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No 267 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1852

(Vol. 19)

Arrival of the Steamship ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Atlantic has arrived at New York, with dates to the 16th ult.

The commercial news was scarcely as favorable as was expected. In the House of Lords, June 14th, the Government gave notice that it would suspend the progress of the bill providing for the surrender of French criminals.

The Earl of Derby stated, that the claims of Peru to the Lobo Islands were undisputed by England.

The Fifehire Journal says, that Sir David Brewster has demonstrated that the immense diamond which figured in the Exhibition, is not the genuine Cullinor, but a very fine diamond nevertheless, and the one that Shah Soohab gave up to the British as the real "Mountain of Light."

The National Exhibition at Cork attracts a great number of visitors.

The Catholic Defence Association are busy preparing themselves in preparation for the approaching election. They have just issued a lengthy address to the Roman Catholic electors, calling on them to set aside party interests, and support those candidates only who will vote for repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, the Secular Colleges, and all other ameliorations demanded by their creed.

FRANCE.  
The news from France is extremely dull. Standards were presented by Gen. Gouaz to the French troops in Rome on the 2d ult. Government has decided to withdraw the allowance granted during the past 22 years to Popish Refugees in France.

Some other public functionaries have refused the oaths, among them M. Courgeon, Professor of History at the College of Bordeaux. The "Toussaint" says that but one naval officer has refused to swear allegiance.

DENMARK.  
By a decision of the Council of State of the 7th inst., Denmark refuses to acknowledge the loans raised and debts contracted by the insurrectionary Governments of 1848, and the following years. All obligations on account of these loans, compulsory or voluntary, on the part of the Treasury of the kingdom, is disavowed. The notes issued by the Danish Government, according to the decree of February 1st and March 16, 1851, for the purpose of replacing the illegal notes of the Government of the Duchies at that time in circulation, to the amount of 4,500,000 marks banco, will continue in course, and be received as before at all the government establishments.

SWITZERLAND.  
The Neuchâtel question becomes more complicated. On the 7th ult. the Federal Flag of Switzerland was brought from Basle to the city of Neuchâtel, and set up in the centre of a square formed by officers of the Canton. The Major of the Neuchâtel Rifle Corps then addressed the officers, calling on them to be true to that flag, and, if necessary, the Federal Government would assist them in maintaining their independence. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony.

EGYPT.  
Said Pasha, (whose arrival in France we have before noted,) has fallen under suspicion since his departure. His pla had been searched, and a quantity of arms found; and over one hundred persons, supposed to be his accomplices in political conspiracy, have been arrested, and sent to the Citadel of Cairo. A tribe of Bedouins, 100 strong, who are in his interest, have escaped to Benghazi, and placed themselves beyond the reach of pursuit.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.  
The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on Monday afternoon, with California dates to the 1st of June. She brings 400 passengers, and two million dollars in gold dust on freight, and half a million in the hands of passengers.

The British ship Sir Chas. Napier arrived at San Francisco May 21st, in 99 days from Panama, with 120 passengers. During her passage, 36 died on board.

The intelligence from the mining regions is very satisfactory, and large specimens of the ore continue to be dug up.

Business at San Francisco was brisk, but transactions not very large.

Trade active at Sacramento, but little doing in Stockton.

At the meeting of merchants called to consider the auction tax law, it has been decided not to pay the tax.

The news from the interior is favourable. Crime is diminishing, the crops abundant, and the population is increasing rapidly.

A revolution broke out recently in Lower California, which is said to have been successful.

One lump of solid gold weighing 69 ounces, was dug out from Mr. Linberg's lot at Sonora, in the Main street, a few doors below the Post Office.

A quartz vein of unusual richness had been discovered on French Gulch, near Shasta.

Great apprehension exist in the State of Sonora that the troubles existing between the French and Americans will produce a feeling of irritation against the French in the mines.

The Indians are still committing depredations in Los Angeles county.

One hundred and forty citizens had united in a petition to Congress, claiming for the Catholic priests the right of holding the church at the mission of San Gabriel.

A new pattern is proposed for the gold dollar, only a very few of which have been struck. It is in the form of a ring, being as large and thick as a ninepence, with a hole in the center sufficiently large to make the piece of the requisite weight. It is a very handsome coin, and it is said, much more convenient than the one now in use, and which is found to be practically unfit for currency; so much so that it is already almost entirely out of circulation.

CHILD LOST IN THE WOODS.—On Friday the 11th inst., a little child not quite six years old, daughter of the late Mr. Levi Houghton of Chester strayed in the woods and was lost. Since the death of her father, the child has been placed under the care of her grand parents, who reside about fourteen miles from Chester, near the road leading to Windsor. She left the house in the afternoon to assist some members of the family in collecting peas-sticks for the garden, and worked awhile with commendable diligence; but at length she was missed. At first, very little was thought of her absence; but when night set in, a diligent search was set on foot, and continued until past midnight. Next morning a large number of the neighbourhood engaged in the search, but their efforts were in vain after the most careful exploration of a lake and brook near the place whence she disappeared, and the surrounding wood it was generally supposed that she could not possibly be found alive. We gather these particulars from a communication to the Church Times, by J. L. S. and are happy to add, that the poor child found her way home, by herself, on Sunday last, after 9 days' sojourn in the wilderness, the child, who was situated in the men, time only on water and bare berries and managed to protect her face and bare feet from the cold by night with a covering moss.

Halifax Record, June 26.

A SAFE EXPERIMENT.—Dr. Ashbel Green of Philadelphia, published in the North American some years since, the following account of his recovery from skepticism, when a young man:

"To the bible itself I determined to make a final appeal. My christian education had already rendered me in a degree familiar with a large portion of its contents; but on this I resolved to place no dependence. I took up the New Testament as if I had never opened it before; and with the single object of looking out for the signature of Divinely inspired truth; and I prayed, as well as half an infidel could pray, that God, in whose existence and attributes I believed, would help me to form a just opinion of the truth or fallacy of that book. Proceeding in this way, I had not gone through the four Evangelists, till all my skepticism left me, and has never returned. My mind, indeed, has sometimes been harassed with almost every species of infidel, and even atheistic suggestions; but I have at the very time of their occurrence, been thoroughly convinced, that they were false and groundless.

And this, let me say in my opinion the best way of bringing to a satisfactory issue this question of unavoidable and infinite importance.

