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Pafes 14, 28 & 56lb.
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Tea,
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A from Boston.
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America May 31—For Boston.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.
Africa Apr. 23—From New York
America Apr. 30—From Boston.
Asia May 7—From New York
Niagara May 14—From Boston
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Cambria May 28—From Boston
Africa June 4—From New York
Canada June 11—From Boston.
Asia June 18—From New York
America June 25—From Boston.

Counting-House
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1851.

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130 B BLS. Super Fine FLOUR, a super-
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35 Bbls. Apples, 10 Bbls. Onions
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which together with a large stock of Provisions
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prices.
Fresh ground Coffee every morning.
DONALD CLARK.

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 26] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1851. [Vol. 18

SPEECH
of the
HON. JOSEPH HOWE,
on the importance and value to Great Britain of her
North American Colonies;
Delivered at Southampton England.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen.—You may imagine the various and conflicting feelings by which I am embarrassed, in rising to address this intelligent and prosperous community, and through them the twenty-eight millions of people who inhabit these British Islands—the centre of modern civilization—the honored home of my fathers. (Be assured that I deeply feel the responsibility which your kindness, and my public position, have tempted me to assume. The memory of those great orators, with whose highest flights of eloquence, from childhood, you have been familiar—whose voices, like distant thunder, still linger in the ears of the present generation, weighs upon us, less than the immediate presence of those polished and skilful speakers that you are daily accustomed to hear. Would, for your sakes, that I could as easily invoke the spirit of the dead, as I do, in all sincerity and humility, crave the indulgence of the living. The magnitude of the interests which I desire to present to your notice, involving, as I believe they do, to some extent, the relief of these islands from the burden of poverty and crime, the integrity of this empire, and the permanence of the connexion between the North American Provinces and England, oppresses the mind even more than the intellectual character of my audience. I wish those interests were less imposing—that the danger of neglecting them was less imminent, or that my ability to deal with them was proportioned to the magnitude of the theme.

When I last visited Southampton, I little thought that I should ever return to it again, and certainly never dreamed that I should have the honor and the privilege to address, within its ancient walls, and with the evidences of its modern enterprise all around me, such an audience as is assembled here.—I was then a wandering colonist, surveying, eleven years ago, Europe for a first time.—Attracted to Southampton by the beauty of its scenery, and by its old associations, when I entered your spacious estuary, and saw, on the one side, the fine old ruin of Netley Abbey, and on the other the New Forest, famed in ancient story, I felt I was approaching a place abounding in interest, and honored by its associations. And when I put my foot on the spot, trodden, in days of yore, by the warriors who embarked for the glorious fields of Agincourt and Crecy, and on which Canute sat when he reproved his fawning courtiers, I felt my British blood warming in my veins, and knew that I was indeed standing on classic ground.

But Sir, on that occasion I did not see those evidences of commercial prosperity which I was anxious to observe. In visiting to-day your splendid docks, your warehouses, ocean steamers, your railways, and rising manufactories which have been created by untiring energy and honorable enterprise within a few years, my pride in our historical associations was quickened and enlivened by the proofs of modern enterprise which distinguish this great seaport. (Applause.)

The object of my visit to England is to draw closer the ties between the North American Provinces and the Mother Country. To reproduce England on the other side of the Atlantic—to make the children, in institutions, feelings, and civilization, as much like the parent as possible, has been the labour of my past life; and now I wish to encourage the parent to promote her own interests by caring for the welfare and strengthening the hands of her children—to show to the people of England that, across the Atlantic, they possess provinces of inestimable value. (Applause.) The interest which Southampton has in a clear appreciation of their importance no man can deny. Already her advantages are obvious and potent; but they may be largely extended by North American connections. You have the British Channel flowing by you like a mighty river, with the great continental markets on its opposite shore, the trade of the Baltic on your left, and of the Mediterranean on your right. You have your East and West India steam lines; the Isle of Wight is your natural breakwater; a lovely country surrounds you; and the royal city of Winchester, and the imperial city of London, are at your very doors. Add to these advantages, permanent and profitable connections with the vast territory and rapidly expanding communities of British America, and the prosperity and importance of Southampton will be greatly enhanced. (Hear, hear.)

cant and almost worthless provinces remain. This is a great, and, if not corrected in time, may ultimately prove a fatal mistake.—Glance at the map above you, Sir, and you will perceive that one-half of the whole American continent still owns allegiance to Great Britain—is still subject to the sceptre of Queen Victoria. (Hear, hear.) The vast extent of country, is however, but little known in England. Intelligent men ask me, every day, where it is?—of what it consists?—what are its boundaries? Know comparatively little of the maritime provinces, which here (though as distinct as Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland are from Russia) are yet confounded with Canada. Merchants who trade with Newfoundland know as little of Canada; Nova Scotia is a sort of terra incognita, of which not rarely hears, and many Canadians know nothing of the boundless and beautiful tract of country which lies between their province and the Pacific.

Although the United States have extended their boundaries by the conquest of the Mexican Provinces, Great Britain still owns one-half the continent of North America. This territory, with its adjacent islands, is 4,000,000 of square miles in extent. All Europe, including the British Islands, measures but 3,708,000; so that, throwing away 292,000 square miles for rivers and lakes of larger extent than are found in this hemisphere, you have in North America, for the inexhaustible sustenance of British subjects, a country as large as Europe. (Hear, hear.) This country resembles Europe in all its principal features; it is full of the same natural advantages, and as capable of improvement as Europe was in her early days. Taking the round number of square miles, and reducing to acres, and we have above 90 acres for every man, woman, and child in the British Islands. Now suppose that they throw off two millions of their population, and I shall shew you presently that there are that number to spare, we shall have a square mile of land for every inhabitant; or 4,480 acres for every head of a family that British America would then contain. Is not this a country to which, in the present condition of England, the attention of her statesmen and of her people should be turned? But it is often said the climate of North America is rigorous and severe. Do me the favour to glance at the Eastern Hemisphere, including Europe, Asia, and Africa, and separating the northern countries from the south, the vigorous parallels from the warm and entrancing, will men which reside at this moment, the domestic virtues, the pith of mankind, the arts of commerce, the centres of intelligence, the arts of peace, discipline of war, the political power and dominion? Assuredly in the northern half. And yet it was not always so. The southern and eastern portions, blessed with fertility, and containing the cradle of our race, filled up first, and ruled for a time the territories at the north. But as civilization and population advanced northwards, the bracing climate did its work as it will ever do; and in physical endurance, and intellectual energy, the north asserted the superiority, which, to this hour, it maintains.

Glance again at the map, and you will perceive that England still owns half the continent of North America; and taking the example of Europe to guide us, I believe, the best half. Not the best for slavery, for thank God, we have not a Slave nor a Fugitive Slave Law in our northern provinces. (Loud cheers.) Not the best for raising cotton or tobacco; but, the best for raising men and women; the most congenial to the constitution of the Northern European; and all things else being equal, the most impregnable and secure.

The climate of North America, though colder than that of England, is dryer when it is cold. I rarely wear an overcoat, except when it rains: an old Chief Justice died recently in Nova Scotia at 103 years of age, who never wore one in his life. Sick regiments, invalidated to our garrison, recover their health and vigour immediately; and yellow fever patients coming home from the West Indies walk about in a few days. Look at the countenances and robust appearance of the inhabitants, and you will see the vigour and energy that the climate of North America imparts.

the province of New Brunswick. All the other states were proportionally advanced before Englishmen turned their attention to the northern provinces at all. The permanent occupation of Halifax, and the loyalist emigration from the older states, gave them the first impetus. But, you will perceive, that in the race of improvement, the old thirteen states had a long start; they had three millions of Britons and their descendants, a flourishing commerce, and much wealth, to begin with, at the Revolution. But a few hundred occupied the provinces to which I wish to call your attention at the commencement of the war, but a few thousands at its close.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you will perceive, that had both these portions of the American continent enjoyed the same advantages down to the present hour, the southern half must have improved, and increased its numbers, much faster than the northern. But the advantages were not equal. The excitement and the necessities of the war of independence inspired the people at the south with enterprise and self-confidence, and non-intercourse with Great Britain stimulated domestic manufactures. Besides, they had free trade with each other, and so far as they chose to have, or could obtain it by their own diplomacy, with all the world. The northern provinces had separate governments—half-paternal despotisms, which repressed instead of stimulating enterprise. They had often hostile tariffs, and, down to the advent of Mr. Huskisson, and even to the period when the Navigation Laws were repealed, were cramped in their commercial operations by the restrictive policy of England.

