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The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evangelium est optimum.—Cic.

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

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

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

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

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

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

But there are those who tell us ours is not an agricultural country, who refuse to believe in its agricultural capabilities, and who will not believe me even when I produce statistics which are here before me, and to which I invite examination and challenge contradiction, to establish that the value of agricultural labor in the year 1851 in this Province of New Brunswick equalled the enormous sum of £1,692,000, which at 6 per cent is the interest of £28,000,000. Yet astonishing and demonstrative as these facts are, there will still be unbelievers, men who will shut their eyes against the great array of witnesses gathered together in the Hall of the Exhibition, and showing a collection of agricultural productions which cannot be surpassed in any portion of the world.

Is it any marvel that the world is ignorant of the resources of our country when there are so many who are ignorant among ourselves? One good result of the labors of the New Brunswick Society will be to make us know and appreciate ourselves, and to make us justly known abroad. And it is high time the ignorance of our character and the character of our country was dispelled. Not long since a person who married in this Province, visited his friends in Britain, and when the subject of his colonial connexion was referred to, it was with the regret that he had not waited till his return so that he could marry a white woman. As another illustration of this ignorance I may mention that an Englishman, who fancied himself by no means deficient in intelligence, asked a Provincialist, who happened to be in England, "How far it was from Halifax to Nova-Scotia?" Again a more painful, a more humiliating evidence, of this prevailing ignorance is to be found in the book of Geography, published by the National Society of Education in the year 1849, in which it is coolly stated, that the chief rivers of this Province are the St. John, the Shubenacadie, and Annapolis, and that the chief employment of the people is in rolling logs down the banks through the winter, and taking them to Halifax in the spring. Out upon such ignorance and misrepresentation. Why we have lakes three hundred miles in the interior which would swallow three Nova-Scotia rivers. But the worst is, we disparage our own resources. We did so at the World's Exhibition where New Brunswick was represented by a lump of asphaltum, the figure of an Indian, and a bark canoe. This disparagement is as unjust as it is unpatriotic, for we may safely pit New Brunswick against any State in the Union for weight of wheat, bushel for bushel, and some of you will be surprised to learn, that with all the boasted fertility of their grain growing States they only produce 15 bushels per head in the United States, while we produce 18, and that while they grow but 51 bushels of potatoes per head, we grow 143. We are ready to enter the lists with them for fair competition, and leave to them to name both time and place.

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

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

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

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

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

When we turn from Agriculture to Manufactures, we find that but one-fifth of the value is expended in Manufacturing labor that is given to Agriculture—or, in figures, a sum of £201,351. The gross value of Provincial labor in Agriculture, Manufactures and Fisheries, in the year 1851 amounted to £2,692,920, equivalent at six per cent to a capital of £44,000,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

What constitutes a State?

Not high raised battlements and labored mound. Thick wall and moated gate.

Not cities proud with spire and turret crownd; Not bays and broad armed ports.

But men—high minded men.

These constitute a State!

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

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

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

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

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

SAINT CROIX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

Wheat, weighed from 60 lb. to 63 lb. per bushel, and yielded from 29 to 25 bush. per acre.

Barley, weighed from 50 to 52 lb. per bush and yielded from 30 to 60 bushels per acre.

Oats, weighed from 42 to 47 lb. per bush and yielded per acre from 38 to 40 bushels.

Buckwheat, weighed from 50 to 52 lb. per bush, and yielded from 29 to 30 bushels per acre.

Carrots, per acre, from 720 to 965 bush.

Turnips, do. do. 720 to 1080

Beets, do. do. 1035

Parsnips, do. do. 480

Potatoes, do. do. 200 450

St. Stephen, 15th Oct. 1852

Steam Boats for Sale.

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

These Boats have all first rate Engines made by FAWCETT, PRESTON & Co., Liverpool, and will be sold low, on a long credit.

If not disposed of by private sale on or before the 25th November next, they will be offered by Auction.

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

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

JAMES WHITNEY, Junr.

St. John, 9th October, 1852.

ST. STEPHENS BANK.

St. Stephens, September 1, 1852.

THE BANK of 50 per cent. will become payable on the 30th inst.

