering, and new discoveries promised to reward the labours of the miners.

The shipments of gold by the steamers which left San Francisco on the 1st, amount of nearly to three million of dollars.

Murders, duels, and robberies are still recorded, and appear to be increasing, rather than diminishing.

The markets at San Francisco were improving. Building materials were in request and lumber was steady, with a good demand. Cement and lime were scarce and wanted at full prices. Flour brisk. Gold dust was worth 17 dollars per ounce.

It is rumoured at Washington, that the Hon. Rufus Choate will be the successor of Mr. Webster in the State Department.

The new constructed submarine telegraph between France and England, is about to be put to an important scientific use. Professors Arago, Babinet, and the Abbe Moigne of Paris, have arranged with Mr. Brett, to open a communication with Professor Airy, to connect the wires on each side of the Channel, with the Observatories at Paris and Greenwich, for instantaneous observations. A game of chess, likewise, between four of the most celebrated players in Paris and London, respectively, is about to be undertaken by means of the submarine telegraph.

Quite Romantic.—Upon the conclusion of a marriage ceremony in Danbury, Ct., the venerable Justice invoked the protection of Divine Providence over the newly married pair in the following strain of heart-felt eloquence:—

May the choicest of Heaven's blessings rest upon you, and every moral and social virtue unite you more and more. May that Almighty Being whose ways are not as our ways, and whose thoughts are not as our thoughts—who rules in the armies of Heaven—who rides upon the wings of the wind—whose hand is upon the sea, and whose foot is upon the dry land—so order, direct, and govern you in all your consultations; that when you are called hence to be here no more, you may be wafted through this trackless ether into the blissful mansions of eternity, and there be permitted a front seat and feast upon nectar and ambrosia the food of Heaven. Such is the wish of your humble servant.—Amn.

We remember of hearing of an old lady, "Downers," who, after having kept a hired man on liver near a month, one day said to him, "Mrs. I don't know as you like liver." "Oh, yes," said he, "I like it very well for

fly or sixty meals, but I don't think I should like it for a steady diet." The old lady served up something else for the next collation.

A beautiful woman once said to General Sherman—who, by the by, is an Irishman—"How is it that, having obtained so much glory, you still seek for more?" "Ah, madam," he replied, "how is it that you who have so much beauty, should still put on paint?"

POETRY.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

She may not, in the merry dance,
With jewelled garters vie;
She may not smile of courtly swain
With soft, bewitching eye;
She cannot boast a form and mien
That Jewish wealth has brought her;
But, ah, she has much fairer charms,
The Farmer's peevish daughter!

The rose and lily on her cheek
Together lovelily dwell;
Her laughing blue eyes wreath around
The heart's truest smiling spell.
Her smile is bright as morning's glow
Upon the dewy plain,
And listening to her voice we dream
That Spring has come again!

The timid fawn is not more mild,
Nor yet more gay and free;
This lily's cup is not more pure
In all its purity—
Of all the wild flowers in the wood,
Or by the crystal water,
There's none more pure or fair than she—
The Farmer's peevish daughter!

The heavenly bells whom all adore
On downy pillow lie;
While down upon the dewy lawn
The merry maiden lies;
And, with the lark's opening song,
Her own clear voice is heard—
Ye may not tell which voice sings,
The maiden or the bird.

Then tell me not of jewelled fair—
The brightest jewel yet
Is the heart whereof she dwells
And innocence is set;
The glow of health upon her cheek—
The grace no rule hath taught her—
The fairest wealth that beauty brings,
Is for the Farmer's daughter!

the same writer says, that though generally prevalent, and in some seasons almost universal (as in 1818, when every person, man, woman and child, were down with it) yet the mortality as compared with fevers at the East, is as one to fifty. When a man is seized with the chills, the physician prescribes sixty grains of quinine in six equal doses, and if he is very restless adds one eighth of a grain of morphia to one of the powder, perhaps the first, and generally in twenty-four hours, the patient is well. But without this favorable medicine, the patient is often down for weeks and even months.

TRADE OF QUEBEC.

The last vessel for the season, sailed from Quebec on the 27th November—and the Morning Chronicle furnishes the following statement of vessels for 1851:—

Comparative Statement of arrivals and Tonnage, at the Port of Quebec, for the 27th November inclusive, in each year:—		
Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1850	1074	436,379
1851	1185	505,034

More this year 107 68,655

The elections in Canada are proceeding vigorously; so far as we have yet heard, the Ministerial candidates have been successful. Mr. Young, the Commissioner of Public Works, and his colleague, Mr. Lyngue, were elected for Montreal without opposition, and Mr. Chas. Levesque, the new Solicitor General, has been returned for the County of Quebec, by acclamation.

Election in Rimouski.—The acceptance by Mr. Barbier of the office of Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, vacated his seat in the Assembly for Rimouski; consequently a new election has just taken place in that County, when Mr. Barbier was opposed by D. Carier, a gentleman possessing ultra-liberal principles, and opposition to the present Executive of the Province. The result of this Election is as follows:—Barbier 141; Carier 67; majority for Barbier, 77.