In other respects the south had the advantage. From the moment that their independence was recognised, the confederated states enjoyed the absolute control over their internal affairs. Fancy what this did for them, for more than half a century that the northern provinces were governed by politicians voted in and out of office by the fluctuations of opinion in England, or by officers sent out, and by the permanent irresponsible cliques that these almost invariably gathered round them. Down to the year 1839, when Lord John Russell's celebrated despatch was promulgated in the colonies,—and the struggle was scarcely over till 1849, when that despatch was acted on and enforced by the present government,—the colonies were carrying on perpetual contests with Governors and Secretaries of State, to win that which Englishmen have enjoyed since the Revolution of 1688—the privilege of managing their own affairs. (Hear.) To that contest I devoted twenty years of my life, and I thank God, it is now over. England has given us that self-government which she has herself enjoyed for a century and a half, and I trust we shall make a good use of it. (Hear, hear.)

But I have not enumerated all the sources of disparity. The National Government of the United States early saw the value and importance of emigration. It bought up Indian lands, enlarged acknowledged boundaries by pertinacious and successful diplomacy, surveyed its territory, and prepared for colonization. The States, or public companies or speculators within them, borrowed millions from England (a good many of which they have forgotten to pay); (laughter and cheers.) opened roads; laid out and advertised lots in every part of Europe, and invited emigration. Congress framed constitutions suited to the new settlements, invested them with modified self-government from the moment that the most simple materials for organization were accumulated; and formed them into new states, with representation in the national councils, wherever they numbered 40,000 inhabitants. Ohio, for instance, which is one of the colonies thus planted, did not exist in 1783. It now contains a million and a half of people, and has its 19 members in Congress. British America contains two millions, and has not a single representative in your National Council.

But pass that over. While all this was going on what did England do to people and to promote the prosperity of her northern provinces? Almost nothing. She was too much occupied with foreign wars and diplomacy—often descending from her high estate to subsidize foreign princes, whose petty dominions, if flung into a Canadian lake, would scarcely raise the tide. (Laughter and cheers.) What did we do in the northern provinces to fill up this territory? We did the best we could. We married as early, and increased the population, as fast as we could. But, leaving apart, what could we do? Down to 1815 we were engrossed by the wars of England, our commerce being cramped by the insecurity of our coasts and harbours. Down to 1849 we were engaged in wars with successive Governors and Secretaries of State, for the right to manage our internal affairs.—These are now over, and we, on our side of the water, have got command, to some extent at least, of our own resources and of our fortune. We have now the means and the leisure to devote to the great questions of colonization, emigration, and internal improvement—to examine our external relations with the rest of the empire and with the world at large—to consult with you on the imperfect state of those relations, and upon the best appro-

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 till they have settled their Bills, 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.

Having shown you why the contrast is so striking between the United States and the North American Provinces, let me now show you what the latter have accomplished, even under all the disadvantages which they have had to encounter.

The five that occupy that portion of territory which has been politically organized, are: Canada, which lies the farthest back, and is the most extensive and populous of the whole; New Brunswick, which joins to Canada, Nova Scotia, next to that; Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; with all their disadvantages, let me now show the audience what these colonies have done and what they are worth. The five provinces number about two millions of inhabitants.—Their average imports and exports, from 1842 to 1846, have been as follows—

	Imports.	Exports.
Canada,	£2,174,332	£1,819,095
Nova Scotia,	984,225	767,696
New Brunswick,	794,785	651,608
Newfoundland,	753,807	585,251
Pr. Edward's Island	110,753	63,867
Shewing a total,	£4,847,095	£4,188,077

New, a total amount of imports near five millions, and over four millions of exports, does not show a bad industrial condition in such a short time, and under such disadvantages. (Hear, hear.)

I have noticed the common mistake which people make in Europe who confound the Maritime Provinces and Canada together, as though there was no distinction. Canada is a noble colony, full of resources, but its harbours are closed with frost in winter, while those of Nova Scotia and of most of the maritime provinces are open all the year round. For general commerce you will perceive, then, that our advantages are very superior; that our people are destined much more extensively than their brethren in the rest, to "go down to the sea in ships," to be the carriers and factors of those who occupy the extensive regions further west. These maritime colonies, in point of territory, include 86,000 square miles, an area half as large again as the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, and nearly as large as Holland, Greece, Belgium, Prussia, and Switzerland, all put together. They are rich in mines, and surrounded by the best fisheries in the world.—Taking all the provinces, and summing up the number of registered vessels now possess, not including vessels merely built for the English market, I find that Canada owned, in 1846, 604; New Brunswick, 730; Newfoundland, 937; and Prince Edward's Island and 265; being a total of 2,536 vessels, measuring 252,292 tons. Nova Scotia, my own province, the peculiar character and resources of which are but little understood in England, possessed in 1846, 2,533 vessels; or, 47 more than all the other four provinces, put together, and measuring 141,093 tons.—Nova Scotia, in many respects, greatly resembles England. It is nearly an island, being joined to the province of New Brunswick by a narrow isthmus. Of coal, it has endless fields; it has iron in rich abundance; inexhaustible fisheries surround its shores; and its noble harbours are open all the year round. Its population is made up of English, Irish, and Scotchmen; or, rather of a native race, combining the blood and the characteristics of the three kingdoms, with a few Germans and French, who make agreeable varieties.

With this brief description, I trust, Sir, that you will perceive that we have wrestled manfully with the disadvantages I have described; are not unworthy of our lineage, nor have been heedless of the resources of the countries we occupy. Five thousand vessels floating on the ocean, under your flag, is our contribution in a single century to the mercantile marine of the empire! This does not include boats engaged in the shore fisheries. Of this fleet, little Nova Scotia owns one-half, or more vessels in number than all Ireland, though the tonnage is not quite so great. To enable you more nearly to appreciate the value and resources of these northern provinces, let me furnish a very striking contrast: I take the eastern colonies, or Mauritius and Ceylon; the African colonies, including the Cape; the Australian colonies, including New Zealand; and the West India colonies, including the Bahamas and Guiana; and putting all their tonnage together, they have but 2,133 vessels, measuring 98,153 tons. You see, therefore, that the five North American provinces own more than double the number of vessels which belong to all the other colonies of England. Nova Scotia alone having nearly twice the amount of their aggregate tonnage.

But some may ask, What interest have the people of England in these statistics? Why should they trouble themselves about the extent or the resources of the countries you describe; Let me now show you, Mr. Chairman, how deep and all-pervading an interest the people of these islands have in this enquiry. The late Charles Buller (whose loss

North America deeply mourns, for he was her steady and enlightened advocate—whose aid I regret I have not now, for he was my personal friend; he died, in the House of Commons, a short time before he died, that in Ireland, on an average, 2,000,000 people were unemployed for 30 weeks in the year—To what extent fever and famine have diminished that number since, I do not know; but I take the fact as it then stood, and fear that too near an approximation to that statement might be hazarded, even now.

[To be concluded in our next.]

European Intelligence.

The Parliamentary intelligence is destitute of general interest.

The Parliamentary Committee had decided on the Cape route for the Australian mails. Trade accounts in the provinces were satisfactory. Consols were firm and tending upwards. The money market was easy.

The weather continued cold for the season of the year, and rain was much wanted for the spring crops.

The success of the World's Fair in London still continued to be the great theme of conversation. On the 21st June, nearly £7,500 was taken at the doors, and the Times states that on the 31st instant, the number of people who visited the Exhibition, was officially returned at 53,371, the amount taken at 1s. a head, and by the sale of season tickets, being £2,415 2s.

The illuminations on Saturday night, May 31, in the honor of Majesty's birth day, were more than usually brilliant, and more houses than on previous anniversaries of the same event were decorated with devices and letters in variegated lamps and gas.

The steamship Great Britain is being put in thorough repair, and will, it is said, commence to run between Liverpool and New York next September. She is to be commanded by Captain Mathews, formerly of the Great Western.

