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from New York
to CANADA
FLOUR
from Boston
loves, new set pattern,
do do
W. WHITLOCK
11, 1851-3

THE STANDARD.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.
\$1 per annum—if paid in advance.
15c, if not paid until the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written orders, or contained
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First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.
Each repetition of 12 lines 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line.
Each repetition of 12 lines 1d per line.
Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

LAW, RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.
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No 11] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852. [Vol. 19

European Intelligence.

FRANCE.—M. Bocher, administrator of the Orleans states, with M. M. Delavigne and Hayim Franchère, have been arrested in France for having in their possession insurrectionary documents in favour of the Orleans family.
The papers are commenting on the fall of the Russell Ministry, and the revenge of Lord Palmerston. The change in the English Ministry had not affected the Bourse.
The Police have seized about 20,000 copies of an address to the electors, by M. Spinnelli, on the ground that having been condemned to expulsion, he is not a qualified candidate.
Active negotiations are going on with the view of inducing the Duchesse of Orleans to consent to the Count de Paris waiving his rights in favor of the Duc de Bordeaux.
Letters from Rome deny that the English Charge d'Affaires had supported the French note concerning the Press.
ITALY.—In spite of the Peace and French Army, the anniversary of the Republic was celebrated at Rome with great spirit.
BRITAIN.—The Government still entertains serious thoughts of the unfriendly feeling of France.
The Times states that the Emperor of Russia, hitherto deemed favorable to the Prince President's imperial and despotic designs, has intimated his displeasure at several of the decrees that have recently been issued.
The substitution of the imperial eagle for the Gallic cock on the standards, of the republic, the prince's effigy on the coinage, and the transfer of the presidential residence to the Tuilleries, have been commented upon in a formal diplomatic note in a vein of disapproval; the Emperor of Russia being the instrument to strike down democracy, but the re-establishment of the constitution of the year VIII., and the proximity of danger of an avowed imperial dynasty, are more than the Emperor of Russia relishes.
ITALY.—It is said that some clue to the murder of Rossi had been discovered, where by some new light would be thrown upon that horrid tragedy. The celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of a Republic in Rome came off on the 9th ult., notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to suppress it.
PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON was, many years ago, forced to leave the Papal dominions; and on that occasion he addressed a letter to a celebrated cardinal, in which he expressed his intention, and hopes of some day causing the Roman prelate to repent his act. Many fear these old reminiscences.
CHINA.—A great fire occurred at Hong Kong on the 29th of December, destroying nearly all the Chinese part of the town, amounting to 500 houses. Many lives were lost among the Chinese, and Col. St. John and Lieut. Sagg, of the British service, were instantly killed by an explosion of gun powder.
In Canton the rich men had been called on to contribute large sums towards the expense of the war, the reports of which are exceedingly vague.

THE RAILWAY AND LOAN BILLS PASSED!

MONDAY EVENING, March 10th.
The Railway Bill was committed this morning, and one or two additional sections were added by the consent of the Government. A debate took place on the fifteenth section, relative to the filling up of the blank, that the loan do not exceed so much. The sum was fixed at One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling. The Loan Bill was then committed, and soon passed. Mr. Johnson moved a resolution to exempt the revenues of the Northern Counties from the pledge, which was lost, 24 against 6—the minority being Messrs. Johnson, Montgomery, Barberie, Williston, Cutler and McPhelim.
The Mining Bill was afterwards committed and discussed. This Bill provides that the present lessees of Mines may enter on private property, by paying damages. If the parties cannot agree, a Jury living ten miles or more distant, may be summoned to assess damages. No provision is made for defining the rights of future lessees. The first section was sustained by an overwhelming majority. Progress was reported.—[New Brunswick.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH.

The following important Railway Despatch was received from Earl Grey by the last mail. It was written in answer to a letter sent by the Hon. Mr. Hincks, from Halifax, after the Delegates had agreed upon the route, and expresses the opinion we have already had reason to expect would be entertained by his Lordship on this magnificent project. The pleasure manifested in this Despatch at the prospect of a deputation being sent from the three Colonies for the purpose of personally conferring with Her Majesty's Government on this important subject, fully proves that Earl Grey is really in earnest in the matter, and most anxious that the work should be speedily undertaken. The Hon. Mr. Hincks has already taken his departure for England, and he will be followed by the Hon. Mr. Chandler from New Brunswick, and probably the Hon. Mr. Howe from Nova Scotia. That these gentlemen will speedily settle all the preliminary measures in a satisfactory manner, so that the Railway will be commenced early the present season, we have not the least doubt. We invite a careful perusal of this important document.—

Downing Street, 20th Feb. 1852.