This is the third instance of the re-election of a member of the Assembly, who has accepted office since the re-construction of the Government on the first of August last. Mr. Reed who was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Halifax, was re-elected for Gloucester by a majority of 173; Mr. R. D. Wilton, the Surveyor General, was re-elected for this County by a majority of 273, in the face of the most determined opposition, and exertions of an ordinary character; and now Mr. Barbier is re-elected for Rimouski, by a majority of more than two to one over his opponent. [New Brunswick.]

LAW CASE.—A most interesting law case has just been decided in the Rockingham County Court of Common Pleas in New Hampshire.—The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad Company sued Wm. Jones and Wm. P. Jones of Portsmouth, for the assessments upon their subscribed stock in the corporation—the claim for which was opposed by Messrs. Jones, upon the ground, among others, that they were not legally held on, for reasons which they set forth. The Portsmouth Journal states that this is probably the longest civil case which has ever occupied a court and jury in New Hampshire. It commenced on the 4th ult. at a special session, and on the 21st at 4 o'clock, P.M., the jury, after having been charged by Judge Bell, returned a verdict in favor of the corporation for \$12,282.42, being the whole amount of assessments with interest, thus deciding that the subscription was valid.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHAPMAN.—We have been informed that among other bequests of amiable character, his honor has magnificently directed the interest of £10,000 to be paid annually to the Diocesan Church Society of this Province, and has appropriated a very liberal amount towards the permanent maintenance of the Madras Schools. We learn, also, that he has left a considerable sum towards the endowment of Saint John Church in this City. The bequests of a private nature among his relatives, friends and dependents equally manifest the generosity of the disposition of the deceased.—(Observer.)

HAS A CAT NINE LIVES.—A most extraordinary circumstance lately occurred in Bedford, England, giving rise to much discussion and speculation. It appears that Mrs. Halhead, of Harput-place, had 3 kittens, and it was thought proper only one should be kept; accordingly orders were given that two should be drowned, and two were drowned, says our informant. The dead kittens were then buried in the garden. Six weeks afterwards a kitten was seen to come out of the ground on the spot where the two unfortunates had been buried and it was immediately recognised as one of those identical victims! To remove all doubt about the matter, the ground was turned up, and only one dead kitten was found in the hole. It is supposed that it was

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER.

Subscribers who do not give explicit notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher is not to be held responsible for arrears of subscription. If subscribers neglect or refuse to direct their papers to the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for arrears of subscription. If subscribers remove to other place without informing the publisher, and a paper is sent to the former direction, it is held responsible.

a case of suspended animation, and if so, it is the most promised case of the kind that has come to our knowledge. At all events, the cat is alive and well, but much smaller than its brother who did not go through the process of drowning and burying.

St Helena is a rock in mid ocean, 1,800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, 2,600 miles from Rio Janeiro, 1,200 from the African coast, and 600 from the island of Ascension, and with its lofty and precipitous cliffs rising from 300 to 2,000 feet in height, it is like a vast rock in the sea. Yet though including in its approach, on entering the harbors, and penetrating into the valleys, the most delightful climate, the most lovely valleys and landscapes, and the most romantic pictures of natural beauty are to be met with, probably unsurpassed in any part of the world. The island is about thirty miles in circumference, and nine to ten in diameter. The population is about 7,500—composed of 1,500 whites, 1,000 liberated Africans—rescued from slave ships, and 5,000 natives, who are a mixture of Portuguese and African. Early introduced in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery and navigation, they are ignorant and degraded, and were without any knowledge—without the idea of a soul or of a God, until they were taught by the missionary. Being three-fourths colored, they had been enslaved by the whites, until the glorious period of British emancipation.

A THUNDERING COLD FUR.—On a winter night a few years since, I was riding through the little town of Lowell, Maine. My route lay along upon a high ridge of land between the Cold Stream Pond and the Passadumkeag stream. The large full moon was just rising in the horizon, looking larger than ever. The sleighing was excellent, and my horse, as if charmed by the scene was trotting at a brisk rate, when from some cause he suddenly stopped. On looking forth, I discovered a horse and sleigh driverless. The sleigh was a monstrous looking jig, sole master of the premises, and upon looking for the driver, I found that individual by the roadside—shaking was evidently master of him as well as the sleigh. He was muttering something to himself about "thundering cold fur," and blaming an imaginary John for not "putting on more wool." Coming nearer to him, I found that he was sitting upon the snow, his feet through the fence, warming them at the moon!—Manchester Messenger.