The repairs of the Atlantic are in a good state of forwardness, and it is expected that she will resume her place in the Collins line about the first of July.

Richard Lalor Sheil, British Minister at Florence, died suddenly on the 26th of May. The death of the Earl of Shaftesbury is also announced.

Louis Napoleon had visited the Southern Departments for the purpose of opening the Paris and Lyons Railway. Grand banquet was given him at Dijon, where he made a speech which gave great dissatisfaction to the Parisian Journals, which looked upon it as a declaration of war against the Assembly.

The President returned to Paris on the 3rd of June, where he was received with some stir, but no disturbance ensued.

The Government of Spain was in great fear of an insurrection at Madrid, and great military precautions had been taken. The Spanish democrats had issued a long programme of future operations.

Portugal was generally tranquil. The regiments at Oporto had attempted a reactionary movement; but it was suppressed by the authorities. The Chamber of Deputies was dissolved on the 25th, and a new Cortes convoked for the 15th September.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Olmutz, was of a military character.

The New York Steam Line to Galway has ended even before it was begun. The North America, up to yesterday, has been announced as the pioneer ship of the proposed line; and not until the very hour fixed for her sailing was it known that there was never, probably, any intention of sending her on that untried voyage. Instead of departing for Ireland, she suddenly turned her head towards California. The story about going to Galway was only an Irish bluff. If Mr. P. T. Barnum had not been one of the intended passengers, we should have suspected there was some humbug about it.—(Boston Traveller.)

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

The steamer Crescent City, from Chagres, brings further particulars of the great fire at San Francisco. The loss is set down at three million of dollars, instead of twelve millions, as previously stated. Nearly one half of San Francisco has been destroyed, including all the newspaper establishments but one.

A very destructive fire has also occurred at Stockton, involving a loss of over a million of dollars. Great excitement prevails in California and in New York. It is feared that these fires will cause many failures.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—A proclamation appears in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, announcing that the new Post Office Act will come into operation in Nova Scotia on the 5th of July.

The troop ship Resistance arrived at Halifax on the 12th inst. from Bermuda, with the 4th Royal Highlanders, 1,000 strong. The 88th, Connaught Rangers, embarked in the Resistance on Wednesday for home. The Hercules is expected at Halifax from Barbadoes, with the 73d Highlanders.

The Halifax Chronicle of Tuesday says, that H. M. S. Farnish is to sail immediately for the protection of the Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

We understand that it is the intention of the owners of the steamer Creole, to give a Pleasure Excursion from this City to Portland and Boston, on the 24th July, giving parties wishing to go on to witness the festivities of the 4th, the option of returning on the 5th, or the following week. Bills will be posted in season.—Courier.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—We are glad to be able to furnish our readers with most gratifying information relative to this line, which there is now every reason to expect will be completed without much farther delay. Tenders have been called for from persons willing to undertake the making of thirty additional miles of this pioneer Railroad of New Brunswick, and we are authorized to state that Mr. Thompson, Agent of the English stockholders, who is in our Province, is well satisfied with the selected line for the road, and most sanguine as to the success of the undertaking.

If this road were completed, every man in Carleton who raises potatoes would be worth nearly three times the amount of money which his present stock would be valued at. At Eastport and Portland, potatoes are throughout the year on the average worth a dollar a bushel; in Carleton their average value is from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. If there were a Railroad to St. Andrews the cost of transportation would not at the maximum exceed sixpence. Thus by the introduction of the Railroad a premium of at least 3s. is immediately given on every bushel of potatoes raised in our County. Calculations demonstrate that an increase of value of grain of all kinds of cattle—could be made, which would show the beneficial influence of this line of Railroad to our farmers in various points of view.

It is rumored that Capt. Robinson to whom we are so much indebted for his spirited and persevering efforts in aid of the above line of Railroad, is about to be called to the Executive Council. We sincerely hope this report may prove true. A more manly and business like legislator than Capt. R. we have not in New Brunswick. He is also a gentleman of independent fortune, and has long devoted himself to promoting the most considerate and practicable measures which have been suggested for the improvement of our people and country.—[Carleton Sentinel.]

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1851.

St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company.

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

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

Charlotte County Bank
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before MONDAY otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrew & Quebec Bank
Wm. Todd, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before FRIDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Since our last, two Steamers have arrived at New York—the U. S. mail steamship Humboldt, from Havre, via Coles Roads with London dates to the 4th, and R. M. Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool with dates to the 7th inst.

The political news is not important. The Ministry are reported to be very unpopular—but there appears to be no hope of their resigning this year. In our columns we give summary of the intelligence received by the Steamers.

FRANCE.—The speech of Louis Napoleon at Dijon was very violent against the Chambers, and a part of it was suppressed. The Assembly was very indignant.—Paris was greatly excited.

PORTUGAL.—Another rebellion has broken out in Portugal in favor of the Queen, and against Sal. danha.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Kafirs are reported to be gaining fresh strength. Sir Harry Smith is calling for levies of troops, the force at his command being totally inadequate to this emergency.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—Yesterday being St. John's Day, the Brethren of Hibernian Lodge No. 318, met at their Lodge Room at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the day. Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, rain having fallen during the night and morning, a goodly number of the brethren of the mystic tie, from Milltown, St. Stephen, and Calais, came down in the Nequasset to unite with their brethren of Hibernian Lodge in doing honor to the day.

At 11 o'clock a procession was formed, and preceded by music and a beautiful new banner, marched to All Saints' Church, where an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Br. J. S. Thompson, who had kindly consented to officiate on the occasion. The service having been concluded, the brethren returned in order to the Lodge Room, where, after the usual ceremonies, they were called from labor to refreshment, and proceeded to Bradford's Hall, where they partook of a sumptuous collation which had been prepared for the occasion, and the Members separated at 4 o'clock, p.m., much pleased with the proceedings and entertainment.

We learn from one who knows, that had

the day been fine, a large number of the Fraternity would have been present from the Upper Districts.

RAILWAY DELEGATION AT TORONTO.—Nothing has as yet transpired relative to proceedings of the Delegates at Toronto. It is generally supposed, by those who are acquainted with the views of the Delegates from Nova Scotia and this Province, that arrangements would be entered into at the Meeting which would be satisfactory to all parties, and that it was probable a line of Railway from Halifax to the Head of Peticoadiac, thence passing near the Grand Lake on the river St. John, and Fredericton to Woodstock, where it would unite with the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway. Should this line be adopted, some of the best land in this Province would be opened up for settlement, and Halifax and St. John would be placed in direct communication with Canada by the shortest possible route.

Since the above was written, we learn from the New Brunswicker of the 24th inst. that a telegraphic despatch was received in St. John, on Monday last—announcing that the Hon. Mr. Howe and the Hon. Mr. Chandler will leave Toronto this morning, on their return to this Province and Nova Scotia. We learn also that the Executive Council will meet at Fredericton as soon as Mr. Chandler returns, when some very important business will be transacted. We have no doubt that in a very short time some propositions will be presented to the people of this Colony that are likely to meet general approval, and will secure the construction of both our great Railways in a way that will be satisfactory to the whole Province.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company, was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 17th inst. John Wilson, Esq. in the chair.

The Secretary read the Report, which on motion of Capt. J. Robinson, seconded by Lachlan Donaldson, Esq., was approved and accepted. He states that—

"In coming before the Stockholders at this adjourned meeting of the General Meeting, held on the 6th inst., the Directors feel before you that the receipts which were taken by the President, has in very many points, rendered a lengthened report from them unnecessary.

It has been the earnest and anxious endeavor of the Directors in administering your affairs during their term of office, to observe the strictest economy in all their transactions; and in calling your attention to the receipts and expenditures during the past twelve months, they confidently trust to obtain your entire approval of the expenditure of the funds which have been at their disposal.

You will find, by the balance sheet which has been prepared and ordered to be laid before you, that the receipts have amounted to £24,668 19 0. Of this sum £17,507 18 2d have been expended in the actual construction of the works—£4,905 1 2d in engineering and surveying expenses; £779 1 0d in office law expenses, and crown land surveys, and £2,379 7 8d in preliminary, incidental, and other expenses, leaving a balance against the Company of £1,202 9 2; viz: to Charlotte County Bank £477 9 2; and Saint Stephen's Bank £600 0, and other liabilities £225 0 0.