D. UPTON, Cashier.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 21.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at 2 o'clock his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, surrounded by the members of the House of Assembly, who were seated on the benches, he proceeded to read the following SPEECH.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have called you together at this unusual season, because I am desirous of receiving your advice and assistance with reference to a matter of very great importance to the interests of New Brunswick. I have you to consider certain propositions which will be laid before you in the form of Bills, for securing the speedy and complete construction of the *European and North American Railroad*, and having reference also to other lines or branches, which may be connected therewith. Such a project is already familiar to you. You know the advantages which will accrue from increased facility of communication between different portions of our own Province; and you are well aware, of the Commercial benefits to be derived from uniting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Port of St. John, and the Markets of the United States. On these matters I need not enlarge on the present occasion.

I trust that you will find every care has been taken in digesting the details of this undertaking, so as to submit to your consideration in a mature and deliberate form.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have already in this place expressed my conviction that the introduction of British enterprise and British capital was essential to such an undertaking as a Railway in New Brunswick. I have said that the scheme which will be placed in your hands proposes to obtain our aid by such means.

What is now sought is the approval of this scheme by you as the Constitutional Representatives of the people. You will, I know, scrupulously weigh the advantages to be gained, and the liabilities to be incurred. You will examine nothing but what you intend to fulfil in perfect honor and good faith; and you will therefore take care that the burdens to be imposed on our revenue do not exceed our resources. You will observe that it is in the power of the Province to secure for itself the benefit of the increased value of the Crown lands, through, or near which the Railroad would pass—a benefit which I have been most anxious to retain for yourselves and your children.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It affords me great pleasure in meeting you here to offer you my congratulations on the late Harvest with which Providence has blessed us. I sincerely hope that your deliberations on the present occasion, may result in enhancing the value of these annual blessings, by opening fresh avenues to our Commerce and fresh markets for the produce of our Agriculture.

I feel sure that our Gracious Queen will hail with the utmost satisfaction, every increase to your prosperity, and will rely with confidence on the loyalty and affection of the people of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON, Friday Evening, Oct. 22.

The Address prepared by the Executive, in answer to the Governor's Speech, was carried to-day unanimously, without discussion or division.

In the Council, there was a slight discussion on upon a matter of form, but the Address was also carried there without amendment.

The Railway Bills were presented by the Attorney General, and read the first time. They will be taken up to-morrow, and fully discussed. The first Bill amends the Charter of the European and North American Railway Company, in various important particulars; and the second Bill repeals the former Facility Bills, and provides for other arrangements in conformity with Mr. Jackson's contract.

Mr. Beatty is here, but Mr. Morton has not yet arrived.

If differences of opinion arise in either House, they will be debated calmly, as all parties seem disposed to act fairly and dispassionately.

So much progress having been already made, the session may be shorter than expected.

The Hon. Mr. Wilnot to-day moved a Resolution for a joint Address of the thanks of both Houses to Her Majesty for protecting the Fisheries. (New Brunswick.)

SATURDAY, 23d Oct.

The Railway Bills were taken up in committee and read *pro forma*. Progress reported.

The Bills and Contract are printed, and have been placed in the hands of the Members.

The Attorney General thought the Members would want time to consider the details of the Bills and Contract. The House thereupon adjourned till Monday, when they will be taken up in earnest.

TROUBLE AMONG THE GULF FISHERMEN.

The Pictou Chronicle learns from Captain Foote, of the fishing schooner *Sovereign*, of that port, that above one hundred vessels,

principally belonging to Nova-Scotia and Prince Edward Island, are being detained in Port Hood Harbour by order of Commander Campbell, of H. M. Steamer *Devastation*, an officer from which vessel passed through Pictou on the 19th inst., for Halifax, with despatches for Vice Admiral Seymour.

There are various reports about as to the reason for this detention, which is exciting much interest. The Chronicle observes:—It is said that Com. Campbell has discovered that many of the American vessels are provided with two sets of colours, and also with British as well as American papers, for the purpose of deceiving the cruisers; that a great number of vessels sailing under British colours are in reality American, having been furnished with British papers by parties at the Strait of Canso; and it is also supposed that some of the British vessels have been aiding and assisting the Americans in this deception. Whatever the persons may be, we cannot suppose that Com. Campbell would perpetrate such a high handed act without what he would consider a sufficient cause.

We are at a loss to understand how he can be justified in detaining vessels respecting the genuineness of whose papers, there can be no suspicion. We believe many such have been detained, and the consequences may yet be serious to those who have thus hindered them from following their lawful occupation.