A MOVE.—The Springfield Republican gives quite an account of the moving, on Tuesday week, of a two story hotel, 52 and 53 feet, and a store 40 and 39 feet, from Jenksville, on the Western Railroad, six miles east of Springfield, to Indian Orchard, distant over one mile and a quarter, the first in nine minutes time. The buildings were placed on four platforms, two on each track, and "snaked off" by their horse at two loads. The hotel contained four stacks of chimneys, which with the furniture were entirely undisturbed, while the goods in the store were left on the shelves. The next thing we expect to hear of in the moving line is that a whole village, situated in some unhealthy or barren locality has been taken up just before breakfast and dumped down in a habitable and all in a pleasant vale, astonishing the "quade wife" of the farmer who inhabits the district, so as to spoil her coffee, and frightening the milk-maid to the tune of her morning's "mess." These are really moving times.—(Lowell News.)

THE ARGUMENT OF THE SWORD.—Mr. Greeley writes from Italy:—

I really cannot see how the despotic government, press shackled, uneducated nations ever to be liberated under the guidance of peace societies and their world's convention; and horrible as all war is and ever must be, I deem a few battles a lesser evil than the perpetuity of such mental and physical bondage as is now endured by twenty millions of Italians. When the peace society shall have persuaded the Emperor Nicholas or Francis Joseph to disband his armies and rely for the support of his government on his intrinsic justice and inherent moral force, I shall be ready to enter my ranks; but while despotism, fraud and wrong are triumphantly upheld by force, I sit me down how freedom, justice and progress can safely disband and repudiate the only weapons that tyrants fear—the only arguments they regard.

MATHEMATICAL TIPS.—I have frequently remarked that a guest has become the past and cement of two married quarrelling halves, because shame and necessity have obliged them to speak and be friendly to one another, at least as long as the guest was listening. Every married folk should be provided with one or two guests who might come in to relieve his sufferings when the mistresses of the house happened to have the devil of dumbness in her body, for she must talk at least as long as the gentlemen are present, and take out of her mouth the iron thief apple of silence, which grows on the same stalk as the apple of discord.—(Jean Paul Richter.)

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STANDARD. RAILROADS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The origin and history of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad scheme, so far as New-Brunswick is concerned, are written in the journals and Statute Book of the Province. It is our memory not at fault, it had its origin in the military road, which the imperial government some years since contemplated constructing from Halifax to Quebec. New-Brunswick aided the undertaking by passing a Facility Act in 1843, granting a free right of way through the Province, itself paying for the private lands over which the road might pass, and setting aside a large tract of land along the line of the road for the exclusive use of actual settlers without charge for not exceeding one hundred acres to one person. The object of this was, the encouragement of immigrants from the Mother Country—an object in which both parties were interested. This scheme was abandoned, and a railroad substituted in its place. An engineer was sent out to survey the line. His being a military officer was in harmony with the original conception, which was preserved throughout, seeking all commercial considerations as of minor consequence. New-Brunswick, in 1849, passed an act granting all its public lands within ten miles on either side of the line, or a belt twenty miles in width, and £20,000 a year for twenty years, or £400,000 in all. All the while it was understood that the road would be built at imperial cost, or by metropolitan capitalists, if built at all. The idea of making it a provincial undertaking through her own territory was never entertained by anybody—at least until quite recently. Upon this New-Brunswick had already put her veto, from which she cannot recede, without forfeiting all pretension to sanity. The liberality of her Facility Act already presses quite hard upon her purse, to admit of any extension of it. Her being called upon to pay one third of the cost of survey (about £4,000) was a surprise, as it was not anticipated.

The whole scheme from the commencement, was an economic blunder, which is hardly relieved by the expectation that it would be carried out at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, with the aid in lands and money granted by the several Colonies interested. The military and colonization purposes to be answered by the line, as surveyed by Capt. Robinson, can have but little weight with the Colonies, even if the ability to construct the road was not wanting—especially as these considerations, and particularly that of colonization, would be equally well satisfied by adopting a Southern and Commercial line.

No well informed and candid New-Brunswicker, or we may add, Canadian, fit to be out of a lunatic asylum, can seriously advocate the Robinson line, if the object be to connect commercially (and this is the paramount object) the Upper and Lower Colonies. Doubtless there is among us, as every where else, a plentiful sprinkling of reckless and unprincipled loafers, who are ready to advocate any scheme which promises profit to themselves. Sectional interests may also be ready to sacrifice the whole to their own imagined advancement—and would, if gratified, be very likely to find in the end, that they had become the victims of their own selfishness.

A railroad, 250 miles in length, would connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the St. Lawrence about 100 miles below Quebec, which is scarcely half the distance that Halifax can be connected with the same point. The short route has a lower summit elevation—is less obstructed by depth of snow in winter—has fewer engineering difficulties to contend with—and would be accomplished at a less average cost per mile. Canada and New-Brunswick want a commercial line of railroad, and one that can successfully compete with the American lines. They will have the shortest line or none. Mr. Keeler, Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Young, Canadian men of note, have all declared in favor of the short line. No Canadian, so far as we know, has contrasted the comparative benefits of the two lines, and given the preference to the Robinson line.