To Hon. F. Hincks.

SIR—I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., addressed to him from Halifax upon the subject of the contemplated Railway from that City to Quebec. His Lordship directs me to state that he much regrets to find from the contents of your letter and from the correspondence between the members of the three Governments, interested in this question, assembled at Halifax, that in the opinion of the members of the Executive Councils of Canada and New Brunswick, so decided an objection would be entertained to the construction of a line of Railway proposed by the officers who conducted the survey through the three Provinces in British North America, in 1848. His Lordship feels that the views of gentlemen possessing great local knowledge, and well acquainted with the opinions of North America on this subject, are justly entitled to great weight. He is, therefore, disposed to consider in the most favorable light the plan submitted in the printed correspondence, emanating as it does from parties intimately conversant with the subject. The establishment of the means of rapid and easy communication between the different British Provinces, and from Canada to this Country through Halifax, is an object of such extreme importance that it is the earnest desire of H. M. Government to be the most advisable.

His Lordship directs me to state that he is not insensible to the force of the reasons advanced in your letter for affording the assistance which is desired to the Railway, notwithstanding its passing through a different line of country from that originally proposed, and that he is even prepared to admit that in some respects the line now suggested would possess an advantage over the other, though on the whole it may be less desirable.
But the proposals contained in your memorandum of 29th January, concurred in by Mr. Chandler on the part of New Brunswick, involves so important a deviation from the plan which H. M. Government had signified their readiness to submit to Parliament, that it has undergone further consideration, and it is out of His Lordship's power to say whether it may be judged expedient to recommend that assistance should be given to the project as now proposed.
His Lordship directs me to state that the question shall be taken into consideration as soon as possible, and with a view to its satisfactory decision.

His Lordship has learned with pleasure

that it has been suggested, and he hopes it may be determined, to send such a deputation to this country, from the Executive Councils of the three Provinces, for the purpose of personally conferring with Her Majesty's Government on this important subject.
Lord Grey directs me to add that no proposal for obtaining assistance of Parliament towards the construction of the proposed Railway, could be entertained by H. M. Government, unless it can be shown that it would establish a complete line wholly on British territory.
Yours, &c. F. Peel.

ANOTHER "KLAUS"

A fine trick was played off in Augusta, Ga., a few days ago. The papers there gave great note of a performance by a French opera troupe. At night the house was pretty well filled, but no music was heard. It turned out that the troupe consisted of a diminutive foreign Baritone, and nobody else. He stood at the door taking the money until the time for the performance came. He then, leaving a door-keeper in his stead, passed through the audience to the stage with much foreign impressment, as though he intended to hurry on the singers; but no curtain rose. The audience becoming impatient, instituted a series of inquiries, when it was discovered that back of the stage was a door, and thence, it was supposed, with some show of reason, the little foreigner had vanished with what money he had got. No operatic troupe was to be found, and it was presumed that there was none save this little runaway man.

The audience laughed on the wrong side of its mouth, and then grew indignant, and at the last accounts we have, a committee was appointed to watch the railroads, egressing from the city to look after Mr. Diddler, and it was strongly suspected that if found he would receive an elementary course of tar and feathers, besides, perchance, a ride on something sharp like a rail.—[Boston Mail.

SEEING HOW IT OPERATED.

As the railroad train was approaching Southboro' on Wednesday, with a huge plough attached to the engine, throwing the snow aside in clouds, an individual who was very anxious to witness the operation, advanced to the end of the platform, near the station, and took his stand near a large drift, through which the train must pass. Though told that he would be liberally besprikled with the frosty material, he gave no heed to the warning, and on the approach of the train, firmly keeping his position, from which, however, when the train had passed, he was found to be missing, having suddenly vanished from the view of the astonished spectators, beneath the immense cloud of snow which was dashed aside by the giant plough. Shovels being procured, the curious gentleman was dug out, having, with the exception of the crushing of a new hat and clean dickey, escaped unimpaired. He professes to be entirely satisfied with his opportunity of seeing how it operated.—[Exchange paper.

Death of the last Survivor of the Boston Tea Party.