The specimen of printing sent to the Exhibition by Mr. William L. Avery, and which received the diploma, may be seen at his establishment. It is considered an excellent specimen of the art, and was executed entirely by Mr. A.

A beautiful painting of the Falls and surrounding scenery, with a view of the Suspension Bridge, as it will appear when completed, may also be seen at Mr. Avery's. It was executed by our talented townsman George N. Smith, Esq., and commanded much attention at the Exhibition. (New Brunswick.)

The Races were concluded on Thursday, with some well contested matches. The *Railroad Plate* was taken by Mr. John Walsh's mare Lady Fairfield, which went over the course in fine style, her opponent, Monaghan's horse Sheriff, having considerable start, in consequence of the mare refusing to go at the instant.

The second race, for a Handicap Sweepstakes, was won by Mr. Jacob Worman's mare Jeany Lind. And the Saddle Race, was taken by Mr. Foshy's horse Sultan. (N.B.)

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1852.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Was opened on Thursday last. The Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will be seen in another column. It is a plain matter-of-fact document, and speaks for itself. The Government is evident understood what they are about. They will, we believe, be well supported; there may, possibly, be some difference as to the route of the railway, &c. but in the general features all will agree. The Address in reply to the Speech, was moved by Mr. Thompson, and carried without a division, as was also the Address in the Council. The Hon. Provincial Secretary introduced a Bill to amend the Passenger law, which is to reduce the head money; The Hon. the Surveyor-General moved a resolution for a joint address from the Council and Assembly, approving of the action of the Imperial Government for the protection of the fisheries. On Friday the Railway Bills were read a first and second time. On Monday the Bill to amend the Charter of the European and North American Railway Company, passed in committee. The Facility Bill was to be taken up yesterday, Tuesday. It is said the Session will close on Saturday.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our thanks are due to the Hon. Col. Hatch, for copies of the Railway Bills, and the agreement between the European and North American Railway Company, and Wm. Jackson & Co.

ST. JOHN MAIL STAGE.—We have much pleasure in recording the punctuality with which the mail arrives from St. John. It is easily accounted for, however, as Williams is on the route again, and "puts the mail through in good shape." What with careful drivers, fast horses, and comfortable carriages, Williams is resolved that no effort on his part shall be spared to receive, as he deservedly merits, the patronage of the travelling public. All that is now required is a change in the hours of departure in the mails, and we earnestly trust that some arrangement will be entered into with the United States' Postal Department, by which the American mails will come direct to Robbinston, and then the people of St. Andrews and St. John will receive their letters several hours earlier than they do at present, and the mails can be despatched in the morning, instead of the evening, according to the present system.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, the great American statesman and lawyer, died at his residence in Marshfield, on Monday last.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of this Society were held yesterday, Tuesday. A large number of farmers from all parts of the County, were present on the occasion. The show of Cattle was more numerous than at any previous exhibition, and many of the animals were of a superior description. The show of Grain, Roots, produce of the Dairy, and domestic Manufactures, were highly creditable to this County. The arrangements for the Fair were all that could be wished. In our next number we will endeavour to give a list of the premiums.

Wheat and Flour had advanced, in consequence of the small supply of flour.

The market was unchanged.

It is reported that Lord Palmerston is about to take office under Lord Derby. The other news from England does not possess any interest of a general nature.

A conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon has been discovered. The Secretary of a secret society disclosed all, and then killed himself.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the Shah of Persia.

There are accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th Aug. Skrimishing still continued.

It is feared the Cholera will prevail in Great Britain.

The Queen will leave Balmoral on the 12th or 13th.

Lord Palmerston's friends flatly deny his probable acceptance of office.

SEVERE GALE along the Eastern Coast of Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

We learn from the Pictou Chronicle of the 19th, that on the Friday previous, a gale of unusual severity was felt at that place and along the coast. Several small vessels in Pictou harbor dragged their anchors and went ashore, but it was expected they will all be got off without damage. A man named Hugh Torrens was drowned by the upsetting of a boat during the gale.