In the course of last summer a contract was entered into with Mr. John G. Myers, of Portland, for grading and making all the earth work between St. Andrews and Limeburner's Lake, a distance of 10 miles. This contract will expire on the 1st of July. The expenditure above specified does not include any sums disbursed in England, which however, amount to £10,276 16 0, for 600 tons of iron rails, for an engine and tender, and for the ordinary expenses of the office in London.

This total expenditure entitles the Company to a grant of 20,000 acres of land before the 10,000 already received. The claim for 10,000 of which has been made to Government, but owing to some informality in the affidavits in the issuing of the surveying order has arisen; but this will be immediately rectified.

In connection with the subject of last, the Directors are called upon to report to you a proposition which has been made by several eminent and influential men in England, to form an association and found a settlement on the borders of the line, exactly on the same principles as those adopted in the Canterbury settlement in New Zealand, and it is proposed to give up a block of 20,000 acres for that purpose. The London Board have already passed resolutions giving, unconditionally, 10,000 acres from their share of the land; and they are desirous that the Local Board should do the same; but the Directors have thought it judicious, but the General adjourned Meeting was so shortly to take place, to obtain the sanction of the stockholders, authorizing them to make such grant of 10,000 acres should they think proper so to do.

The Class A Section of the shareholders have found it necessary within the last twelve months, in consequence of operations of the "Joint Stock Company's Act," which would have imposed upon them an unlimited liability, and had the effect of breaking up the Company in England, to apply to the Imperial Parliament for an Act to incorporate themselves as a separate Company.

Your Directors gave their ready and cordial assent to the arrangement, upon receiving a full explanation of its importance; and it will be necessary for you now specially to agree to such Act of Incorporation, by a formal resolution of this Meeting. A copy of the said Act has been ordered to be laid before you.

After the passing of the said Act, it became necessary for the carrying out the business between the two Companies to enter into certain Deeds of Arrangement, and Deeds of Trust, for the regulation of the affairs of the road, and the partition and division of the lands which will belong to the two Companies.

Under the provisions of the Act passed by the Legislature of this Province in the session of 1850, authorizing them so to do, the Directors have executed these said Deeds, and the formal sanction of this Meeting to them is now required. The documents themselves are always open to the inspection of the Shareholders.

Under these circumstances it became necessary to appoint some Gentleman, having the entire confidence of the London Board, and Manager of the affairs of the Company; and as you are aware Mr. Thompson arrived in this Province last November, sent out under the strongest recommendations, and having been extremely successful in carrying out the objects of his mission; and they trust that the arrangements which have been entered into, will have the effect of speedily bringing the line to a successful completion as far as Woodstock.

The nature of those arrangements are first, that on condition of the passing of the Scrip Bill, as entitled to an issue of Debenture Bonds, and guaranteeing that an issue shall take place immediately the Queen's sanction to the said Bill has been obtained, for any sum so expended, provided that it does not exceed £10,000 sterling; that then, in that case, an advance to the extent of £10,000 sterling will be made by the English Board, for the purpose of pushing on the works to completion on the first 10 miles during the present summer. This concession on the part of the Government has been obtained, and consequently the works will now be pushed forward with the utmost activity. Secondly, that a provisional agreement has been entered into with a Mr. Shaw, an English contractor of eminence, for the completion of the entire unfinished road to Woodstock.

The negotiations with that Gentleman have necessarily been confined to mere generalities, in consequence of the ignorance under which he naturally labours, of the nature and features of the country through which the road is to pass. They have proceeded, however, to the length of his sending out his accredited agent, for the express purpose of making the necessary inspection of the line, and obtaining such information as is absolutely required to make a just estimate of the price for which he can afford to build the road, and which can only be obtained by personal enquiry and inspection, and going through the country.

Mr. Brookfield, the agent for Mr. Shaw above alluded to, arrived in this town on Sunday the 8th inst., and is now in company with Mr. Thompson and Mr. Light, on his road to Woodstock, keeping the line the entire way through the woods; and it is confidently hoped that a very favourable contract, embracing the whole work, and, if required, turning and stocking the line, will be the result.

Under these circumstances, the Directors feel they may confidently congratulate the Stockholders upon their present position, and on the prospect of a speedy opening of the road; but in doing so they cannot disguise from themselves, that the possibility of carrying all these arrangements to a successful termination, must depend upon the Stockholders themselves in punctually paying up their calls, and thereby enabling the Directors faithfully to perform their part of the contracts they may enter into.

It will be necessary before the next annual Meeting, probably to make additional calls on the shares, and it is earnestly hoped that there will be no delay in responding to them when made, so as not to impose upon the Board the unpleasant duty of taking steps to enforce payment; and for the same reason it is requested, that the amounts still remaining due on the second call, will be liquidated without delay.

Resolutions were then passed, approving of the suggestions and arrangements of the London Board, in reference to founding a settlement on the principles of the Canterbury settlement in New Zealand, and authorizing the Directors to convey 10,000 acres of land for that purpose; also Resolutions approving of certain deeds of Trust and deeds of Arrangement which had become necessary between the two Boards of the incorporation of the Class A section of the Shareholders, and confirming the execution of the same by the Directors.

After some routine business, a vote of thanks was then passed to John Wilson, Esq. for his efficient conduct in the chair, and the Meeting separated.

English Emigration to New Brunswick.—We learn that information has been received by an official gentleman of this city, of the intention of a large body of Englishmen to emigrate to this Province the present season, for the arrangements for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway are completed in sufficient time. So soon as it is ascertained that the work is positively to go on, in all probability ten thousand persons of English birth, will embark for this Colony, one half of whom will land at the ports in the

Gulf, with the view of seeking favorable locations on the line of the Railway. We understand that all these intending emigrants are possessed of means, the humblest among them being able to bring £500 sterling, while many will bring £5,000, or even more. They will be accompanied by persons of capital, who propose to establish on the line of the Railway, mills, factories and workshops, not only for the construction of the necessary locomotives, carriages and tracts for passenger and freight traffic on the railway, but for other manufacturing purposes. These will be followed next spring by a body of intelligent and able farmers, who will form settlements and regularly cultivate the vast but fertile country now lying valueless in the north-eastern portion of this Province.

It will be a brilliant day for New Brunswick when such emigrants, possessing education, skill, and ample means—imbued also with true British feeling and heartfelt devotion to the honor and glory of old England—shall arrive, and cast their lot among us.

We hope to be able very shortly to give a more full detail of the proposed emigration, which we doubt not will create the most lively interest throughout New Brunswick.—(New Brunswicker.)

THE RAILWAY AGAIN.—We publish to-day a communication from Mr. Boufard, on the subject of the European and North American Railway. The communication will speak for itself; we may add that we have it from undoubted authority, that it is the determination of the Executive Committee to push the line up the Douglas Valley, & thence to Woodstock and Bangor, which would place the track within striking distance of the inhabitants of this City. (Fredericton Head-Quarters.)

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.—The spire of this fine building is now in course of erection by the contractors, Messrs. Lawrence and Mitchell; when the spire is finished, the outside work of the Cathedral will be completed, and will remain as a monument of the untiring zeal and perseverance of the Bishop of Fredericton. [lb.]

Diocese of Fredericton. On Sunday the 15th inst. an Ordination was held in the Cathedral of Christ's Church, Fredericton, by the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, when the following gentlemen were ordained:

The Rev. William N. Jaffrey, Missionary, at St. Mary's, Priest.
Mr. Thomas Harin, late of King's College, Fredericton, Deacon.

An appropriate sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton; his text was taken from the 72d Psalm, 5th and 9th ver.—[lb.]

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Monday on the body of a man named P. Kelly, a fiddler, who had died suddenly in the house of one Latta, in Morris street, on Saturday night. It appeared that the deceased drank a quantity of strong rum, and then lay on a bench or box where his head hung over the side, in which condition he was found dead, having been, probably, suffocated. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.—(Freeman.)

MARRIAGES.
At St. Stephen, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Skeffington Thomson, L. D. D. Rector of the Parish, P. M. Abbot, Esq., merchant, to Elizabeth Caroline, eldest daughter of Col. Neshampt Marks.