David Kenison, who had fought in many of the battles of the revolution, and is supposed to be the last survivor of the Boston tea party, died at the residence of William Mack, Chicago, Feb. 24, aged 117.

THE BEST BREED OF SWINE FOR THE FARMER.

I am perfectly satisfied from long experience, and have publicly advocated it for upwards of ten years, that the best and most profitable swine for the farmer, is that breed which will nearly mature at eight to twelve months old, and then weigh, well fattened and dressed, from 250 to 350 pounds. A pig that has to be wintered and kept till sixteen to nineteen months old, before fully fattened, rarely pays for itself at the ordinary price of pork; and the average weight of these, in the United States, even at a year and a half old, I do not believe exceeds 300 pounds.

Now, what the farmers want, is a large breed with fine points and great growth. Such a breed can be made fat at any age, and invariably matures quick. But recollect they must have fine points; by this I mean fine or small heads, ears, legs, feet and tail, a wide, deep chest, and a round full body, like a barrel. These constitute what are technically called fine points. None of your big heads, large-ear, coarse-bristled and hair, long legs, great feet, and flabby, thin, slab-sided bodies, after the alligator or landpike order. Of the large breeds, I prefer the Lincoln.

In order to get pigs to weigh well, they must come early. February in the Southern, March in the Middle, and April in the most Northern States, are the best months to drop pigs. Feed them from the start, all they will eat, and they will be ready to kill from October to January; and thus you dispense with wintering any, except those reserved for breeding.—[From the Plow.

Love at First Sight—was exemplified in

Raphael.

His window overlooked the garden of the adjoining house, and there he saw the lovely girl who amused herself among the flowers; he saw her have her beautiful feet in the lake; he fell passionately in love. He soon made his feelings known; his love was not rejected, and she became his wife. He is said to have been so passionately enamored of her beauty that he never could paint a sketch of her without weeping. The lineaments of that fair face still live in some of his sublime productions; and thus, while she gave inspiration, he conferred immortality.—[Ladies Companion.

HOBBS BEFORE THE LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Mr. Hobbs, in a lecture before the Society of Arts in London, gave the following statement of the manner in which he picked the Bramah lock. He said that his first step had been to take an impression of the hole in wax. He had originally supposed that each slide had a spring, but he found himself mistaken in that surmise. Having contrived the necessary implements, he pressed down the disc, which left him at liberty to work on the slides; introduced a lever to the key hole, and applied pressure to the cylinder; felt the slides successively, pressed them in the false notches, and succeeded in loosening the cylinder, and the lock was picked. He had never seen the inside of a Bramah lock before his experiments—had never tried to pick one; and he entertains no doubt that, with his present experience, he could repeat the process in an hour's time.
In conclusion, Mr. Hobbs said he had never made a lock, and never practised picking a great deal; and he astonished his English auditors by saying that he knew more expert lock-pickers than himself.

A FALLING CONE.

A writer in the Boston Traveller, giving an account of Locke's comet, which has recently made its reappearance, says that it has the striking peculiarity that its orbit and periodic times are gradually decreasing. This comet, it is said, "is certainly falling towards the central luminary;" not theoretically falling, as the earth and other planets are supposed to fall towards the sun, as their orbits bend around the centre of revolution, but actually, drawing nearer at every revolution. Sir John Herschel believes "that it will ultimately fall into the sun," provided it is not "dissipated" before that time.

The Temperance Cause Prospering.

The great plant of Temperance, so long and so patiently tended and watered, in this country, is beginning to bear its bright consummate flowers. The Maine Liquor Law has not only been good itself, but the cause of good in all other States of the Union. The happy contagion is spreading everywhere, and the slow but sure progress of men's minds, under the influence of common sense, is very strikingly exhibited. Temperance now finds its friends in the highest places and the highest personages of the nation, and its advocates in the great intelligent mass of the people.

The great question is agitated in all quarters.

At New York—the other day, there was a vast gathering of the friends of Temperance. General Houston was there, and presented Neal Dow, Esq., Mayor of Portland, with a very beautiful gold medal, in recognition of that gentleman's services to the cause of temperance.
The doing away with the sale of alcoholic liquor to the people generally will be a blessing to the community. It may be said that this check to the free sale of it, is an infringement on the liberty of the people. But if their representatives agree in the matter, we do not see how the people can complain. The thing will be according to law, and the law of the Commonwealth is a thing which all citizens must abide by.