At P. Edward Island, the gale was very severe, and large numbers of fishing vessels have been cast away, involving a serious loss of life. The Chronicle gives the following particulars:—

By the arrival of the sch. Pique, Captain Fougere, from Souris, P. E. Island, we have the melancholy intelligence that the gale of Friday night has caused a tremendous destruction of shipping, attended with loss of life, on that coast. Twenty-two fishing vessels are driven ashore in a cove near Souris; they are said to be literally heaped together, the masts of several being broken by coming in contact with each other. They are principally American vessels. We have been able to learn the name of only one, the Mary & Elizabeth, of Annapolis, which was chartered for the fishing by an American. There was only one life lost among the crews of these vessels. Two schooners at anchor off the coast were sunk in about four fathoms water, and all hands lost. Capt. Fougere also reports that a number of vessels were sunk or stranded at the east side of East Point, but had not learned particulars when he left. Major Norton, the United States' Consul, on learning the above sad intelligence, immediately engaged the same vessel (the Pique), to carry him to the scene of the disaster, in order to render aid to his unfortunate countrymen.

The gale, although not of so long continuance as that of last year, which proved so disastrous to the fishermen, was equally violent while it lasted, and we fear that the next arrivals from the Island may bring us news even more sad than we have yet heard.

Important Discovery in Navigating Ships at Sea.—It may not be generally known that the latitude of a ship cannot be taken, if the sun and horizon be not both visible at the same time, and that the artificial horizon used on land to obtain the latitude of a place cannot be used at sea, owing to the constant motion of the ship destroying the horizontal surface. We understand that Mr. Brisden, of Mont Saint Hilaire, C. E., has perfected a mode for using the artificial horizon at sea, so that it is perfectly uninfluenced by the motion of the ship, and the altitude may be taken at all times when the sun is visible. Such a discovery will tend much to the security of our early sailors, and must command the attention of merchants owning ship property.

ATTEMPT TO BELIEVE THE PRESS.—The New York Herald says it has received an offer of £1500, by the steamer Franklin, from England, to use its influence in the Abolition school of politics, during the Presidential canvass. An earnest of \$250 in cash was sent, with promissory notes. The letter containing this singular overture, also stated, that, if necessary, George Thompson would be sent out to stump the States. These advances indicate an odd condition of things.

An extensive confederation took place at Concord, New York, on the morning of the 19th inst.—The loss at property is estimated at \$100,000; on which there was in-

surance to the amount of \$55,000 or \$60,000.

The gale in Florida on the 9th instant was very severe. At Newport the Court House was blown down, and goods in the Custom House damaged by the rise of the tide.

At St. Mark's the light-house keeper's dwelling and the breakwater were washed away. Wakulla bridge and the railroad buildings were destroyed, and the track was washed up for half a mile. The cotton crop suffered severely.

In Tallahassee the destruction of property was great. Almost every store from the Capitol to the Court House, was damaged. At Apalachicola the gale was also severe, and much damage done to shipping. The steamers *Palmetto* and *Alany* were wrecked.

Joshua Bates Esq. of the firm of Baring, Brothers & Co. of London, has made the munificent donation of Fifty Thousand Dollars to the city of Boston, in aid of a Free Library.

We hear from private sources, that this gift is conditional—that the city would provide a suitable structure for a public library, and that a free reading room, capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty persons, should be connected with the institution.

Mr. Bates is a native of Massachusetts, and by his liberality to Boston, has evinced his regard to the State. The wife of Mr. Bates is a native of Boston. The late Captain Josiah Sturgis was her brother.—*Atlas*.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS.—In the Court of Common Pleas in this city in the month of September, five hundred and eighty persons declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and one hundred and ninety-five were naturalized. Up to this date, for the present month, three hundred have declared their intention, and two hundred and fifty have received their papers.

Taking the year throughout, it appears that the proportion of British subjects, to other foreigners, becoming citizens of the United States, was three to one.—[N. York Herald.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The New Bedford Mercury has news from a portion of the Pacific whaling fleet, and they have done very well. On and after August 26th all vessels visiting the Sandwich Islands are required to enter at the collector's office within 48 hours after their arrival, under a penalty of not less than \$10, nor more than \$100; all masters of vessels are also required, within 48 hours after their arrival, to furnish a list of all names and spirits on board, stores, and a manifest of all cargo and freight except the produce of their fishery, on file &c., under a penalty for failure of all such stores, &c., and a fine of \$100. All produce of the whale fishery imported into the Hawaiian kingdom in any foreign vessel and sold or landed, to pay a duty of five per cent. ad val., and not entitled to drawback if re-exported, unless the same shall have been stored in the custom house stores under the direction of the collector of the customs.