Any line which unites the Upper and Lower Colonies by railroad through British territory, with the security required, satisfies the conditions on which the Imperial guaranty of a 3½ per cent loan may be obtained. Every consideration of public policy, of economy, of remunerativeness, and of progress, point to the Southern route through St. John to the St. Andrews and Quebec line, and by this line to Quebec, as the only one that New-Brunswick, and Canada also, cannot will adopt. This route unites all the schemes in one, establishes a commercial connexion, open at all times, between the Upper and Lower Colonies, and puts Halifax in connexion at once with Quebec, without any increase of distance, or any worth mentioning, and with the American "border" at Calais. If New-Brunswick, by any legerdemain of the cheap ambition of the Halifaxians, should be guilty of the non-venerable folly of committing herself to the Robinson line, she must necessarily abandon the others for an indefinite future, and, consequently, she must abandon the idea of establishing by railroad a commercial intercourse with the great valley of the St. Lawrence, and of participating in its vast and rapidly increasing trade. Is she prepared to mortgage, indefinitely, her present and future resources to a profitless enterprise, and abandon that, which to her is of paramount importance?

If it were the policy of the metropolitan government to force the Colonies into a position of future hostility to itself, it could scarcely more effectually accomplish it than

by drawing them by the lure of a cheap loan, into this hopelessly remunerative enterprise. To pay the interest and redeem the principal would tax their resources beyond endurance, and impose an effectual bar to all other railroad enterprises. This must be the fate of New-Brunswick at least. The circumstances of the loan, would, in the minds of the people, weaken the moral obligation to pay, and the issue would not be a very improbable one, if, on a favorable opportunity presenting itself, refuge should be sought in annexation to a government willing to receive and able to protect them.

The loan, it is believed, is not contingent on the adoption of any particular line. If the principle of colonial connexion be sustained, the location of the line will, doubtless, be left for the decision of the Colonies themselves. That the adoption of the Robinson line, is an indispensable prerequisite of the loan, is negatived by the despatches on the subject. If it were, the sincerity of the Imperial government might well be suspected, as the only alternatives would be rejection or vassalage. The design of the loan is to aid the Colonies in the development of their resources, and not to impede their progress, which the adoption of the Eastern route would infallibly effect.

It is altogether incredible, that the Eastern line finds favor with our government, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary. If the recent legislation of Nova Scotia binds her to this line, she must not expect the concurrence of New-Brunswick. Her guilibility is not quite equal to this. This recalcitancy to her own interests, in a matter of so great moment, she cannot afford, neither can Canada.

In the commencement of a railroad system, it is all important to begin with the line that secures the greatest commercial advantages, and promises the best return. The first paying railroad will speedily create a demand for all other lines, and the system, if prudently conducted, would gradually, and perhaps rapidly advance, without embarrassment to the available resources of the country. The course to be pursued by the legislature is too transparently clear to justify any mistake in the selection of the first line—and that line is the one which will connect the Bay of Fundy with the St. Lawrence. The next is, the B. & N. A. Line. This is a matter which can scarcely admit of any material difference of opinion among well informed and judicious men. The great emporium of the Province will have no sufficient plea for being misled in the premises. Her interests are identical with the general good of the country, and it is time she had set herself right on the subject of railroads, especially from her influence in the public affairs of the Province. By assuming, throwing her weight into the scale of the St. A. & Quebec railroad with a branch to St. John, she would aid in accomplishing an object of paramount interest to the Province, and give herself a railroad connexion with the Upper St. John before she is anticipated by our Western neighbors, and at the same time aid the construction of a portion of the B. & N. A. line.

Whatever may be the course of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick has the ball at her own feet. If the latter is true to herself, Canada will, from identity of interest, most assuredly support her. Should our Southern sister be a little reticent at first at being crossed in her waywardness, she will soon fall into line and pull with the rest. Her position in relation to both connexions with Canada and the United States, which the Southern route would give her, would shortly cure her of any vicious habit of bolting which she may fall into at the outset. If she cannot lead, she would soon learn to follow. Begun at St. John and work Westward to the "border" intersecting the St. A. & Q. Railroad, and, in the mean time, push the latter forward with as much despatch as possible—and then construct a canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Bay of Verte. Do this, and New-Brunswick can well afford to allow Nova Scotia her own time to make up her mind—to be less ambitious and more reasonable—even if it should require half a century. Let Canada and New-Brunswick unite, and the proffered loan may, it is believed, still be had, but Nova Scotia should be no party to it. But Nova Scotia will find herself compelled to comply with any reasonable course demanded by the other parties. She cannot avoid it, without being recreant to herself. It behooves her to be more modest, as the other Colonies can very well dispense with her co-operation; but the converse of this proposition is obviously not true.