If the mass of the people were educated,

and could find interest and recreation in books or newspapers, there would be no great danger in allowing them a freedom in the matter of alcohol. But the foreign population of this country, being ignorant, and having no better modes of enjoying themselves, must naturally, and will, take to drink. It is comfortable—it is sociable—it is inevitable. Under such circumstances, the best thing the friends of the people themselves could do, would be to remove the poisonous temptation altogether.

A state of republicanism is not a state of nature;

a man cannot do exactly whatever he may be right in his own eyes. There is no such thing as perfect liberty; and we must be content to patch up our principles, with conventions and expedients. We have agreed that there are public nuisances which can have no protection in society; and we really cannot see that there is a viler or larger nuisance in the community than that of rum-drinking and drunkenness. It costs the state more than a European war in favour of Kossuth would do.

There are other vicious habits of society which deserve to be eradicated, and will be,

With the progress of education and Christianity,

but let us first take and abolish this brutifying firewater.—[International Journal.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

At about 12 o'clock on Sunday night last, a phenomenon truly strikingly and extraordinary occurred here. It was the circumstance of the falling of a really copious rain, for the space of from seven to ten minutes, from a perfectly cloudless, and starlit sky. \$5 plaintiff was the shower, that the sidewalks ran with water, which had the singular effect upon the mind of appearing to come without a cause. During the shower, two streaks of fleecy cloud displayed themselves in the north and south, but far distant from each other, and neither of an altitude above the horizon exceeding twenty degrees. The position of these clouds forbade the idea that the rain could have fallen from either of them. We make no effort to explain this singular phenomenon, satisfying ourselves with a bare but faithful statement of it.—[Washington National Intelligencer.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF ARICHA.

Friday was distinguished by the unprecedented event, in this city, of the consecration of a Bishop. Being generally known that the dignity of Bishop of Aricha was to be solemnly imposed on the Rev. Dr. McKinnon in place of the late Bishop Fraser, a vast concourse assembled at St. Mary's Cathedral to witness the ceremony. Previous to the opening of the Cathedral, the Charitable Irish Society assembled at the Mason's Hall, and marched thence, with their banners, each member wearing his badge, in procession to the Cathedral. Upon the doors being opened, The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, attended by the entire corps of Priests in the Diocese of Halifax, administered the rites of the solemnity with the most minute adherence to every particular which the ritual directs to be observed on such occasions. There were at least 5,000 persons present, including all creeds and classes. The Very Rev. Dr. Connolly delivered a highly appropriate sermon.—[Halifax Recorder.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

We understand that a number of young men, from different parts of the Province, intend to proceed to Portland on Tuesday morning next, by the steamer *Haid of Erin*, on their way to California. We are not aware whether *Martin's* *Virg* of that country and of the route from Chagres to the Mines, which is attracting such crowds of our citizens at present, has been the means of adding to the number of those who have been for some time contemplating a visit to the gold diggings. The picture and the gold are certainly very enticing, but the hardships to be endured before the latter can be obtained, should, we think, cause those who are comfortably situated in New-Brunswick to pause before they undertake the journey.

In the Legislature there has been a vast

amount of talking during the last week; and the railway Resolutions after a debate of four days, the issue of which every one must have known, were carried triumphantly by the Government. The contest was between the Northern Counties and the Province, and as we always predicted, the former were victorious. The issue was not tried on the question of Railroad or no Railroad, but it was debated in reference to the rival claims of a Central line and a north one. Here the matter rests for the present, and of course a Bill will be introduced by the Government; but we have no means of knowing how they intend to define the particular route from St. John to the Grand Falls. In the mean time we understand on the best authority, that the Hon. Mr. Chandler holds himself in readiness to take his departure for England to advance the special claims of New Brunswick. This we believe to be one of the best movements which can be made on the part of this Province.—[Reporter.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CHINESE ARMY.

The following extracts from the instructions of the Council of the Celestial Empire to the General commanding their armies has never, we believe, been published in this country:—"Take notice of this in particular; you have to deal with people who wear breeches so tight that when once the soldiers fall, they cannot get themselves up again. Your first endeavor must be to throw them down. Paint your faces as fantastically as you can, and when you approach the enemy, shout out and make the most hideous noises and grimaces possible to frighten and make them tumble down. When prostrate they are at your mercy.—[Kantish Independent.