A letter from a merchant of Honolulu, dated August 16th, says:—I believe there will be more oil taken this year than was ever taken in one season. We have every reason to expect a large fleet in this fall, bound home, with oil.

A SINGULAR CLAIM.—The City Council in New Orleans, as we learn from the Crescent, has now before it a singular claim, for an immense sum of money, pledged by an old man named Montague. The claimant was many years ago a bird fancier, and made a living by a quarter of a century ago, the old gentleman's birds became notorious to a member of the police, as they hung dangling in their cages over the sidewalk of a public street, which fact determined a policeman to have them removed. In the process of their removal, in consequence of rough handling or foul play, two of the birds suffered death.

Mr. Montague immediately charged their value to the city, (a sum one dollar and fifty cents) and sent in his bill to the Common Council. It was passed over without payment, and after the next general election for Aldermen the demand was renewed, with the addition of the interest that had accrued from date. The bill was treated with neglect as before, and so on from year to year, up to the present time—an addition of each successive presentation of it. The claim is now before the Board of Aldermen, and as the sum demanded has accumulated to about \$50,000! Some wagging members of the Council have led him with hopes that the amount will be allowed. In that event, he promises to subscribe \$750,000 to the Orleans Railroad, and to divide \$50,000 among the members of the two Boards, in a bonus for their favour. The hope of getting the claim is a mania with the old chap, and he attends every meeting of the Council in the confident expectation of realizing the full amount of his golden dream.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.—On the assembling of Parliament, the baron intends to take his seat and vote in the election of Speaker, in order that the house may adopt some measure with a view of finally bringing the question of Jewish disabilities to a close.

Several vessels have arrived in Gloucester from Bay of St. Lawrence, within a day or two, and all a port being answered by the British cruisers. Capt. Cunningham of the *Greyhound*, thinks the commander of the latter Arrow anything but a gentleman.—[Freeman.

Barbadoes papers to Sept. 15, mention that the yellow fever in its most virulent

type, had made its appearance among the troops in the garrison.

DEATHS.

At Ann Arbor, Michigan, 19th ult., Hon. William A. Fletcher, aged 64 years. The deceased was by profession a lawyer, and has held many important offices. He was an active and efficient member of the Legislative Council, Attorney General of the Territory of Michigan, and the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, upon the organization of our State Government. He was also entrusted with the responsible duty of revising the Statutes, known as the Revision of 1839. He was a sound Jurist and an able Advocate; an urbane and polished gentleman in his intercourse with his fellow men.—[Detroit Free Press. [The deceased was uncle to Dr. M. R. Fletcher, of St. Patrick.

At Rattlesnake Bar, North American River, California, Aug. 5, of cholera, Mr. Thomas Keleher, of St. Stephen, N. B., aged 28 years.

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18 Hds. fine Pal
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St. Andrews, Oct.
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JUST received
from Liverpool
18 Bds. Sheet
12 Bds. Tin
8 Bds. 2 & 1
35 Bds. Nails
&c. &c.

St. Andrews, Oct.
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These Boats ha
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SHERIFFS SALES

to take place at the Court House.
Real Estate of Cyrus Young Feb 19
Do. Wm. Wilson Nov 20
Do. Wm K. Reynolds Dec 11

To be Sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 7th day of AUGUST next, at twelve o'clock, at the COURTHOUSE in St. Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of CYRUS YOUNG, of in and to the following Properties, viz:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, containing 300 acres, in the Parish of St. David, being part of a tract granted to Jacob Young, and purchased by said Cyrus from Jacob Young.

Also, all that part and parcel of Farm Lots Nos. Four and Five, block letter X, Planning's division, in said Parish, containing 60 acres, purchased by Cyrus and Joseph Young, from William Stewart.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution at the suit of John Young, endorsed to levy £300 11 0, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 19th of February 1853.

THOMAS JONES,
August 7th, 1852. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m., at the COURTHOUSE in St. Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM WILSON, of in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, and lying on the South Eastern side of the road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, in the Northern angle of a Grant to Peter Smith, containing 150 Acres, more or less being Lot No 5, and the same land which was deeded by said William Wilson to his sons William Wilson jun., James D. Wilson and Thomas C. Wilson on the 5th day of October 1846. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edward Kelly, endorsed to levy £276 9 4 Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
April 27th, 1852.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the COURTHOUSE in SAINT ANDREWS.