If we are to have railroads, the system must be set in motion at the public expense, or by granting such facilities as will be equivalent to one half the cost, as in the case of the St. A. & Woodstock road. It is far better that the whole should be done at the public charge, be public property, and under public control, than the fact be demonstrated that paying railroads can be laid down in New-Brunswick—of which there is no good reason to doubt. This done, and private capital will seek this mode of investment. The St. A. & W. road (parcel of the line to Quebec) should be assumed by the Province with the consent of the Company. It is surely better to do the whole, and own the whole, than to do half and own none; besides, there should be unity of control over the whole line within the Province. Further inaction on the part of the Company would justify the public assumption of the work, a fair compensation being granted to the Company, either in stock or money at its election, for what has been already accomplished. We do not find it written in our code of "public faith," that the destinies of a country may rightfully be suspended on the mere ad

bitum of a few or of many individuals.—If the Company, after so long a time, neglects to advance forthwith with the work to speedy completion, place it in the status *unde bellum*, to use a diplomatic phrase, and it will have no just reason to complain.
December 1, 1851. A. D. M.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, DEC 10, 1851.
ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

By telegraph to St. John, we learn that the Steamship Niagara arrived at New York on Friday night last. The news which is in some respects important, will be found as follows:

The Niagara reached Liverpool on her homeward voyage on the 18th ult., and the American steamship Pacific on the evening of the 19th. Kussuth was on board. The people of New York received him with great rejoicing; much excitement prevailing on the occasion. Another distinguished character from the Continent—Lola Montes—also came on board the Niagara, and she too created much excitement among the Gothamites. The Niagara brings dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult.

The King of Hanover died on the 18th November. Father Mathew had arrived in England. Accounts from Australia continue to arrive. Gold is very abundant, and new diggings are daily being discovered.

A flagrant conspiracy against the President of the French Republic had been discovered in the French Assembly.

The Spanish Government had pardoned 23 British subjects who had been engaged in the Cuban affair.

The Russians have again been terribly defeated by the Caucasians.

Markets.—Cotton—firm; Broadstuffs in good demand, with large sales.

Trade in Manchester is represented to be in a very satisfactory condition.

We regret to notice the remarks of our contemporary of the *Gazette*, upon the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway. We believe it is generally admitted that it was mainly through Mr. Wilson's efforts, the interest of six per cent on £100,000—a grant of 250,000 acres of Crown Lands—and a grant of £50,000 sterling were obtained for the Railroad. Indeed it is questionable whether there would have been a St. Andrews & Quebec Railway had it not been for his exertions. The people who have the interest of the Town and the prosperity of the county at heart are desirous to see the work go on to completion.—But such statements as "selling the iron rails"—and attacking the character of the Board of Directors—may possibly have a tendency to retard the work—which the *Gazette* surely would not desire. We look forward to better days, and sincerely trust that its promoters and all who take an interest in the Railroad, may, before long, realize that being in the undertaking, which their most sanguine hopes anticipated. Let us be united, and those that are able, aid the work.—It is almost superfluous for us to add—that it has now, as it always has had,—our best wishes.

The Corporation of Quebec have adopted the report of the Special Railroad Committee and resolved—"That as soon as the Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company, legally organized, shall have laid out on the construction of the said railroad on the sum of £5,000, and shall have produced vouchers to the satisfaction of this Council to that effect, a loan of an equal sum of £5,000, in City Debentures, shall be made in favour of the Company, redeemable in twenty years, or sooner, at the option of this Council, to enable the Company to continue their work during the winter."

We beg leave to direct attention to the letter of our able correspondent, A. D. M. in this day's impression.

ACHILLES' FATE.—On hear both sides, is only just. And correspondents should first be assured that their information is correct, before asking a question through a newspaper which may cost a reflection upon any man. Mr. Myers informs us, that he did not say to Mr. McLean, that the Boat which brought up his powder, had, for every man, made for him, made three for Justice Wilson; further, that he never knew her to carry any freight for Mr. Wilson. Mr. McLean answers the question himself rather pungently, in the following letter:—

To the Editor of the Standard.
Sir—I observe in the *Charlotte Gazette* of the 2nd inst. a short Editorial, headed "NO OFFENCE" in which my name is most unwarrantably used. I fully understand the motive of the Editor putting in the article in the shape of an *interrogatory* from a Correspondent. And in reply beg leave to inform my friends that Mr. Myers did not in my presence make use of such language as is attributed to him, and further I pronounce

the whole a wilful and malicious fabrication, inserted, no doubt, with a view of bringing me into collision with parties whom I as well as others much esteem.

Yours, truly,
W. McLEAN.

Dec. 4th, 1851.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.—The *Gazette* of Wednesday contains an official notice of the provisional appointments to seats in the Legislative Council, of the Honorable Thomas Gilbert, David Wark, William H. Steeles, and John H. Ryan. We announced the appointment of these gentlemen last week, and also named the Hon. Mr. Montgomery of Restigouche. The latter gentleman has just returned from England, and has not yet intimated his acceptance of a seat in the Upper House.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Hon. John Young, now a member of the Government and Commissioner of Public Works, in Canada, to John A. Poir, Esq., read at Portland Convention, dated 24th July, 1850: "I am glad that the Halifax and Quebec road has received its quietus. That it may ultimately be built I have but little doubt; but at present, I have always viewed its prosecution as impracticable, and with the present population of the British Provinces it would never pay."—*Nova*.