RICK BLANCHARD.—This forms an excellent accompaniment to preserves of any kind or to baked apples. It is made as follows: Put one-teaspoon-full of whole rice into half-pint of cold water; when the rice cracks, or begins to look white, add one pint of milk, and a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar. Boil it until the rice has absorbed the whole of the milk, stirring it frequently the whole time—Put it into a mould, and it will turn out when quite cold. If preferred hot, it may be again made warm by being placed in the oven for a short time. It may be flavored with lemon cinnamon, &c.; but is most wholesome when used, and forms both an elegant and very economical dish at any time.

AMERICAN RURAL LIFE.—Many thousand farmers in New England and other States, rear large families, pay all their debts and taxes promptly, live independently, well clothed and comfortably housed and provided for, and lay up money on a farm of fifty acres. With them there is a place for every thing, and everything in its place. Their horses and cattle, tools and implements, are attended to with clock-like regularity. Nothing is put off till to-morrow, that can be done to-day. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease. These men are seldom in a hurry, except to harvest time. And in long winter evenings, severe weather, which forbids employment out doors, one makes corn-brooms, another shoes, a third is a carpenter, cooper, or tailor and one woman spins, another weaves, another knits, &c. &c. And the families thus occupied are among the most healthy and cheerful in the world.

NEW VARIETY OF POTATO.—A bulb of the potato species, which was found growing indigeneously in Mexico, was brought to this country some years since, by a gentleman who returned from that country after the war. Several specimens were given to Mr. Andrew Hale, of Alloway, Wayne county, who planted them, and after four years' cultivation has produced a crop that equals in appearance the best approved potatoes. It is of small size, long and not large, resembling the "white Moscow" pretty closely—with smooth skin, light complexion, and without the deep indentation called "eyes," by which great loss is suffered in many kinds. Rochester Democrat.

THE DIFFERENCE.—No one can come West, after having lived for any length of time in intercourse with Eastern society, without noticing a marked dissimilarity in manners there and here. In the East, a false and formal etiquette has begotten an undue artificial sensibility. The most trivial incidents are frequently made the source of long and weary days of doubt, spleen, distress, or their opposites. A thoughtless word—a careless movement, or an accidental expression of the face, is construed and acted upon as an infallible representative of some feeling or sentiment—elevated or depressed, concealing or engraving, as the case may be. In conversation, it is never your privilege to differ outright from another. You must deferentially "big leave to differ with you, sir." On being recognized by a female acquaintance on the street, it would be esteemed exceedingly out of the way to take the rim of your hat between the forefinger and thumb of your right hand, and gently lifting it, describe a right angle with your body. In matters of business, the clerk, who it is presumable knows little of the matter before him, does not suffer his employer, who may be supposed to know much upon the subject, to correct him directly; but it must be, perhaps, not quite right—that it *might be well to do so*, and so, as the case may be. The whole face of Eastern society is covered with the veil of hypocrisy. Dissimulation envelops every movement—ingles in every word, and appears in every expression of the face. Social intercourse in the West is marked by an honest cordiality, sincerity and frankness. In the East you have to do with appearances; in the West, you encounter the heart—nature as it is, and as it should be. There, all is formality, affectation and deceit. Here, words, actions, and looks, in the general, are the unmistakable index of the heart.—St. Anthony Falls Express.

GOOD LISTENERS.  
There are few good listeners in the world who make all the use they might make of the understandings of others, in the conduct of their own. The use of the great instrument of conversation is the display of superiority, not the gaining of those matters on which superiority may rightly and justly be founded.

Every man takes a different view of a question as he is influenced by constitution, circumstances, age, and a thousand other peculiarities; and no individual ingenuity can sift and examine a subject with so much variety and success, as the minds of many men, put in motion by many causes, and affected by an endless variety of accidents. Nothing, in my humble opinion, would bring an understanding so far forward, as this habit of ascertaining and weighing the opinions of others; a point in which almost all men of abilities are deficient, whose first impulse, if they are young, is too often to contradict, or, if the manners of the world have conditioned them, to listen only with attentive ears, but with most obdurate and unconquerable en-trails. I may be very wrong, and probably am so, but in the whole course of my life, I do not know that I ever saw a man of considerable understanding, respect the understandings of others as he might have done for his own improvement, and it was just that he should do.—[Sydney Smith.]

How THE RACK WAS ABOLISHED.—Torture applied to extort confession was discontinued, it is said, in the public courts of Portugal in consequence of the following circumstance.—A conscientious judge, having observed the effects of the rack upon supposed criminals, in making them confess anything, to the torture, determined to try an experiment. It is a capital crime in that country to kill a horse or a mule, and he had one of the former which he much valued. He took care one night to have all his servants employed, so that no one but the groom could go into the stable. When all were fast asleep in their beds, he stole thither himself, and cut the horse so that he bled to death. The groom was apprehended and committed to prison. He pleaded not guilty; but, the presumption being strong against him, he was ordered to the rack, where the extremity of the torture soon wrung from him a confession of the crime. Upon this confession, he had sentence of hanging passed on him, when the master went to the tribunal and there exposed the fallibility of confessions obtained by such means, by owning the fact himself, and disclosing the motives which had influenced him in making the experiment.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.—A physician, giving an account of a case of neuralgia of the head, in a recent medical journal, presents the following rather startling account of his method of cure:

"I determined to adopt the same principles of practice in this case as I had done before, viz: to produce paralysis of the whole nervous system, and temporarily suspend the action of the heart and circulation, then restore the circulation again, and the nervous energy, only keeping the nerves which were the seat of the disease in a state of paralysis by local applications over them, and by the internal use of such remedies as act on the nervous system generally."

Most persons, we think, would prefer to take their chance with a common neuralgia, than to try "paralysis," and a "stoppage of the circulation of the blood," by way of cure.

It is a chance, however, of any sort, in the case of the practitioner should succeed in bringing back his circulation, the case might become very serious.—The Day.

THE CROPS.—The Richmond Whig has the following:—

"Accounts from all quarters of our broad Union concur in representing the wheat crop of 1852 as the largest, as we I sit the most promising ever grown in the United States. In some portions of Virginia the crop will suffer from the depredations of the army worm, but in the ravages, we believe, are confined wholly to the district of country. In the region round about Richmond, the yield has never been better, and the farmers, we are glad to learn, have not encountered any of the casualties which have heretofore rendered the wheat crop so precarious. By the skillful use of gunny, and other fertilizing agents, old and apparently worn out fields have been made to yield luxuriant crops. The crop, however, is not so good as to turn out a failure. The cold dry spells encountered throughout the Spring have greatly benefited the wheat crop, but they have seriously injured the growing oats and corn. With good seasonable weather, however, the corn crop may yet turn out well."