All the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever, of William K. Reynolds, of, in and to, all the following lots, pieces, tracts, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on the Lepreux river, in the Parish of Penfield and County of Charlotte; together with the mills, houses, barns, and other erection and improvements thereon, or in any-wise appertaining to the same:—Viz:

Lot Nos. 1, 2 and 3, containing 330 acres, purchased from Augustus W. Whip Lot No. 49, containing about 40 acres. Also, 4 tracts purchased from James H. Bartlett, containing, respectively, 40, 60, 70, and 30 acres each; and, also, 4 acres conveyed by Stephen C. Foster to Robert Bartlett, and by him assigned to the said Reynolds.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of David Cannon, John McM. Cannon, John Alexander Black, and John Hoose Barry, endorsed to levy £113 10 5, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
26th May, 1852.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE STEAM SAW MILL situate in the Town of St. Andrews with the privileges appertaining thereto. The Mill drives two gangs Saws with Edging and Trimming Machines, and is in good order and built of the best materials; there is also a Lath Machine in the Mill, and the Machinery is so constructed, as to admit of a Grist Mill being attached at a moderate expense. For terms, which will be liberal and further particulars, apply to

J. W. STREET or W. M. WHITLOCK,
St. Andrews, 6th April, 1852. 81

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a valuable property, consisting of the WHARF and STORE adjoining the Stearn Mill Property.
For terms &c. apply to
Aug 3, 1852. **H. H. HATCH.**

Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, &c.

Just received per the Defiance from Boston.
30 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
100 Hhds. Extra No. 1 fine Canada Flour
10 do. do Rye Flour,
3 Bags COFFEE, &c. &c.
Which will be sold low.
Nov. 3, 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 decayed, and the case as utter hopelessness, 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 to 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 prescriptions 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.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN HORSES.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

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

CARLTON'S RING BONE CURE.

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

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

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

ndack for CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others.

CARLTON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT FOR HORSES.

and for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require external application, and for contracted tendons and muscles, strengthen weak limbs, and is also used for sprains, bruises, saddle galls, scalded legs, sores of all kinds on horses.

CARLTON'S articles for Horses and Cattle are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, every man, stage proprietors and others, with the most marked and decided success.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine unless you find the name of J. Carlton Comstock on the wrapper of each article.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually eradicates Worms from both adults and children, cannot harm the most delicate infant or strongest adult, and never fails in completely ridding out and destroying all kinds of Worms.

The cost, 25 cts. per bottle, puts it within the reach of all, and all parents who are without it are wantonly exposing the lives of their children to those fell destroyers of youth, "Worms." Look for the name of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle.

RHEUMATISM.

Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cord, and Muscles, or stiff joints, strengthen Weak Limbs, and embles those who are crippled to walk again. Comstock & Brother, Proprietors, New York and none genuine without their name on the wrapper.

TOOTHACHE.

Dr. KLINE'S Drops, for the cure of the Toothache. It is with confidence that we can recommend it as an infallible cure in all cases, without any injury to the teeth or gums. Price 25 cts.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE FILES.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals, and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the FILES, and also extensively and effectually as to relieve chronic ulcers where its effects are witnessed. Expect nothing but the most complete relief, and better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

WILLIAM SMITH,
(Signed) (Frequently called EDWARD.)

CURE OF ASTHMA, OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78 King Street, Sydney, dated 10th of November 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means of your Pills. One is that of a Lady residing near the "Rosedale," who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion, suffering very severely from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but in no way to use her own expression, able to run up to the top of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Carson, Tailor, Hutchinson's Buildings, Clarence Street, who was so dreadfully bad that he was confined to his bed for many months, and was obliged to have a medical man, who pronounced him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, by the use of your Pills, and rubbing your Ointment night and morning into his chest, was enabled to get up and about in a few days.

(Signed) **J. K. HEYDON.**

AMONISHING CURE OF THE EAR.

By this Miraculous Medicine, after every one means had failed.

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

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 the opportunity of sending you my thanks 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 been unable to effect, but I now feel in perfect health by the use of your Pills, and rubbing your Ointment night and morning into my chest.