UNITED STATES.
Congress assembled at Washington on the 1st December inst. The Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, the Compromise candidate, was chosen Speaker of the House on the first ballot. The President's Message is, as usual, a lengthy document.

The President gives a clear account of the Cuban expedition, and speaks of it as a legal and ill-fated. The prisoners who were executed all admitted the offences charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the island. Our neutral obligations must be steadily and sternly enforced, if we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth.

Attention is again invited to the subject of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada. The President remarks:—

"Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary; but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you showing the terms, which the British government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made."

A convention for the adjustment of the Portuguese claims has been concluded, and the ratification exchanged. The first instalment of the indemnity has been paid by Portugal. The President of France, has been selected as the arbitrator in the case of the *Gun Armstrong*, and has accepted the trust. It does not appear from the message that a decision has been given against the claim, as has been reported.

The President recommends Kussuth and his companions to Congress.

In connection with the relations with Mexico, it is stated that the Tebantepec treaty has not been ratified by that country, but that the administration is determined to exert all proper efforts to bring about the necessary arrangements for the speedy completion of the railroad.

A condensed and clear statement of the finances of the country is given, and it appears that they are in a propitious condition. A constantly accumulating surplus is applicable to the extinction of the debt. The condition of trade and commerce, however, is not so satisfactory, and shows that the country has been benefited by the policy which dictated a low rate of duties. A modification of the tariff and specific duties is recommended.

It appears by a brief statement given by the President that, deducting the specie exports and imports there is a balance of trade against the United States of \$22,472,844, notwithstanding the great increase in the value of the cotton exports. The exports of specie over the imports for the year ending the 30th of June last, have been \$24,263,979; but what is more alarming, the exports for the first quarter of the present fiscal year are largely increased; and if continued in the same ratio during the year, it will drain from the metallic currency the enormous amount of over fifty-eight millions of dollars.

An increase of the army is recommended for the better protection of the inhabitants of California and of the new territories from the Indians. Such an increase appears to be absolutely necessary.

The President recommends that the officers and seamen of the American Arctic expedition receive extra pay and emoluments. A reorganization of the Navy is again recommended.

The recommendations of the Postmaster-General, that the present rate of postage on letters be adhered to, and that a more simple and uniform rate on newspapers be adopted, are sanctioned by the President. A revision of the statutes of the United States is strongly recommended.

The message concludes with some high-toned and eminently patriotic remarks with regard to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to the Compromise measures.—NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—We have advices from the City of Mexico to the 15th. The news of the raising of the siege of Matamoros had caused great rejoicing among the inhabitants. No other news of importance.

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—A fire broke out at the School Street on Thursday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, which consumed three houses, situated by a number of families, who were thus without a moment's warning deprived of their habitations. We learn that two of the houses were owned by Messrs. Logan and Waincoat. The City Engineer was early at the scene of disaster and the members of the different Companies present exerted themselves energetically to subdue the flames. We understand that insurance was effected on two of the houses destroyed.

Deer and Bears are very plenty, it appears, throughout the country this season. A few days ago a large bear was shot on Lot 15 on the Pacific Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in which neighbourhood it seems deer are also plenty. In the country surrounding Galt they seem to be equally abundant. The *Galt Reporter* of the 14th inst. says:—"The number of deer is very considerable this season. In Blechnie, on Thursday, a herd of eight were secured by some sportsmen from Dunfermline, and one of them brought down. In Fifeborough, on Saturday, a noble buck received a charge of small shot in his face, which thoroughly blinded him, and enabled the dogs to destroy him. All around us we hear of the frequent visits of this noble game."—*Toronto Colonist*.

FIRE IN LORD ELGIN'S RESIDENCE AND ST. SEVERA WOOD.—From some supposed defect in the heating apparatus recently put up in Lord Elgin's residence in Palace Street, and St. Severa Wood, both buildings took fire on Sunday night last, but in both cases it was speedily checked and subdued. It is a fact that on Sunday morning, a great many passengers arrived at Quebec from Montreal but whether it can be connected with the other facts is somewhat uncertain.—(*Montreal Gazette*)

The following is a copy of the Resolution, adopted in our last, as having been laid on the table of the Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Johnston, and to be considered by the House at its next session.—Halifax Colonist.

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this House, the introduction of Convicts into this Province and the other North American Provinces, for assisting in the construction of public works, or for any other purposes, would be repugnant to the feelings and opinions of the people of Nova Scotia, and have tendencies injurious to their moral character and social improvement; and is a measure that ought to be strenuously discouraged by the Provincial Government, as inimical to the welfare of this Province.

MARRIAGES.
On the 21 inst. by Rev R. Irvine, Mr. Rob Logan to Miss Margaret Ann Wark, both of the Parish of Portland.