A TOUCHING INSTANCE OF SELF SACRIFICE.—In Montreal, on Sunday last, a Mrs. Lindley fell from a chamber window and was instantly killed. She was holding a child in her arms at the time, which, had she dropped, might have been the means of saving her life; but, disregarding her own safety, she managed to push the child inside, while she fell out and was killed.

SCIENCE IN FARMING.—Still another proof of what science can achieve in agriculture is afforded in the contiguous county of Lincolnshire, which, little more than fifty years ago, was, to the extent of one quarter of its area, little better than a perfect waste. It contained one barren range of hills, near forty miles in extent, known under the name of Lincoln Heath; where, in old times, a lighthouse was erected, to prevent travellers from being lost in crossing its surface. It now presents the marvellous contrast of the most perfect field agriculture in the whole country; and is little else than a succession of well constructed houses, barns and offices, surrounded with crowded grain stacks, on farms varying from 500 to 1000 acres. It is now an abundant grain country, yielding also vast crops of turnips, and sustaining immense flocks of sheep. One farmer, in 1823, took 700 acres of this once inhospitable and dreary tract, then not worth the yearly part of a pair of rabbits to the acre. By a system of four-course rotation of turnips, barley, clover and wheat, the first of the course being sown with 12 bushels of bones per acre, and the turnips consumed on the land by sheep, together with the feeding of hay and straw along with cake to the cattle, he has raised the entire tract to the fertility of a garden, and himself to independence. The wolds of Yorkshire, to the north of Lincoln, have undergone a similar renovation.

At the extreme northern end of Scotland, in latitude 55 1/2 degrees, where, less than 50 years ago, a few small farmers lived in rude cabins, and under shelter of side-hills, whose only stock consisted of a few half-starved cattle, that wandered over boundless common, one of which contained 60,000 acres, the whole is now under cultivation. Where wheat and oats grow once unknown, crops

are now raised, and the soil is so fertile, that a young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued—

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it at thy feet."

"Oh, sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it! It's a habit to which I am wedded."

"You're well sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care you are never wedded to me, as it would be a pity."

The Standard,  
OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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No 267 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1852

(Vol. 19)

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

33 Loshells of the former, and 33 of the latter are now shown up, and the public are invited to see them, as they are held, as in any other country of Scotland.

COMPOSITOR OF GREAT ART.  
Bossuet composed his great sermon on his knees; Balzac wrote his first novels in full dress, seated; Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light from heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus raising his nervous system to its fullest activity.

Bentham composed his playing a prelude on the organ. Rousseau wrote his works early in the morning; he sang, at mid-day, "You at midnight. La Fontaine wrote his fables chiefly under shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Racine and Boileau. Pascal wrote most of his Thoughts on little scraps of paper in his by-moments. Teneon wrote his Teneonius in the Palace of Versailles; at the Court of the Grand Monarque, when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. Luther worked at his desk for days together without going out; but when a lured, he would slide or take his guitar with him into the porch, and there execute some musical fantasy, when the ideas would flow upon him again as fresh as flowers after summer's rain. Next to music, it is not before his loved children and flowers. That great, guarded man had a heart as tender as a woman's. Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning, at five or six o'clock, he had books, manuscripts, and papers carried to him there, and he worked on four hours together. Richelieu amused himself, in the intervals of his labour, with a squadron of cards, of whom he was very fond.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Mr. Jas. Beaton, of Aurand, Scotland, says: Gum Copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for soothing the holes in decayed teeth. I have used it very frequently, and the benefit my patients have derived from it has been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole and moisten a little cotton with the solution. I introduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been almost instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the saliva; and the application is so agreeable that those who labor under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it.

WORKING OF THE CROP POSTAGE.—We understand that the trial which has been given during the last year to the three penny postage rate has been eminently successful. The Post office revenue of the year just passed, only falls short of that which preceded it, while the old rates were in operation by one third, and it may be taken as a matter of certainty, that next year the income of the department will exceed the expenditure. In a very short time, we shall be asking a further reduction of the rates.—Toronto Globe.

THE SABBATH.—The Marshal of Indianapolis, Indiana, has given the barbers to understand that, Sunday shaving will not be tolerated. Druggists are required to restrict their sales on the Sabbath to articles of necessity; and keepers of livery stables are enjoined not to hire horses or carriages for trips on noisy pleasure.

Religious Freedom.—A private letter states that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas as Governor of Buenos Ayres, has authorized the reading of the Bible in schools, and made liberal appropriations for their support.

The Wheat crop of Wisconsin and throughout the Western States, this year, bids fair to be among the richest they have ever had.

Poetic.—Every thing in this work-day world of ours is assuming the poetic. The other day some boys climbed a tree to Brainerd, Mass., and found four young eaglets in a nest, and the public is informed that so many eaglets were taken. A farmer, the other day, had added to his estate a fine litter of hoglets, and a neighbour of ours has an addition to his canine family, of six beautiful doglets. We have ourselves, at this present writing, some sixty henlets, and any quantity in expectation.—Nashua Telegraph.

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued—

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it at thy feet."

"Oh, sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."

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## European Intelligence.

**EMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND.**—Two fine ships have left Victoria Harbor with passengers for New York during the week. The *Wacusta* sailed out on Friday, and the *Conrad* on Monday, with their full complement of emigrants, and both are since a good way on their voyage. Among the emigrants by the *Conrad* we were surprised at finding Mr. George Angus, engineer, late in Messrs. Caird & Co.'s, and who had charge of fitting up the engines of the *Parana*, the *Petrel*, and other fine steamers, and also of the erection of the 70 tone crane at Victoria Harbor. Mr. Angus is the father of a line of operative engineers. He had five sons, engineers, four of whom still survive, and a sixth some time at the same trade, but who now accompanies his father with a portion of the family to the U. States. His two eldest sons were first and second engineers on board the ill-fated *Amazon*, and the eldest lost his life, and the second made a narrow escape. Necessity has no part in Mr. Angus's removal. His services were appreciated by his respected employers, but his motive for leaving is that which impels so many to seek a home elsewhere—a hope to better his condition; and our wish is that he may not be disappointed. Many of the glass now-emigrating are persons we can ill afford to want, and whose presence and citizenship it were well for this country to retain. —*Glasgow Herald*.

**THE GENERAL ELECTION IN SCOTLAND.**—There are at present before the Scotch county and borough constituencies, 69 candidates for 53 seats. Of these 40 are Whigs or Radicals, and 29 Protectionists or Tories. Of those who are at present either altogether unopposed or opposed by candidates of their own politics, there are 24 Liberals and 20 Conservatives.