DEATHS.
At Milltown, St. Stephen, on the 11th inst. Charlotte, wife of Mr. John Gilmor, of Saint Patrick, aged 31 years, leaving an affectionate husband and family, and numerous relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED—

June 17.—Schr. Joseph Howe; Anderson, Eastport—ballast.
Richard Cobden, Morrison, New York, J. Irwin, four.

19th.—Schr. Nelson, Cove, Thomaston, P. Smith, ballast.
20th.—Prussian barque Alexander, Boston.—H. Frye & Co., ballast.
23rd.—Packet Fame, Cole, St. John, merchandise.
Packet Spray, Balem, St. John, merchandise.
Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, provisions.

CLEARED.
June 19th.—Barque Bellona, Hørrøsen, Hull, seals—John Wilson.
Schr. Richard Cobden, Morrison, Halifax, four.
Brig Britannia, Dwyer, Cork, seals—F. A. Babcock.

Sailed from St. George.
June 23rd.—Barque Bell Kate, Crowley, Dublin, seals—D. & T. Wainman.
Arrived at Liverpool, 31st May, ship Cambria, McCulloch, from New Orleans.
Sailed from Liverpool, May 30th, barque Sophia, McKenzie, for Quebec.

Exchange for Sale.
REQUIRED by the Controller of Her Majesty's Customs at Saint Andrews, the sum of about £110, sterling payable in dollars or half dollars at 4s. 2d. sterling, per dollar, or in British gold 3s silver at the sterling value.

Bidders will be received up to one o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th of July, 1851, by the Controller, for a Bill of Exchange to be drawn by him on the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, London, at 30 days after sight.

Parties tendering will state what amount of Bill they will accept for the above mentioned sum. Tenders to be addressed to the Controller, at Her Majesty's Customs, St. Andrews, and to be marked outside "Tender for Bill."

Custom House, St. Andrews,
June 21, 1851.

Wm. White HAS just received, ex Liverpool—

12 chests fine Congo TEA
50 kegs best White Lead,
2 Hhds Lined Oil,
1 Bbl Split Pease, 1 keg
On Consignment
12 Hhds. Superior BRAI
and Hennessey's brand
Es "Lady of the Lake"
100 Bbls. Canada FLOUR
50 Half-bbls. American
6 Bbls. Pitch and Tar,
120 Cheap Wood, and Car
3 Doz. Palm Leaf Lute
Willow, Clothes and Mar
Nests of Tubs, and Measu

Also, Constantly on
A general assortment of
Boys's, Misses, and Child
Shoes.
Provisions and Groceries
ALSO,
700 Pieces Cheap FLOOM
St. Andrews, June 24,

WILD MEAT
PUBLIC NOTICE is
given that all the WILD MEAT
Lands within my District
Public Auction, in the
House, St. Andrews, on
day of July, 1851.

TERMS—Cash at time
WILLIAMS
Local Dep
St. Andrews, June 24,

Grocery & Provisions
JOHN B. B.
Respectfully announces
of St. Andrews, and
has opened the store
Hotel, where he has
fresh supply of
and Provisions, suitable
—consist

SUPERFINE F.L.C
Tea, Coffee, Brown
Molasses, Mould and
Brown and Fancy S
Fine and coarse S
BARLEY, Mustard
Allspice, Salaratus,
Pickles, Pepper Sau
CONFECTONER'S
Tobacco, Cigars, St
Starch, Button Blue
Baking and Washing
Brushes and Shoes, P
Which, together with
other articles, will be
priced for cash.

ALSO, in
Coils of CORDAGE,
&c.
St. Andrews, June
FARE
STEAMBOAT
LINE

PORTLAND
THE superior
"CRI
having been thoroughly
with addition of a Saloon
Rooms, with Furniture,
new
Capt. CHARLES DEE
ence her Weekly Trips
St. John to PORTL
on WEDNESDAY Morn
the same arrival further
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St. Andrews, June 18
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Original issues in
Poor Condition
Best copy available

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

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

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

FARE REDUCED!
STEAMBOAT & RAILROAD
LINE TO
PORTLAND & BOSTON.

THE superior sailing STEAMER
"CREOLE,"
having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired,
with addition of a Saloon, and 4 splendid State
Rooms, with Furniture, Bedding, and Carpets all
new, is now ready to receive passengers and
cargo, and will sail from St. Andrews, on
Wednesday morning next, and continue
the same until further notice, leaving Eastport
every Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M., and returning
will leave Portland every Friday evening at half-
past 5 o'clock, or on the arrival of the Quarter-past
Twelve o'clock Train from Boston.
Passengers by this route arrive in Boston in season
to proceed to NEW-YORK the same evening,
if desired.
Passengers and Freight conveyed as low as any
other Line.
Cabin from Eastport to Portland, \$3.00
Do. Boston, 4.00
Do. St. John, 1.00
Passengers are Ticketed through from Port-
land to Boston.
DIMOCK & WILSON,
AGENTS.
St. Andrews, June 18, 1851.

Mechanics' Institute.
Provincial Manufacturers and Pictorial,
 Horticultural & Floral
EXHIBITION.

THE Directors of the St. John's Mechanics' In-
stitute are making arrangements for the
above Exhibition, which will take place at the Hall
of the Institute on Wednesday and Thursday, the
10th and 11th September next.
As the object of the Directors is to carry out the
intention of the Institute, by affording an opportu-
nity for the development and display of Artistic
and Mechanical Provincial Talent, and at the same
time, by increasing the funds of the Institute to en-
able them to make it more attractive and useful to
the Members and friends of the Institute, ear-
nestly requested to aid the undertaking.
This being the first public opportunity our Artists
and Mechanics have had of exhibiting their in-
geny and skill in the Fine Arts and Domestic
Manufactures, it is earnestly hoped that the scheme
will meet with that approval and aid from the great
body of the people which its importance deserves,
and without which it cannot be successfully carried
out.
During the Exhibition there will be a CONCERT
of vocal and instrumental Music.
With a view to encourage social and friendly
feelings among the Members of the Institute, it is
proposed to have a PICNIC to the Bellisle on
Thursday, the 17th July next, for which a suitable
Steamer will be engaged.
Contributions of Domestic Manufactures are so-
licited from all parts of the Province.
W. HUTCHINSON, Jr.,
Secretary.
May 31.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.
ODELL & TURNER,
Importers of British and Foreign Goods,
Water Street, St. Andrews,
Beg leave to inform the Public, that they have just received direct
from the best manufacturing houses in England,
a new and choice assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS,
—consisting of—

SHAWLS, SQUARE and LONG, newest and most superb styles.
BONNETS, latest fashion, at unusually low prices.
DRESS GOODS, in MUSLINS, de Lanes, Alpaca, GINGHAMS, &c.
Ladies and Childrens British and French BOOTS and SHOES.
British and French Bonnet RIBBONS, FANCY SOLS, latest styles, Umbrellas,
Ladies French and English Gloves, Ladies, Gentlemen's, and Children's HOSIERY,
Hosiery, Jaconet, Mull, Tape, and fancy Check Muslin,
Laces, Netts and Blinds. GYMPES, Fringes and Trimmings, newest styles,
London, Madder plate, and Chintz, FANCY PRINTS, 7-8 and 5-4;
White Sheetings and Shirtings of extra quality,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen and Lawns, Crapes of various colors,
Mourning Goods, in Orleans, Alpaca, Coburges, &c.,
Gentlemen's Paris Hats, Children's Caps,
London, ready made SUMMER CLOTHING,
West of England CLOTHS, Vestings, Casimeres, Sattinets and Cassinets,
Striped Moleskins and Cotton Velvets,
Damask and Uni-n Table Cloths, Hollands, Diapers and Damasks,
White Marseilles Counterpanes, 10 4 and 12 4,
Linen Thread and Cotton Reels, Canvas and Osnaburgs, Shoethread;
Which, together with a large supply of SHEFFIELD GOODS, English GROCE-
RIES, Hardware, Earthenware, Salt, &c., will be sold at the lowest prices, whole-
sale and retail, by
ODELL & TURNER,
St. Andrews, May 28, 1851.