DEATHS.
At St. John, on the 4th inst. Ann, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Gibson, in the 64th year of her age.
On the 4th inst. at St. John, Joseph Hinds Smith, aged 37 years. His wife was deceased.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Dec. 2nd.—Am. Ship, Mary Green, Everett, Eastport, E. A. Babcock.
9th.—Bark Elizabeth, Hancock, New York, ballast, F. A. Babcock.

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Further and last a half per Cent. of Sales. With Deed of Assignment, by check on the Bank. Apply to the undersigned.
St. George, Dec.

CANAD

Ex Schooner "I 60 BULLS. A. G. On HAND—A. G. Shoes, and Rubbers.

St. Andrews, N

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CLOTH

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RECEIVED

London "Do and "Thames" to land" from Glasgow York, and "Crest" 200, containing BEAVERS, Pelts in all shades at BRAD CLOTH: Treeds, and FESTINUS, emu Plaid, and Ribbed, fine white Marseil, CLOTHING: Navy styles and prices far exceeded the Province; HATS, in satin, and New York, black and blue; CAPS—Fur, made express direct Sydney; LAMBS' Wool, 2½ heavy and 3½ light; KITT Shirts, a money called; WHITE SHIRT, 50 cents, best in this market; ESQUATE and other Shirts; Hosiery and L. BRYAN, Conn., rated best; reasonable for OODLEBAR; Water Proof out sleeves; Bags, Satchels, Gun, Walkers, Boots, Lisle, Carriage Ap; SEAMEN'S G. climate; LUMBERERS; KERSEY FLA blankets, 0 in stripes, and Seamed; Sateenette, Mole and Gala Pl; Linen and Table Cover and pocket Stocks, No. Small Wares, &c. The above approved paper goods marked at second price. Wholesale Remember

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Canada Flour. Ex Schooner "Tomah" from New York. 80 BLS. Superior CANADA FLOUR. On Hand - A good assortment of BOOTS Shoes, and Rubbers. W. WHITLOCK. St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1851.

New-Brunswick Clothing Store. (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB). Water-Street, St. John.

RECEIVED per "Highland Mary" from London "John S. De Wolf," "Bundica," and "Thames" from Liverpool, "Henry Holland" from Glasgow, "Mary Tugan" from New York, and "Creole" from Boston - 117 Packages, containing: BEAVERS, Pilots, Whitney and Canada (cloths, in all shades and every quality).

RESOLUTION. Having been laid on by the Hon. Mr. [Name], and read by the Hon. Mr. [Name], the following Resolution was passed: That the Committee on the [Subject] be and they are hereby directed to [Action].

FISH SHOW. At the Campbello, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1851, the following prizes were awarded: D. Ludlow, £2 10 0; N. Ludlow, 2 5 0; Jer. Wilson, 2 0 0; Ock. O. Brown, 2 5 0; J. Patterson, 2 0 0; J. Young, 1 15 0; W. Ludlow, 1 5 0; Wm. Tucker, 1 2 6; O. Ludlow, 1 0 0; Jock. O. Ludlow, 1 5 0; R. Deman, 1 10 0; Jas. Calder, 2 10 0; D. Mitchell, 2 5 0; A. Flagg, 2 10 0; Price Flagg, 2 5 0; Thad. Simon, 2 0 0; Jock. A. Flagg, 17 6; D. Mitchell, 15 0; Herrings, exhibited, the best, and the best competitor, £1. D. BENNETT, Secretary.

TEA, &c. Dec. 4. I Eschmahagow, from John [Name], and Raw L. Oil, to Point, 25 and 14th. F. Souchong Tea. d. 10 lbs. best Horse. Vails, assorted, &c. &c. J. W. STREET.

St. Stephen Academy. MILLTOWN, N. B. This Institution will be opened about the FIFTEENTH of NOVEMBER next, under the direction of Mr. ISAIAH DOLE, A. M. Principal, a popular and experienced teacher, who has the reputation of being one of the best classical scholars in New England.

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Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, &c. Just received per the "Defiance" from Boston. 50 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 100 Bbls. Extra Fine Canada Flour, 10 do. do. Rye Flour, 3 Bags Coffee, &c. &c. While will be sold at wholesale for Cash or approved paper, and by Retail for Cash only. (All goods marked in plain figures, and positively no second price.) Wholesale department up stairs. Remember Sign of the Golden Lamb. SAMUEL NEILL, Proprietor.

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NOVEMBER, 1851. FALL AND WINTER GOODS. ODELL & TURNER, Importers of British and Foreign Goods, Water Street, St. Andrews.

Have just received from the Manufactories, per ship "Speed," a part of their Fall and Winter supply of British Merchandise: - consisting of - SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS, new st les best quality, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHIRTING and long CLOTHS, BONNET RIBBONS, latest fashion; Hosiery and GLOVES, A large supply of SHEFFIELD GOODS, per Montrose.