**THE RIGHT HON. DAVID BOYLE**, lately Lord Justice-General, and President of the Court of Session, to whom Her Majesty offered the title of a Baronet on his retiring from office, has respectfully begged liberty to decline the dignity. [*Glasgow Constitutional*].

There is all difference in the world between the use and the abuse of a mode, as also between a faithful and merely fanciful imitation. In general, when the two spheres present more points of contrast than of comparison, it is better not to attempt or pretend an imitation, that cannot but deceive. These obvious warnings are particularly needed, as it appears to us, in the very natural and praiseworthy endeavors which Englishmen will always make to transfer the idea of our own inimitable Constitution to the cases of our fifty colonies.

What is the use of pretending to create a House of Lords in a colony, or defending any equivocal institution, by reference to the model of the mother country? Say, if you please, that there must be another House besides that of the representatives—that there must be an Upper House, or that there must be a House representing property, legal ability, official experience, and even Ministerial influence; but to put twenty respectable men in a room and call them a House of Lords is a chimerical and illusory scheme. It is better to start them without a name or a model than to start them with a name and a model that is certain to mislead. The colonies themselves are far more likely to know what they need, and what is possible in their circumstances, than we who are hampered, with the ideas we have been born and bred to, and which we see realized around us. The question is, what do the Colonists want? and they are probably the best judges themselves on that point. Of course they don't want Dukes and Earls, because, in the first place, they cannot have them. As little do they want a House of pure nominees, we should think, seeing that the Governor himself must necessarily have a veto, so a House of nominees is wholly superfluous. In the earliest and rudest phase of the British Constitution, the Peers were not substantially or generally nominees; for under the feudal system there was hereditary rank and office, there was the oligarchical influence, and the power of combination. The Barons who exported Magna Charta were not nominees. A Colonial Governor, of course, will have his council, and that council for the preparation of measures and the despatch of business, will consist of nominees; but that is not an Upper House. If a second House is really necessary—and we do not dispute it—what is more suitable to the condition of a colony than that it should be elective? The particular pattern, or principle, we do not venture to suggest; probably it would differ in different colonies; but the Upper House would generally be elected with a higher qualification, and, as in the United States, by larger constituencies. But let us know certainly what the colonists themselves want. A slavish adherence to our own models, and still more, merely pretended adherence, cannot possibly be the way to permanent colonial institutions. —*London Times*.

## FRAUDS ON THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

**NEW YORK, June 28.**—Some extensive frauds against the Government of the country have recently been brought to light.

A few days ago the Commissioner of Penitentiaries came to the city and preferred complaints against eighteen or twenty individuals charging them with forging the names of different parties to application for back pay pensions, &c., with intent to defraud the Government of the United States, and warrants were then issued for the apprehension of the persons therein named.

During Saturday evening and yesterday six persons, lawyers and brokers, in respect

able standing in this city and Brooklyn, were arrested. These persons were yesterday taken before Justice Stewart, and with one exception all were committed to Jefferson Market prison for examination.

A prominent Wall street broker was placed in custody of Captain Telford, against him the only charge preferred appears to be the sending of a false application for a pension for a widow.

One of the accused was arrested about three months ago, in this city, charged with presenting a forged check at the Bank of the State of New York, for five thousand dollars, and he is now under indictment and awaiting the trial on the charge.

The Police are in search of other parties, charged with similar frauds, and will probably succeed in bringing them all to justice. Some of the parties live out of the city and a few in other States.

**CANADA, ITS GROWTH AND PROSPECTS.**—This is the title of a pamphlet containing two lectures by the Rev. Adam Little, delivered before the "Mechanics' Institute," Toronto, which were first published in the *Journal of Education*, and are now reprinted by Mr. Maclear of that city. They excited a good deal of attention, when first published, and form a book which all our mechanics and farmers, as well as commercial men and politicians should buy and keep for very good reasons, showing, as the reverend lecturer does, the wondrous progress that Canada has already made, and its capacity for future greatness. The perusal of it will make every Canadian a warm lover of his country. We hope that numbers will find their way across the Atlantic, so that our fellow-subjects in the British Isles will learn to estimate the worth of Canada at its true value. Mr. Dawson has a number of copies for sale. —*Montreal Gazette*.

The following documents which have been handed up for publication, afford a touching illustration of the devotion of the parties concerned to the church of their fathers, and the spirit of true religion is as diffusive in its operation as it is salutary in its principle. The cottage of the rustic, the mansion of the rich man, and the camp of the soldier, are alike open to its influence.

The sum so creditably disposed of, on the one part, and handsomely acknowledged, on the other, amounted, we are informed, to £37 7s. 10d. —*Reporter*.

**FREDERICK, N. B. June 21st, 1852.**

**REVEREND SIR,**—The Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, placed under your pastoral charge in this Garrison, beg your acceptance of the accompanying sum which they have raised among themselves by subscription, and which they request your circumstances have not permitted them to make much larger. They have learned that a certain debt due upon St. Paul's Church, (of which you are the minister) interferes with the annual amount of the stipend to which you are entitled, and they offer this their joint fund, to assist in its liquidation. They are conscious that the amount thus collected is small, and should not perhaps be forwarded, were it not for the opportunity which it presents for expressing the affection which they feel towards their much-respected Minister, and their fervent prayers that your labours and talents may ever be crowned with the Divine blessing, being still exercised as they hitherto have been, for the promotion of truth and piety in the Church, and the happiness of the world.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, Yours most respectfully,  
**GEORGE MACKAY.**  
Sergeant Major, 72nd Highlanders.  
The Rev. Mr. Brooke, Minister,  
St. Paul's Church, Fredericton.

**REPLY.**

**Manse, Fredericton June 26th, 1852.**  
DEAR SIR,—I beg that you will have the goodness to convey to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders my warmest thanks for the very gratifying expression contained in your letter of their approbation of my labours as a Minister of the Gospel, and their prayers that they may be crowned with the Divine blessing.

I beg also to acknowledge, with many thanks, the liberal sum which you have placed into my hands, which, though not a gift to me personally, yet as bestowed on the Church of which I am Minister, demands my warmest gratitude.

Allow me to assure you of my most earnest desire that I may be honored of God by the means of doing good to all to whom I am privileged to preach the glad tidings of Salvation; and that, both during the time they may be stationed here, and after they may be far removed, I shall ever feel a deep interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the gallant 72nd Highlanders.