(Signed) **J. K. HEYDON.**

TIME should not be lost in taking it is Remedy for any of the following diseases:—Rheumatism, Gout, Consumption, Debility, Gout, Retention of Urine, Ulcers, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Head-aches, Sore Throats, Venereal Affections, Blotches on the skin, Dysentery, Indigestion, Stomach, or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Inflammation, Rosel Complaints, Female Irregularities, Jaundice, Stone and Gravel, Coughs, Liver Complaints, Secondary Symptoms, Weakness from whatever cause, Fevers of all kinds, Constipation of Bowels, &c. &c. &c.

These Medicines in England are sold at 1s. 12 2s. 3d. 4s. 6d. 11s. 22s. and 36s. each Box and Post. 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.

FRUIT TREES.

THE NUMBERS AND QUANTITIES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, consisting of nearly Forty Thousand Trees, are now offered for the inspection of the Public and for Persons planning these Trees may be assured of success, as every possible precaution has been used in the selection of varieties; all that have not proved fairly, have been 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 declares 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.
Woolstock, Oct. 22, 1852.—31

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

HEALTH where 'tis SOUGHT.

Holloway's Pills.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hill, Airdrie, 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 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 I was considered as a hopeless case. I had been advised to take a course of medicine, but I had been so weak that I was unable to do so. I was then advised to take your Pills, which I soon gave up 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 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 M. Smith, of No. 2, or Thomas Street, Glasgow Street, London, dated Dec. 12th, 1849.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I have been afflicted with a very distressing 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 would 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. Together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complex that nothing could be done for me. One day being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curiosity than with a hope of being cured. However, I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

(Signed) **WILLIAM SMITH.**

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FRANCIS P. SHARP.
Woolstock, Oct. 22, 1852.—31

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

Flour, Stoves, Oil, Fluid

100 BARRELS No. 1 CANADA FLOUR.

10 superior Cooking Stoves, newest patterned
9 Parlor Stoves, do do
1 Cash Refined Oil,
1 do Burning Fluid.

W. WHITLOCK,
St. Andrews, Dec. 24, 1851.—31

SURROGATE COURT.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Cunningham late of the Parish of Saint David in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

W. QUERES Lachlan Doon administrator of the said Daniel Cunningham in and to the goods Chattels, and credits which were at the time of his death, hath this day filed his Account with the said Estate, and hath prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and enter the passing and allowance of the said account.

NOTICE thereof is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Saturday the Tenth day of APRIL next, at the hour of one in the afternoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the Account of the said Administrator.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this tenth day of December A. D. 1851.

(Signed) **H. HATCH,**
Surn Judge.

Geo D. Street,
Registrar of Probates

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:—

37th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, save by order of the House, and that the Clerk of the House do one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in each County where Newspapers are published.

38th.—That this House will sustain no application for allowance to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, showing that the teacher taught, the Teacher to be hereafter the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way, and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

Dec. 24. **CHAS. P. WILMORE, Clerk.**

FRUITS &c.

JOHN B. BALSON.

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

among which are:

Boxes RAISINS, Zante CURRANTS, FIG, APPLE, NUT, CONFECTIONS, SPICES, &c., 50 barrels CANADA FLOUR, 50 bags FRESH GROUND do.

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

60 Tubs Cumberland BUTTER, from 26lbs. and upwards.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 250 ACRES of Land, situated on Pleasant Ridge, so called, in the County of Charlotte, being Lot No. 13 on said Ridge. For particulars and a plan of said Land, apply at the office of the subscriber in St. Andrews.

WILLIAM KER,
Dec 16, 1851 xm

EX the Liben from London, via St. John.

10 Cheats fine Congou Tea,
4 Hhds. best Martell Brandy,
6 Hhds. Pate Rotterdam Geneva,
2 Boxes best Blue Poland Starch,
2 Casks D. & Martin's Japan Blacking.

Also, to arrive per the Grace from Liverpool—

1 fine old PORT WINE,
1 Hhd. fine old Jamaica Rum,
2 Hhds. old Port Wine.

20 Hhds. Best Cognac BRANDY
5 Pipes Martell Hennessy
Hhd. Brown Sherry.

EDWARD STENTFORD,
St. Andrews, June 26, 1852.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John 61 Hhds. finest Pale HOLLANDS

WINT

Yes, gentle re and how are you it? We have b

—Spring and f come, and pale, ting emblem,) w turn's footsteps.