Per ships "Montrose," "Queen Pomare," "Themis," &c. - Superfine Wool dyed BROAD CLOTHS, Black, Blue and Brown Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Doeskins of every new design, Gentian, Tweeds and Union Cloakings, A very extensive stock of seasonable DRESS GOODS, at lower prices than ever before offered, consisting of ORLEANS, Plain and mixed Alpacaes, Shots, Orleans, Colours and Scotch Prints, Gala Plaids, 7/8 and 5/4 Prints newest styles, Black Orleans, Lustres, Colours, Crapes &c. A large Stock of every description of Haberdashery, also, English Groceries, loaf and Crushed Sugars, Teas, &c. Hardware, Sheffield Cutlery, and Joiners' Tools, Iron and Steel, Earthenware, Salt, &c. Fresh out of London STATIONERY - Superfine, laid and wove Foolscap, Stun, Post, Note, Poi, and Blotting Papers, Blank Books, Ledgers, and Day Books, Steel Pens, Quills, Ink, Pencils, Wafers, Envelopes, &c. The above completes our FALL and WINTER STOCK, which is offered for sale at low prices, wholesale and retail. St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1851.

PUBLIC NOTICE. HEREBY CAUTION all persons from either purchasing or negotiating five certain Notes of Hand, drawn by life and made payable to one Joseph P. Hay, as follows: - one made payable for Twenty-five Pounds, in November 1851; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November 1852; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November 1853; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November 1854; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November 1855; said notes being given to said Joseph P. Hay for a certain House and piece of Land, wherein said Joseph P. Hay has no title whatever; therefore there has been no value received for said notes, and I will not pay them. I also caution all persons from purchasing a certain note of hand, drawn by me in favor of Susan Sawyer, for six Pounds five shillings, payable on demand in 1850; having received no value whatever for said note. JOHN MITCHEL. Dated at Milltown, St. Stephen, October 27, 1851.

FRUIT TREES. THE NURSERY and ORCHARD of the Subscriber, consisting of nearly Forty Thousand Trees, are now offered for the inspection of the Public and for sale. Persons planting these Trees may be assured of success, as every possible precaution has been used in the selection of varieties all that have not proved hardy, have been at once discarded, and those which have not yet fruited here have been propagated with the advice of the most distinguished cultivators of New England and Canada. The Subscriber flatters himself that his assortment is unrivalled for this climate, as it contains nearly all the varieties of Apples and Plums which have proved valuable in cold and extreme climates, with many new and splendid sorts lately brought from Russia, England, Germany, Canada, and the Northern States. Price of Grafted Apple Trees, assorted, one shilling each. - Any person or number of persons ordering 1000 or upwards in one lot may, if desired, have a credit of two or three years for half the amount, and receive the trees free of freight at any place within the Province. FRANCIS P. SHARP. Woodstock, Oct. 22, 1851.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES. THE QUEEN'S Printer having obtained the Contract for Reporting and Publishing the DEBATES of both Houses of the Legislature, requests all those who may be desirous of obtaining Copies to send their address: forthwith to the Royal Gazette Office, or to either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, (who are respectfully solicited to act as Agents for the above publications) as no supply of complete Copies can be relied upon after the commencement of the Session. The Debates will be printed and published so as to constitute a distinct Volume of Reports, unconnected with other matter, and containing all the Resolutions, Amendments, and Divisions. TERMS - Five shillings per single Copy, or Seven shillings and sixpence for the Reports of both Houses, which must be paid in advance. AGENTS: Samuel H. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews. James G. Stevens, Esq. St. Stephen. James Boreas, Esq. Milltown. J. Wallace, Esq. Fredericton, Nov. 4, 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 Poles, Bakemans and Tea Kettles, &c. at as low prices as can be purchased in the Province. May 28, 1851. ODELL & TURNER.

NOTICE. ALL persons having any demands against the estate of James Healy, late of Saint Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months; and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to RILEY HEALY, Administratrix. St. Andrews, Sept. 16, 1851.

WHISKY. Per "Sophia," from Greenock. A Punccheon best MALT WHISKY. Oct. 11, 1851. J. W. STREET.

Earthenware. Just received per the "Olive," from Liverpool via St. John. 11 Crates well assorted Earthenware. Oct. 11, 1851. J. W. STREET.

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 assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by excretion, producing a most delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the precautions of the very best medical men 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 a 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, [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.

CAUTION. None can be genuine unless to find the name of J. Comstock on the wrapper of each bottle. COMSTOCK'S VIRMALIN. This is the most extraordinary medicine ever known. It is a powerful agent in the treatment of all diseases of the lungs, and is the strongest and most reliable remedy ever known. It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an increasing number of individuals, and is the most certain remedy for the cure of the Lungs, and is also a powerful agent in the treatment of all diseases of the lungs, and is the strongest and most reliable remedy ever known. It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an increasing number of individuals, and is the most certain remedy for the cure of the Lungs, and is also a powerful agent in the treatment of all diseases of the lungs, and is the strongest and most reliable remedy ever known. 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