I am, Dear Sir,  
Faithfully Yours,  
**JOHN M. BROOKE.**  
Sergeant Major Mackay,  
72nd Highlanders.

**SEVERE THUNDER STORM, AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.**—The Prince Edward Island papers notice some severe thunder storms which have recently been experienced in that island, causing considerable damage in various parts of the country. The islander of the 25th of June records the following:—

On Wednesday last, during the storm, the electric fluid struck the house of Mr. Donald McKinnon, Ten Mile Hill, Princetown Road, and literally shattered it to pieces and notwithstanding there were seven children, and Mrs. McKinnon, in the house at the time, they all escaped unharmed. It is difficult to ascertain where the house was first struck—the chimney was knocked down,

the saddle board torn off, and the house spread about 18 inches at the top—all the windows were blown out, and one end of the building burst out about two feet. Every pot and pan in the house were shattered to pieces; and two hens and a pig, outside the door, killed on the spot. We understand the house is so completely a wreck, that the family were obliged to remove to a neighbour's for shelter.

**NEW YORK, June 28.**—*Extradition case.*—In the matter of Thomas Cain, claimed by the British government under the Ashburton treaty as a fugitive from justice, the Commission decided that the evidence was sufficient for the extradition of the prisoner, and stated that he should so certify to the Secretary of State. The prisoner was not brought down to Court, owing to the intense excitement among a portion of our Irish citizens, who gathered in large numbers in front of the Tombs.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer *Africa* arrived at New York, with dates from Liverpool to the 19th June.

The steamer *Great Britain* from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening the 19th.

Cotton remained as reported last week, with a better demand.

Corn was 1s. lower. Wheat from Id. to 2d. higher.

Parliament shows no indication of closing.

The Comptroller in France had decided that they had no jurisdiction over the Orleans Estates.

Other news quite uninteresting.

Forbes O'Connor has been transferred to a Lunatic Asylum.

Accounts from Australia still continue bright. Two more vessels have arrived with large amounts of gold.

Matters at the Cape of Good Hope were improving, and the war is drawing to a close.

**DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.**—A despatch from Washington announces the death of this illustrious American Statesman, who expired at Washington on Tuesday, June 28th, aged 76 years. The despatch says:—

"A solemn sadness pervades the entire community. The bells are tolling and the city wears the garb of so low. Mr. Clay breathed his last at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Bullitt, his spiritual adviser, and other friends being present. He died with the utmost composure, and was believed to be perfectly sensible, though he uttered not a word. The Executive offices and other places of business closed, and are being hung in habiliments of mourning. Flags are flying at half-mast.

The only persons present at his death bed were, Mr. Clay's son, and Gov. Jones of Tennessee, and Mr. Calvert of the National Hotel. Mr. Hall, his physician, was sent for, but did not arrive until the great Statesman had expired.

**PROSPECTS OF KINGSTON.**—It is pleasant to see, and hear on all sides cheering indications of the increasing prosperity of Good Old Kingston. The merchants sell as much as they can buy; the Forwarders have more than they can forward; the Mechanics are busily engaged; the Laborers have constant work, with good wages; the Hotels are full; and even the Newspapers are content and not grumbling. This happy state of things is partially owing to the completion of the two Railroads, that to Rome, and that to Boston; but it is more owing to the general increase of business all over the province, in which such a city as Kingston must naturally participate. —*[Kingston (Canada) Whig]*.

**CALIFORNIA.**—A band of marauders were committing depredations on the San Joaquin, under the lead of a man named Spinner. A party had been sent out to capture them.

An affray occurred at Stockton on the 25th May, between a Captain Carphill, of England, and Quartermaster, of Philadelphia. Pistols were used, and both parties mortally wounded.

The law passed by the California Legislature, taxing sales of merchandise by Auction, had created great excitement.

Freights from Panama to San Francisco were lively, and \$15 per ton, and equally high around the Horn.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—On Monday last as the wagon of Mr. Lewis Piers was returning home, on descending the hill by the Officer's Ball Court, the horse took fright opposite Inglis's Stables, and ran down into Brunswick-street, when, on turning the corner, the wagon upset, throwing out Mrs. Piers and daughter; and the hands or reins of the driver got entangled with the reins that he was dragged from the Garrison field gate, along Brunswick-street, and up Brock's lane, when the horse was stopped by a horse and truck coming down. Several persons were immediately on the spot, and they found the boy, who was immediately taken to the residence of Mr. Ackhurst, and a Physician sent for immediately. Dr. Parker attended forthwith; but we regret to say, that before he could arrive the life of the boy was extinct—from the bruises he had received by being dragged on the road. The ladies were also looked after—being taken to the residence of W. M. Harrington, Esq., and attended by the same medical gentleman. Mrs. Piers was much bruised; but her daughter, fortunately escaped with little injury. The boy was about 16 years of age—his name is Michael Condon, and was very much beloved by both his parents and employer. We sincerely sympathize with his afflicted relatives, who have lost a promising boy, in the flower

of youthful hope; without a moment's waiting. —*[British North American]*.

## THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY JULY 7, 1852.

### MR. HINCKS' LETTER.

In our last week's paper, we published the Hon. Mr. Hincks' letter to Sir John Pakington. Since that time another steamer has arrived from England, and from the English Journals we observe the explanations afforded in the House of Lords and Commons, are quite satisfactory. Mr. Hincks is admitted to be a talented man, and able financier; but as a member of the Canadian Ministry, and Delegate from the Government, he should not have written such an intemperate and rash letter. The charge of delay is conclusively answered by the statement, that although he arrived in England on the 16th March—his colleague, Mr. Chandler, did not arrive until the 20th April. That he did not not ask an interview with Earl Derby until the 23rd April, which was granted for the 30th. That then, for the first time, Earl Derby was made acquainted with the fact of the alteration of the route, and besides that, the Railway Bills did not reach England until a day or two previous. The letter of Mr. Hincks is dated on the 1st of May. Delay, then, could not justify such a communication. —*Earl did the reply given to the Secretary of the Emigration Society, warrant the statement that there was a want of courtesy in the matter towards the delegates. The general allegation of uncourteous treatment has, we conceive, received a triumphant answer in the account given of the personal attentions extended towards these gentlemen, complimentary to themselves, and flattering to the people whose interests they were sent to represent.*

It is only right and just that a Colonial delegate should urge the claims of the Province which he represents, in a manly, forcible, and becoming manner, without cringing in the least; but we fear Mr. Hincks was rather too hasty, and to this, as much as any thing, may be attributed the principal causes of failure in his negotiation. The business-habits, and accomplished minds of such men as are placed at the head of affairs in the Parent Country, require much care, prudence, and wisdom on the part of Colonial delegates in dealing with them. It is true that the late Ministry had declared a willingness to assist the people of the three Provinces, to build a grand Trunk Railway, which would unite them together; but it should be remembered, that it was distinctly understood the line should run by the *North Shore*, and was mainly intended as a *Military* road; whereas, Mr. Hincks' proposition was, in many respects, a new one; the line was to run up the valley of St. John, and principally adapted for a Commercial line. The latter is certainly the best line, and without doubt would be most remunerative; but, as we before stated, it was a new proposition, and one which, it appears, the Derby administration were not disposed to entertain.