NOTICE.
Linseed Oil, Paint, &c.
Just Received ex the "Wolves Cove" from Hull—
via St. John.
20 Hhds Boiled & Raw Linseed Oil.
72 Kegs best white Paint.
4 Casks Whiting.
1 do. Lamb Black.
J. F. STREET.
May 6, 1851.

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

IRON and STEEL.
Just received per Norway from Liverpool,
365 BARS and 74 Bundles IRON,
3 Cases and 2 Bundles STEEL,
Crow Bars, Iron Pots, Bakepans and Tea
Kettles, &c., at as low prices as can be purchased
in the Province.
May 28, 1851. ODELL & TURNER.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour
&c. &c.
Now Landing ex Defiance, from Boston:
20 Hhds. Bright MOLASSES,
10 do. Muscovado SUGAR,
50 Barrels No 1, Canada Superfine
FLOUR.
Also—a few Barrels Extra Genesee
Flour, for family use, &c. &c.
St. Domingo and Java Coffee,
J. W. STREET.
May 26, 1851.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands a-
gainst the estate of PHENEAS NE-
VENS, late of St. Stephens, deceased, are
requested to present the same, duly attest-
ed; and all those indebted to the said
estate, are requested to make immediate
payment to either of the undersigned.
William Elles M. Alister, } Executors.
James Bones, }
Ingham Sutcliffe, }
Milltown, St. Stephens, May 6, 1851.

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

NOTICE.
THE Sale of Doctor DeWolfe's Cham-
ber Property advertised in the
Charlotte Gazette, for the 17th instant, is
unavoidably POSTPONED until
Thursday, the 12th NOVEMBER
next, when to take place at the same hour,
[11 a. m.] on the premises without reser-
ve.
For terms see the Charlotte Gazette.
W. McLEAN, Auc'r.
Saint Andrews, Oct. 15th, 1850.

BLACK HAWK!

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

NOTICE.
THE HOUSE in Queen Street, at pre-
sent occupied by Mrs. Miller,
Apply to
J. W. STREET.
Feb. 4, 1851.

Steamer Nequasset.
THE Steamer NEQUASSET, Capt. CAREY,
having been put in thorough order, has again
commenced her usual daily trips between East-
port and Calais, touching at St. Andrews and
Robbinston both ways. She connects with the
Steamer ADAMANT, now plying between Boston,
Eastport, and St. John on Wednesdays and Thurs-
days, until further notice.
Family Tickets for the Season may be had on
application to
ROBERT KER, Agent.
St. Andrews, 15th April, 1851.—x.

LOCKHART & CO.,
BRICK BUILDING No. 1, Prince William Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEAP HAT, CAP,
AND
FUR STORE,
New Opening and to Arrive,
GENT'S French HATS, Riests real Paris
Manufacture, only 30s, Paris price;
40 Dozen Gent's Satin HATS, Spring style;
40 do Men's Paris and Pate HATS;
60 do Men's and Youth's Dress, Brown,
Green and Gold Sporting HATS;
40 do Men's and Youth's Pearl, Tampico,
Kosuth, Oriental and Farmer's Hats;
40 do Men's Youth's CLOTH CAPS,
every style;
60 do Silk and Lawn Glazed CAPS;
10 do Silk Plush CAPS, very nice patterns;
10 do Brussels and Venetian CARPET
BAGS, Glazed Hats, Oil Cloth;
Gent's Furnishing Goods;
TRUNKS, Valises, and UMBRELLAS,
With a large assortment of other Goods.
CASH paid for FURS
St. John, April 5. LOCKHART & CO.

Valuable Water Lots and Cottage for Sale
THE Subscriber offers for sale those
Two Water Lots, on which are a
commodious and well built STONE COT-
TAGE, containing Four Flats. On the
Premises are a good BARN and WHARF.
The above Property is pleasantly situated
on Pagan Street, with extensive water pri-
vileges, commands a fine view of the harbor
and Bay, is within a short distance of the
terminus of the St. Andrews & Quebec
Railroad; and forms a most desirable
site for the erection of wharves and stores.
If not disposed of by private sale before
the 1st May will be sold by Public Auction.
For further particulars enquire at this
Office, or to
JOHN HANSON,
on the Premises.
St. Andrews, April 9, 1851.

TO LET.
And possession given 1st May.
THE HOUSE and PREMISES oc-
cupied by the late Thomas Turner
Apply to
D. MOWATT.
Apr. 22, 1851. ti.

Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his FARM on
which he resides, at the Rolling Dam, in St.
Patrick, containing 135 acres of excellent land,
about 65 acres of which are cleared, and 35 under
cultivation. On the premises are a well finished
House, 28 by 32 feet, with a large kitchen, attach-
ed; there are also two Barns with a large wood
shed. Also—40 acres of land adjoining said Farm,
one half of which are cleared. These Properties
are about 20 miles from St. Andrews, within
a short distance of the Rail Road, and will be sold
on reasonable terms, separately or in one block.
For particulars apply at the standard office, or to
JOHN BUCKSTAFF, Jr.
St. Patrick April 15, 1851.

Brandy, Gin, &c.
MARCH 24th, 1851.
EX VOLANT—Just arrived from Liverpool
10 HDS. finest Pale HOLLANDS
10 Pipes Best Cognac Brandy, U.V. Co.
3 Hhds. "Hennessy" &c. vintage
1849.
10 Boxes Pipes, &c. J.W. STREET

TO LET.
THAT SHOP at present occupied by Mr.
Margaret Kennedy, adjoining the Post
Office. Apply to
S. H. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews, 28th March, 1851.

Public Notice.
IS hereby given that the following Non
Resident Property, in the Parish of
Saint Andrews, has been assessed as under,
for the year 1850, and unless the amount
together with the cost of advertising &c.,
are paid within three months from this
date, the same will be sold according to
law.
John Traynor—Gs. 3d.
HUGH MORRISON,
Collector of Rates.
St. Andrews
March 11, 1851.

TO LET.
From the First of May next.
THE HOUSE in Queen Street, at pre-
sent occupied by Mrs. Miller,
Apply to
J. W. STREET.
Feb. 4, 1851.

CURES FOR THE UNCURED.

Holloway's Ointment.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE
OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL,
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. ALLIDAY, 209,
High Street, Cheltenham. Dated the
22nd of January, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR,—My eldest son, when about three
years of age, was afflicted with a glandular
swelling in the neck, which after a short time
broke out into an Ulcer. An eminent medical
man pronounced it as a very bad case of Scro-
fula, and prescribed for a considerable time
without effect. The disease then for four
years went on gradually increasing in viru-
lence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, ano-
ther formed below the left knee, and a third
under the eye, besides several others on the
left arm with a tumour between the eye,
which was expected to break. During the
whole of the time my suffering boy had received
the constant advice of the most celebrated
medical Gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides
being for several months at the General Hos-
pital, where one of the surgeons said that he
would amputate the left arm, but that the
blood was so impure, that if that limb were
taken off it would be then even impossible to
subdue the disease. In this desperate state I
determined to give your Pills and Ointment
a trial, and after two months perseverance in
their use, the tumor gradually began to
disappear, and the discharge from all the ul-
cers perceptibly decreased, and at the expira-
tion of eight months they were perfectly healed
and the boy thoroughly restored to the bless-
ings of health, to the astonishment of a large
circle of acquaintances, who could testify to
the truth of this miraculous cure. Three
years have now elapsed without any recur-
rence of the malady, and this boy is now as
healthy as heart can wish. Under these cir-
cumstances I consider that I should be truly
ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted
with this wonderful cure, effected by your
medicines after every other means had failed.
(Signed) J. H. ALLIDAY.
CURE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM OF FOUR
YEARS STANDING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley,
19th Jan, 1850.

To professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR.—It is with the greatest pleasure that
I write to thank you for the benefit I have
received from your Pills and Ointment, which
have completely cured me of the Rheumatism,
at times I suffered for this last four years;
under which I was so hardy to be able to
walk. I had tried every kind of Medicine that
was recommended without receiving any ben-
efit. At last thought I would give your med-
icines a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin,
Chemist, of this Town, two Boxes of Pills,
and two of Ointment, and in three weeks,
through them and the blessing of God, I was
restored to health and am now as well able to
walk as ever I was in my life. I am well & con-
vinced in this parish, having been sixty-five years
in it, with an exception of ten years I served
in the 24th Regiment of Foot.
(Signed) JOHN PITT.
CURE OF A BAD LEG OF SIXTY
YEARS STANDING.

Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's Place, Drypool
near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of
eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although
for many years he had sought the first advice, in
the country, nothing was found to cure them.—
He very often suffered most excruciating pain for
long periods together, which incapacitated him
from attending to his business. He had given up
all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was
persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
which he did, and however wonderful it may ap-
pear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their
means, and by continuing to use the Pills also
after his leg was well, he has become in health
so hale and hearty as now to be more active than
most men of fifty.
N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary state-
ment can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Richardson,
22 Market Place Hull, February 29th, 1850.

**CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF RING-
WORM OF SIX YEARS STANDING.**
Lima, 15th of November, 1849.
One of the most eminent Surgeons in Lima (the
Capital of Peru) had a child covered with Ring-
worm for more than 6 years; in vain he exhausted
all his art in his endeavours to effect a cure. Not
succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the
most celebrated medical practitioners of the City,
but nothing was found to do the child service.—
When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hague
the English Chemist and Druggist, residing at No.
74, Calle de Potosi, to try Holloway's Pills and
Ointment, which was done, and after using six
large Pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of
the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the
surprise of the whole medical profession. The
same of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is
withheld.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the
Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunches,
Bite of Insects, and Sand Fles, Fistulas,
Coco-Bay, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago,
Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore nipples,
Chigo-foot, Chubbins, Chapped hands,
Corns (soft), Cancer, Contracted & Stiff-joints,
Elephantiasis, Sore throats, Skin diseases,
Scoury, Sore heads, Tumours, Ulcers, wounds,
Tetter.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Tem-
ple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Vendors
of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized
World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1-2d., 4s. 6d.,
11s. 2s., and 23s. each. There is a very consid-
erable saving in taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are
affixed to each Pot or Box.
ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews.
Wholesale Agents for Charlotte County
CAUTION!—None are Genuine unless
the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
London" are engraved on the Government
Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with
the same words woven in the water-mark
of the Books of directions wrapped round
the medicines.
Should unprincipled Vendors recommend
parties asking for Holloway's Pills and
Ointment not to buy them, but to take
something else in their stead, they do so
only for the purpose of getting a greater
profit by what they wish them to purchase



SHERIFFS SALES

Real Estate of William Porter July 1
Do Wm Wyman Sep 27

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

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 16th FEBRUARY, 1851, at 12 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM PORTER, of in and to the following properties, viz:—

All that Lot of land situated in the Parish of St. Stephen's, conveyed by John Dunn to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 13th Jan. 1827, beginning at the Eastern corner of the lot upon which Aaron Upton resides, 09 feet from the corner of the street, marking the angle of the road leading from the Public Landing to the country Northwards, and the road leading down the river towards the Lodge, thence running the extent of the side line of garden lot No 5, thence across the rear of lots No 5 and 6, thence on the back line to said Aaron Upton's lower line, thence on the line between the lot formerly owned by James Nicholson and the said Aaron Upton, to the first named boundary, containing about one Acre and a quarter.

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

All of these two lots of land in the same Parish, known as Lots No. 12 and 18 of the tract formerly belonging to Robert Pagan Esq, the said lot No 12 fronting on the Ledge Road, and being 169 feet in width on the road, and 177 feet in rear, and 165 feet in length, the said lot No 18, fronting on a road 3 rods wide, laid off in rear of lot No. 2, and extending back 165 feet to the line of N. Marks' land.

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

All of that lot or parcel of land at the Ledge, so called, in St. Stephen, formerly owned by the late Joseph Porter, and purchased by him from Michael Young, the said lot of land at the Ledge, afore said, conveyed by Michael Young to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 8d of August, 1835, commencing at a road leading from the main road to Young's Point, and running at right angles with said road 120 feet, thence parallel with said road 100 feet to within 23 feet of Young's wharf so called, thence parallel with said wharf, to low water mark, thence past the end of said wharf up stream, until it meets the Eastern line of said lot formerly of Joseph Porter, deceased, thence following said line to the said road, thence along said road to the first mentioned bound.

All that Lot of Land at the Ledge aforesaid, conveyed by the said Michael Young to the said William Porter, by deed dated 27th January, 1840, on the south easterly side of a lane on the south easterly side of lot No. 13, in the 5th Division of the Penobscot Grant, thence by said lane N. 5° 20' E. 17° 0' S. 23 links to the south side of a road 4 rods wide, running S. 78° 30' E. 8 rods to stake and stones, thence S. 2° W. passing 50 feet from the north east corner of Porter's Wharf, thence westerly by low water mark to the easterly line of said Lot, sold to Porter, and following the several courses of the Lot easterly, northerly and westerly, to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres.

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

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

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

TROS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 31, 1850.

The sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until Wednesday the 25th May next, then to take place at 12 o'clock at the Court House.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1851.

To be Sold by Public Auction on Saturday

the 27th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM WYMAN, of in and to the following Property, viz:—

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

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

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, indorsed to levy £162 16s. 6d with interest, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 16th FEBRUARY, 1851, at 12 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM PORTER, of in and to the following properties, viz:—

All that Lot of land situated in the Parish of St. Stephen's, conveyed by John Dunn to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 13th Jan. 1827, beginning at the Eastern corner of the lot upon which Aaron Upton resides, 09 feet from the corner of the street, marking the angle of the road leading from the Public Landing to the country Northwards, and the road leading down the river towards the Lodge, thence running the extent of the side line of garden lot No 5, thence across the rear of lots No 5 and 6, thence on the back line to said Aaron Upton's lower line, thence on the line between the lot formerly owned by James Nicholson and the said Aaron Upton, to the first named boundary, containing about one Acre and a quarter.

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

All of these two lots of land in the same Parish, known as Lots No. 12 and 18 of the tract formerly belonging to Robert Pagan Esq, the said lot No 12 fronting on the Ledge Road, and being 169 feet in width on the road, and 177 feet in rear, and 165 feet in length, the said lot No 18, fronting on a road 3 rods wide, laid off in rear of lot No. 2, and extending back 165 feet to the line of N. Marks' land.

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

All of that lot or parcel of land at the Ledge, so called, in St. Stephen, formerly owned by the late Joseph Porter, and purchased by him from Michael Young, the said lot of land at the Ledge, afore said, conveyed by Michael Young to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 8d of August, 1835, commencing at a road leading from the main road to Young's Point, and running at right angles with said road 120 feet, thence parallel with said road 100 feet to within 23 feet of Young's wharf so called, thence parallel with said wharf, to low water mark, thence past the end of said wharf up stream, until it meets the Eastern line of said lot formerly of Joseph Porter, deceased, thence following said line to the said road, thence along said road to the first mentioned bound.

All that Lot of Land at the Ledge aforesaid, conveyed by the said Michael Young to the said William Porter, by deed dated 27th January, 1840, on the south easterly side of a lane on the south easterly side of lot No. 13, in the 5th Division of the Penobscot Grant, thence by said lane N. 5° 20' E. 17° 0' S. 23 links to the south side of a road 4 rods wide, running S. 78° 30' E. 8 rods to stake and stones, thence S. 2° W. passing 50 feet from the north east corner of Porter's Wharf, thence westerly by low water mark to the easterly line of said Lot, sold to Porter, and following the several courses of the Lot easterly, northerly and westerly, to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres.

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

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

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

TROS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 31, 1850.

The sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until Wednesday the 25th May next, then to take place at 12 o'clock at the Court House.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1851.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c.

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John, 6 Hhds finest Pale HOLLANDS, 4 " fine old PORT WINE, 1 " Martell's finest Pale BRANDY.

HEALTH where 'tis SOUGHT!



Holloway's Pills.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hill, Airedale, 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 consulted several eminent doctors, who after doing what they could for me, stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I was a last resource got a Box of your Pills, which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their use, I am now in the enjoyment of long standing and mosting your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side, I have by their means alone got completely cured, and in the astonishment of myself and every body who knows me.