The progress which has been made with the work on the Railroad, within the last fortnight, is a strong evidence of its being carried on with spirit. The repairs at Katie's Cove, are being completed in the most substantial manner; and should the present fine weather continue, it is probable the rails will be laid and the locomotive commenced running about the 1st of August. The ships with the plant, and men from England, are hourly expected by the contractors, when large parties will be set to work on various points along the line as far as Woodstock.

The National Independence was kept up on the 5th by our neighbors over the water, the 4th occurring on Sunday. From early noon until the dark shades of night, an incessant discharge of cannon was kept up at Robbinston; the distant report of artillery might be heard in the direction of Calais and Eastport, also. A large party of persons from Saint John arrived at Eastport on the steamer *Creole* to witness the celebration, and returned next morning.

**THE COUNTY ELECTION.**—We learn that the writ for the election of a member to fill the seat for this County, vacated by the appointment of John Johnston, Esq., to the office of Stipendiary Magistrate, has been received by the High Sheriff. The nomination day will take place on Monday the 19th, and the declaration day will be on the 21st inst. —*[New Brunswick]*.

**REVOLT ON SHIPBOARD.**—Eighteen seamen, part of the crew of the American ship *Hungarian*, were sent on to Boston in the steamer *Admiral* on Wednesday last, by Collins Whitaker, Esq., United States Consul at this port, for trial, on a charge of revolt. —*[Courier]*.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 23d ult., at Ravensdale, (Canada,) the residence of William Wall Gray, Esq., by the Revd. Chas. Brough, Lt. Colonel Horn, XXth Regiment, to Mary Wilson, only child of the late Edward Moore, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Civil Service.

At St. John, on the 29th ult., at the residence of the Hon. John Robertson, by the Rev. John M. Brooke, of Fredericton, the Rev. William Donald, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, in that City, to Louis Agnes, eldest daughter of Hugh Wilson, Esq., of Edinburgh.

On the 22d ult., at Amherst, N. S., by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, R. F. Bent, Esq., to Ellen, eldest daughter of Peter Stubbs, Esq., Barrister at Law, St. John, N. B.

At Amherst, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. George Townshend, Mr. Thomas Welch Junr., of Chester, to Miss Mary Ann Wheaton, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Wheaton, of Sackville.

## DEATHS.

At Pockshaw, County of Gloucester, N. B. 10th June, of inflammatory rheumatism, aged 65 years, Mr. Daniel Cochran, senr., originally of Courtmacsherry, County Cork, Ireland. He was a true Christian and devoted lover of his Country.

## FOR SALE.

The House and Lot in Water-st., the property of Mr. Samuel Woodside, known as the Green House. The House is spacious, and well adapted for two families. The lot 100 by 80 feet. This property is so generally known, that a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The terms, which will be liberal, made known on application to George D. Street, Esq., Counselor at Law, or to the subscriber.

**B. R. FITZGERALD.**  
Saint Andrews, July 7, 1852.

## For Charter FOR LIVERPOOL.

The new and splendid ship **SAINT HELENA**, of 868 Tons burthen, built and owned by Messrs. J. & R. Fowleshead, now lying in the Chamecock Harbour, will be ready to take in cargo by the 10th to 15th July. Any person wishing to Charter for the above port will please make immediate application to the undersigned. The *St. Helena* has good accommodation for a few PASSENGERS. Apply to —**DIMOCK & WILSON.**  
St. Andrews, June 28, 1852.

## Valuable Properties for SALE OR TO LET.

**THE Dwelling House, Stores and Wharf, in the town of St. Andrews, formerly known as the Jones' property.** The Dwelling House, Out Houses and Wharf, in said town, formerly known as the O'Neil property.

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

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

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

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

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

## ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

**CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE.**  
St. Andrews, 21st June, 1852.

**MESSERS. JAMES SYKES & Co.** are prepared to receive tenders for TIMBER, of the following description:—  
**HEMLOCK**, 1 foot by 9 inches, in lengths of 16, 24 and 32 feet.

Delivered at various points on the line from Bartlett's Pond to North-West Branch near Wyman's Mill.

Tenders addressed to J. Sykes & Co., St. Andrews, will be received till 1st July, 1852.

**G. W. KING.**

## Valuable Building Lot.

**FOR SALE, LOT No. 38, Block C, Parr's Division, adjoining the Lodge, Lot, and fronting the Wesleyan Chapel, on William street, and Mrs. Ames's property on Montague street. The above is a most desirable site for building, being centrally situated, within a few rods of Water-street, and having two fronts.**

Apply at the Standard Office.

## Repairing TENDERS.

of the under-norm, on Saturdays next, for repairing and repainting of the lara made known Committee.

**C. R. HAY**  
J. W. CH  
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540 acres, lot 9,  
100 acres, lot 15

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**St. Andrews**

**PLAN**

**E. W.**  
No. 328 We  
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W. & Co. are  
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Boston, May 1

**Boiled a**

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**For sale low**

**May 24, 19**

**NOTICE.**

**A NEW CO**

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**Mails will leave**

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**General Post**

**St. John, May**

**NAILS, SP**

**Ex the "Ind**

**6) Bigs fine**

**sizes—**

**Cases—**

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**May 12, 1**



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SALE.  
Lot in Water-  
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Green House—  
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100 by 80 feet,  
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1852.

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FITZGERALD.  
30, 1852

EBEC RAILWAY.

OR'S OFFICE.  
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J. Sykes & Co., St.  
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G. W. KING.

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5, Block C. Parr's  
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fice.

## Repairing County Goal.

TENDERS will be received by either  
of the undersigned, until 12 o'clock,  
noon, on Saturday the 10th day of July  
next, for repairing the County Goal. A  
specification of the same, and other particu-  
lars made known, on application to the  
Committee.

C. R. HATHAWAY, Committee  
J. W. CHANDLER, for  
J. W. STREET, Goal.  
Saint Andrews, 22d June, 1852.



BY AUTHORITY.

Crown Land Office, May 7, 1852.  
THE Commissioners appointed under Act 12  
Victoria, cap. 4 (commonly called the La-  
bour Act), are hereby informed that the Regu-  
lations under the Act have been amended, and will  
be published in a few weeks; until which time  
they are required not to enter into any new con-  
tract.

R. D. WILMOT, Sec. Gen.

## CROWN LAND OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands  
will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on  
Tuesday the 10th day of July next, at noon, by  
the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agree-  
ably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no  
sale on credit will be made to any person who is  
indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(The right of granting Licences for the cutting  
of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Gov-  
ernment, after the Land has been surveyed and  
improved to the value of not less than ten pounds,  
until the first day of May next following such sur-  
vey and improvements.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one  
hundred acres payable by instalments.)

## WORK.

At the Crown Land Office.

650 acres, lot 23, block H, south west side of  
Musquash Brook Lake, George M. Porter.

100 acres, lot 1, block P, Bolton Lake, P. M.  
Albion.

100 acres, lot 2, block P, Bolton Lake, A.  
Campbell.

100 acres, lot 3, block P, Bolton Lake, J.  
Campbell.

100 acres, lot 4, block P, Bolton Lake, J. Chapp-  
man.

100 acres, lot 5, block P, Bolton Lake, M. Han-  
nah.

100 acres, lot 6, block P, Bolton Lake, H. Wil-  
liams.

150 acres, lot 7, block P, Bolton Lake, J. Wil-  
liams.

74 acres, lot 8, block P, Bolton Lake, N. Wil-  
liams.

510 acres, lot 10, Maxwell, Damfries, J. M. Adam.

100 acres, lot 15, block 4, Durham, C. Galen.

R. D. WILMOT, Sec. Gen.

## NOTICE.

Thereby forbid any person purchasing a  
NOTE, of mine, in favor of Thomas Cot-  
trell, Waverley, for the sum of £20 0 0, or  
thereabout, as I have not received notice for  
the same, and will not pay it.

JAMES CLARKE.  
St. Andrews, June 9, 1852.

## PIANO FORTES.

## E. Willard & Co.

No. 328 Washington Street, Boston:

BEWARE of persons who have on hand, and  
are manufacturing PIANOS of the most  
modern style, 6 1/2 and 7 octaves; not surpas-  
sing in power, brilliancy, and execution, varying in  
price from \$250 to \$450. Every instrument war-  
ranted to give satisfaction. Pianos for the Pro-  
fession carefully repaired in substantial style.

W. & Co. are permitted to refer to J. M. O'Brien,  
Esq. for a specimen of their workmanship.

Boston, May 12, 1852.

## Boiled and Raw Paint Oil.

Ex the "John Holderness" from Hull:

14 Hubs Doubled Boiled and Raw Lin-  
seed OIL; just received.

For sale low by J. W. STREET.

May 24, 1852.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A NEW CONTRACT has been entered into  
for the Mail service between Fredericton  
and St. Stephens, commencing on and from  
Thursday the 20th instant; from which date the  
Mails will leave Fredericton on Thursdays at 6 o'  
A. M., and be due in St. Stephens at 6 o' P. M.  
Returning, the Mails will leave St. Stephens on  
Fridays at 6 o' A. M., and be due in Fredericton  
at 6 o' P. M. the same days.

Arrangements have also been made for a Daily  
Mail between St. Andrews and St. Stephens,  
commencing on and from Monday the 24th in-  
stant, and the days and hours of arrival and depar-  
ture will be as follows, viz: To leave Upper  
Mills, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at  
6 o' A. M., and St. Stephens daily at 7 30 A. M.  
arriving at St. Andrews daily at 2 o' P. M., ar-  
riving at St. Stephens at 4 45 P. M., and at Up-  
per Mills on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Satur-  
days at 7 15 P. M.

J. HOWE.

P. M. G.

General Post Office,  
St. John, May 17, 1852.

## NAILS, SPIKES, HARDWARE, &C.

Ex the "Industry" and "Sophia" from Li-

verpool:

6) Bags fine cut Nails & Spikes assorted  
sizes:

Cases Hardware—Consisting of a  
variety of Articles.

J. W. STREET.

May 12, 1852.

## ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD

## NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders  
in the above Company, that a  
THIRD CALL OF TEN PER CENT. ON  
THEIR SUBSCRIBED STOCK,

has been made by a Resolution of the Board of  
Directors, by virtue and under the authority of  
the power vested in them by the Act of Incorpora-  
tion, and that such Call is payable on or before  
the 7th day of July next ensuing, at either of the  
following Banks, viz:—Charlotte County Bank,  
St. Andrews; Branch North American Bank,  
St. John, Fredericton, and Woodville.

By Order of the Board,  
S. H. WHITLOCK,  
Secretary.

Railroad Rooms, St. Andrews,  
March 30th, 1852.

[Royal Gazette, and New Brunswick.]

## Assessors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the un-  
designed Assessors will receive at the  
store of John Lochary until the 10th  
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 pos-  
sess, in order that correct information may  
be received, and complaints presented after  
the assessment is completed. These state-  
ments must be sworn to before a Justice of  
the Peace, as the Law requires.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessors.

JOHN LOCHARY, Rates.

W. H. MOWATT, Rates.

St. Andrews, May 1, 1852.

## FLOUR & SUGAR.

MARCH 29th, 1852.

JUST ARRIVED, per the Africa from  
Boston:

50 Bbls. Canada S. FINE FLOUR.

5 Hhds. Prime Muscovado SUGAR.

Which will be sold low from the wharf.

J. W. STREET.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, MAY 7, 1852.

THE Crown Lands Office, at St. Andrews, has  
received notice of the sale by Auction, at the Office,  
of Timber Berths for the ensuing season, of the un-  
dermentioned day:

June 24th—St. George's River, &c.

Berths under Licence during the past season  
only, will then be offered; and particular lists there-  
of will be published on the 19th instant. The  
highest price will be twenty shillings per square  
mile. Application for Licence of grounds, which  
were not under Licence during the past season, or  
which may not be sold on the above mentioned  
days, will not be received until the 12th day of  
July.

(To be)

R. D. WILMOT, Sec. Gen.

## BRANDY, GIN, TEA, &C.

MAY 5th, 1852.

Ex the "Industry" from Liverpool & "St.  
Harry Smith" from London. The Subscri-  
ber has received.