(Signed) MATTHEW HARVEY.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12th, 1849.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I have known what it was to have a day's health suffering from extreme weakness and debility with nervous headaches, faintness, and sickness of the stomach together with a great depression of spirits, I used to think that nothing could benefit me as I had been to many medical men some of whom after doing all that was in their power informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case complicated that nothing but the done for me. One day being usually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, there perhaps from curiosity I took with a hope of being cured, but I soon found myself better by taking them, and I went on taking them until they were gone, and I was happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

(frequently called EDWARD.)

CURE OF ASTHMA, OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78 King To Professor Holloway, dated 10th of November 1849.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means of your Pills. One instance is a lady residing near the "Razartack," who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion suffering very fearfully from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but is now, to use her own expressive words, able to run up to the top of the mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Canon Taylor, Hutchinson's Buildings, Clarence Street, who was so dreadfully bad that he was confined to his sick bed for six months, prior to his commencing with your Pills, and attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, to my knowledge, has been restored to perfect health by the use of your Pills, and rubbing your Ointment night and morning into his chest.

(Signed) J. A. HEYDON.

ANSTONISHING CURE OF THE EARL OF ALBOROUGH.

By this Miraculous Medicine: after every other

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

I remain, with much respect,
Your most obliged and obedient servant,
(Signed) ALBOROUGH.

TIME should not be lost in taking it is Remedy for any of the following diseases—

Ague Consumption Fits Rheumatism
Tumours Asthma Debility Gout
Retention of Urine Ulcers Bilious Complaints
Dropsy Head-aches Sores Throat
Venereal Affections Blisters on the skin
Dysentery Indigestion Scrophulous or King's Evil
Worms of all kinds Erysipelas Inflammation
Joint Complaints Female Irregularities
Jaundice Stone and Gravel Colic
Liver Complaints Secondary Sympptoms
Weakness from whatever cause Lumbago
Constipation of Bowels Fevers of all kinds
Piles The Douches &c. &c.

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

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson St. Stephen, Billing's & Dyce, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews.
Wholesale Agents for Charlotte County.
CAUTION—None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London" are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with the same words woven in the water-mark of the Books of directions, wrapped round the medicine.

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

WATCHES, Jewellery, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY

BRITANNIA METAL WARE, &c. &c.

which will be sold low for cash.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery, REPAIRED AND CLEANED.

QUADRANTS, COMPASSES, and LOG GLASSES, adjusted and touched.

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

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

U. S. CONSULATE NOTICE.

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

THOS. JONES.
St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1850.

STREET'S COLONIAL AND FOREIGN EXPRESS.

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

For City delivery, Twice daily,
Fredericton & Woodstock, Daily,
Sundays Excepted.

St. Andrews, daily, Sundays excepted.

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

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

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

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

Newfoundland and Bermuda, every other Monday.

Jamaica, Havana, Chagres and CALIFORNIA, to meet Steamers sailing from New York, on the 13th, 23th, and 30th, of each month.

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

On the above routes will be forwarded by Steamers or Sailing Vessels—Small and Large Parcels, or Packages, Specie, and any kind of Heavy Freight Bills, Notes, &c. collected, Goods purchased, &c.

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

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

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

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

TEA, PAINTS, LIQUORS &c.

September, 16th 1850.

To arrive per "Cluny," from Liverpool—

30 CHESTS Congou TEA, 56 Kegs. White PAINTS, 56, 28, and 14 lbs. Kegs 16 do, Black do.; 1 Pipe and 10 Hhds. Best Cognac BRANDY, 15 do do Holland's GIN, 1 do. Fine Old Port WINE, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.
Spt. 16, 1850.

FOUND.

PICKED up between Nigger Point and Partridge Island, a small ANCHOR and CHAIN.

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE, November 19, 1850.

CARTS! CARTS! CARTS!

For Sale or Hire, on liberal terms, CARTS suitable for work on the Railroad.

Also, all kinds of BLACKSMITH work Apply to

EDWARD STENTIFORD,
St. Andrews, June 26, 1850.

TO LET.

THAT Three Story House, in Queen Street, next to Mr. Stevenson's Hotel. A reasonable sum for repairs to the building will be allowed out of the rent.

F. A. BABCOCK, for BLACK & MURISON.

Ships Articles and Manifests for sale.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Received and for sale by the Subscriber an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be sold low for Cash.

One 14 day French spring CLOCK

Patent Lever and Vertical Watches

Gold, Plated, Silver, and common Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto, Silk, and India Rubber Watch Guards, Ladies and Gents, Gold, and Fancy Set

German Silver, Pencil Cases, Gold and Plated Earrings, Ladies' Compasses, S. K. and Leather Purses, Pocket and Neck, B'oks, Card Cases, Tablets, Paper Mach. Portfolios and Fire Screens, Hat, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and shaving Brushes, Silver mounted and Plain Bohemian Glass Scent Bottles, Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Thermo meters, Britannia Metal and Brass Card

Idesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Razors and Razor Strops, Key Rings, Tea Bells, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Silver Blue Steel, and German Silver munter-Spectacles, Carpenter's Lad Pencils, or Cigs, Cases, Pocket, Jack, and Pen Knives, Buteher's Ditto, Nail, Pocket, and Tailors Scissors; 1 Set Fire Irons, Hot Water Jugs, Percussion Caps, Sea Tea Trays, Military, shaving, and Fancy Toilet, Soap, Hall & Son's Sporting and Rifle Powder with a variety of other articles.

Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Compasses, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

GEORGE F. STICKNEY

TO LET.

THAT Stand now occupied by Mr. Wm. Pomeroy, nine miles from Saint Andrews, with the FARMS attached. Apply to Mr. Pomeroy on the premises, Mr. D. McMillan Digdegush, or at the Office of this Paper

RACHAEL TURNER,
Fredericton.
Feb. 27, 1850.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHEN, MILLTOWN AND BARING

The Subscriber has contracted to run a Mail Stage between ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHEN, MILLTOWN, and BARING, three times a week, according to the following arrangement, viz:—

Leaving Saint Andrews on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and

Baring on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock A. M. and St. Stephen at 7 o'clock, on the same days.

The well known disposition of the Subscriber, who for many years has driven upon this mail route, to give every attention to the comfort and convenience of Passengers, will be trusted, secure him a full share of public patronage.

The Stage Books will remain open at Bradfords Temperance Hotel, St. Andrews Ryder's Store, St. Stephens; and Ray Hotel, Milltown.

THOMAS HARDY
St. Andrews, June 4, 1850.

Stoves! Stoves!

The Subscriber has just received on consignment by late arrivals from Boston, a large supply of

AIR-TIGHT, and other STOVES, which are for sale, at his store, in the Market Square, cheap for Cash.

W. MACLEAN,
St. Andrews, 8th October, 1850.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established at St. John 9th Sep 1847

Treasurer—Wm. Wright, Robert F. Hazen H. Chubb.

Agent for Saint Andrews, Geo. D. Street Esq., Do. Saint Stephens, J. G. Stevens, Esq.

Notice to the Public.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. John, December 11 1850.

IN order to obviate the inconvenience existing under the present arrangement which requires the Postage of Letters and Newspapers for Newfoundland to be paid in advance, His Lordship the Postmaster General has been pleased to direct that hereafter the Postage on correspondence pass between New-Brunswick and Newfoundland may be pre-paid or not at the option of the sender.

J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

TEA, PAINTS, OIL, &c.

DEC. 3, 1850.

Ex "Oliver" from Liverpool, via St. John 4 Hhds. Boiled & Raw Linseed Oil, 8 Cwt. best White Paint, 14, 28 & 56lb. Kegs.

3 do do Yellow 14 & 28lb. Kegs.

10 Chests Congou Tea,

5 Pipes, & best Cognac Brandy

5 Hhds. best Cognac Brandy

Ex UTICA from Boston.

5 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar, ALSO.

To arrive per the "SULTAN" from Liverpool 10 Boxes Blue Starch.

For sale by **JAMES W. STREET**

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

Board of Local Directors for New-Brunswick.

R. F. HAZEN, WILLIAM WRIGHT, EDWARD ADKINSON, JOHN H. GRAY, WILLIAM JACK, Esquires.

PROPOSALS for Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Stock in Trade, Farming and Agricultural Stock, &c., will be accepted, and Policies granted on application to

GEO. D. STREET, AGENT.
No charge for Policies.
St. Andrews, 27th Jan. 1851.

Grand Manan Packet.

THE Subscriber