50 Cans Congou Tea,

15 Half

4 Tierces Crush Sugar.

1 Ton best white & Yellow Paints.

3 Tierces white.

16 Boxes Tobacco Pipes.

6 Do. best Poland Starch.

1 Do. Hall's best Patent Starch.

65 Casks 4 D z. ea, London B. Stout, &  
Pale Ale.

12 Do. 6 Doz. ea, Co. (Pints.)

3 Hhds. London Stout & P. Ale in wood

30 Hhds. & Pipes "Martell" "Hennessy"

& "U. Vineyard" best Cognac Brandy.

20 Hhds. best Pale Geneva.

3 Do. best Port wine.

2 Do. Sherry do.

&c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

## The Steamer STA.

CAPT. NICHENER.

WILL, until further notice, ply between  
Eastport, St. Andrews, and Calais, in  
connection with the steamer, ADMIRAL, for con-  
veyance of Portland and Boston passengers, sail-  
ing with touch at Saint Andrews, when not more than  
two hours late, and at Joe's Point at other times.

DIMOCK & WILSON.

St. Andrews, 27th March, 1852.

## PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE

Company.

ADMITTING, ON EQUAL TERMS, PERSONS OF EVERY  
CLASS AND DEGREE.

TO ALL ITS BENEFITS AND ADVANTAGES.

CAPITAL £250,000.

INCORPORATED.

BY power of appointment the Directors have  
profits of the Company.

1st. For the relief of aged and distressed parties  
assured for life, who have paid five years' pre-  
miums, their widows and orphans:

2d. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-  
rietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans  
together with five per cent. per annum on the cap-  
ital originally invested by them;

3d. For the relief of aged and distressed parties  
to the directors, not to  
be found in any former existing company.

All Policies by this Company indisputable. No  
charge for Stamp.

Assurances against paralysis, blindness, insanity,  
accidents, and other bodily and mental afflictions.

Chief Offices, — 76, Cheapside, London.

JULIUS THOMPSON,  
Agent for New Brunswick,

St. Andrews, August 26, 1851.

## NOVEMBER, 1851.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

## O'DELL & TURNER,

Importers of British and Foreign Goods

Water Street, St. Andrews.

Have just received from the Manufactories, per ship "Speed,"

a part of their Fall and Winter supply of British Merchandise:

Consisting of—

SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS, newest style best quality,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHIRTING and long CLOTHS,

BONNET RIBBONS, latest fashion; HOSIERY and GLOVES.

A large supply of SHEPHERD GOODS, per Montrose.

Per ships "Montrose," "Queen Pomare," "Themis," &c.:

Superfine Woolenized BROAD CLOTHS, Black, Blue and Brown Beaver and Pilot

Cloths, Duckings of every new design, Gentian, Tweeds and Union Cloakings.

A very extensive stock of seasonable DRESS GOODS.

At lower prices than ever before offered, consisting of

ORLEANS, Plain and mixed Alpacaes, Shot, O. gongs, Coburgs and Scotch Prints,

Gala Plaids, 7 1/2 and 5 1/4 Prims new styles, Black Orisons, Lustras, Coburgs, Crepes &c.

A large Stock of every description of Hatterdashery: Also,

English Groceries, Lard and Crushed Sugars, Teas, &c.

Hardware, Sheffield Cutlery and Joiners' Tools, Iron and Steel, Earthenware, Salt, &c.

Post, Note, and Blotting Papers, Blank Books, Ledgers, and Day Books, Steel

Pens, Quills, Ink, Pencils, Wafers, Envelopes, &c.

The above completes our FALL and WINTER STOCK, which is offered for

sale at low prices, wholesale and retail.

St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1851.

O'DELL & TURNER.

## ST. JOHN NURSERY.

J. HARRIS has just received from Lon-

don, via Boston, a good collection of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Farmers and Gardeners would do well to have

these Seeds, as they are excellent samples, and

many of the kinds are of new and improved qual-  
ity. At the Nursery the variety of TREES,

PLANTS, SHRUBS, ROOTS, SEEDS, &c.

are extensive, particularly the DAHLIA, of  
these J. H. has about 30 new kinds of a novel  
character, blended with perfection—a desirable  
feature, and after 25 years' experience, a dealer  
in every thing suitable for the Kitchen, Fruit,  
and Flower Garden, will be sent to order.

Chippman's Hill, St. John, April 2, 1852—1

## NOTICE.

WE have this day associated in Business, un-  
der the style and firm of

P. A. BABCOCK & CO.

as Commission and General Merchants,  
F. A. BABCOCK

ALBERT S. BABCOCK.

St. Andrews New Brunswick,  
Jan. 8th, 1852

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons from either

purchasing or negotiating any certain Notes

of Hand, drawn by me and made payable to me

Joseph P. Hay, as follows:—one made payable

for Twenty-five Pounds, in November 1851; one

for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November

1852; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable No-

vember 1853; one for Twenty-five Pounds, pay-  
able in November 1854; one for Twenty-five

Pounds, payable in November 1855; said notes

being given to said Joseph P. Hay for a certain

House and piece of Land, wherein said Joseph P.  
Hay has no title whatever; therefore there has  
been no value received for said notes, and I will  
not pay them.

I also caution all persons from purchasing a  
certain note of hand, drawn by me in favor of  
Susan Sawyer, for six Pounds five shillings, pay-  
able on demand in 1850, having received no value  
whatsoever for said note.

JOHN MITCHEL.

Dated at Milltown, St. Stephen, }  
October 27, 1851. } am

## IRON and STEEL.

Just received per Norway from Liverpool

365 B

Cases and Bundles STEEL.

Crow Bars, Iron Posts, Bakepans and Tea

Kettles, &c. all of the best quality, and can be purchased

in the Province.

May 26, 1851. O'DELL & TURNER.

## ST. STEPHENS BANK.

St. Stephens, March 1, 1852.

A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. will become

payable on the 20th instant.

D. UPTON, Cashier.

## S. K. FOSTER'S

LADIES FASHIONABLE

SHOE STORES.

Germain Street, Saint John: Queen Street

Fredricton.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London

per steamer "The London"

TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella

BOOTS.

Also, an elegant assortment of the Newest styles

and Ladies' Bridal Slippers.

Orders addressed to either store will receive

immediate attention.

Dec. 13, 28 S. K. FOSTER.

## REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed to the new

Building lately erected by Mr. CHARLES

KENNEDY, adjoining opposite his former estab-

lishment.

May 29, 1852. J. W. STREET.

## Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, the HOUSE