A testimonial, the subscription to which

was upwards of £1000, was about to be presented by the merchants of Dundee to Geo. Duncan, Esq., M. P., for that city. Mr. D. had intimated his intention of disposing of the money in the erection of Ragged and Reformatory schools.

Nankin breeches are very unfashionable at present in China.

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European Intelligence.

The Paris correspondent of the London Mercantile Gazette notices a remarkable and singularly significant change in the tone of Napoleon's official organ, *the Moniteur*, upon the question of war with England. For some time past, the Elysian oracle has talked constantly of a collision between the two countries, as an improbable event, but an event nevertheless which the calumnies inserted by the foreign correspondents of English newspapers, and the audacious falsehoods, might one day precipitate. But of late the tone has changed. What was all war before is peace now; and the *Moniteur* announces to the world that Louis Napoleon thinks of nothing but the internal improvements of France, and yearns to promote peace and good will between nations. This change of language, (says the Gazette,) is too remarkable to be without some strong cause; and that cause is said to be embodied in the facts, authentically stated, as follows:

Within the last few days a despatch has been communicated to the French government, from the government of Great Britain, to the effect that, in the event of a single French soldier entering the Belgian territory, the city of Antwerp, with its citadel and the forts on the Scheldt, would at once be occupied by an English army of 10,000 men. It has been at the same time announced that the English occupation would be accomplished with the express sanction and concurrence of all the great powers of Europe, including Russia. It appears that the Russian government, in giving its consent to this important measure, made it a special condition that King Leopold should at once dismiss all the Polish officers in his service—a condition which was at once complied with.

This is certainly a substantial reason for the proclamation of pacific professions in the *Moniteur*.
Railroads in New York.—The annual report has been sent to the legislature by the state engineer, from which it appears that the amount expended for railroad construction, up to September 30th, 1851, had been \$78,029,534, of which \$12,259,757, were expended within the year then brought to a close. The total stock paid in was \$41,389,000; receipts, \$6,200,000; and dividends, \$1,677,000. The length of railroads in use on September 30th was 1,716 miles, of which 422 had been opened for travel during the year. All but six companies have made a return of casualties—20 persons killed; 47 injured. The number of passengers carried was eight millions. The greatest quantity of freight is conveyed over the New York and Erie Railroad—namely, 250,000 tons, of which about one-half was carried to the west.

We hear of men setting out for California who have never been able to hold their own here, and who have very little rough and ready capacity for manual labor. Most of these, we apprehend, will rue the day they left their Atlantic homes. Even dainty women are trying to get across, with the idea that there must be chances for them to make fortunes on the Sacramento. So there may be; but for any but the stoutest sort of rugged workers, who can cook wash, make beds, mend clothes, and don't mind doing each, exposed to a burning sun or a pouring rain—for the miner's houses in the diggings are often very primitive—we fear California will prove anything but an Eden.

"Friends all over the country! be careful! Remember 'all is not gold that glitters.' If you don't know how to make a good living here, we fear you will hardly improve your condition by crossing the continent. Do not go empty handed; do not trust blindly to luck; and do not fancy yourselves ruined if obliged to stay on this side. There are very good places here for those who know how and are willing to work. Try one.—*New York Tribune.*"

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—This election will take place on the 18th instant, and we learn that there is no doubt of the return of Hon. Mr. Howe and Mr. Fulton. The Halifax papers contain the cards of these gentlemen to the electors, in which they declare their determination to run together. Mr. Howe says:

"I do not believe that the Electors of the County of Cumberland will sanction the treachery by which the enemies of the Government and of the Railroad, seek to embarrass the one and destroy the other. Mr. Fulton has honorably redeemed the pledges which he made upon the hustings. My interest will therefore be identified with his. We offer ourselves for your suffrages together, and every friend of mine will, I trust, also support Mr. Fulton."

The enemies of the Railroad now hope to embarrass the Government and defeat the measure by opposing Mr. Fulton and myself. If they could do this while negotiations are still pending between the three Provinces and the British Government, they might yet peril the measure. Before this reaches you they will be scolding the County and endeavouring to mislead you, as they did in August last. Stand firm, Electors of Cumberland.—You have an important duty to discharge to the County—to your Country and to all British America. Every effort will be made to deceive and to seduce you. Electors of Cumberland stand firm. Vindicate at the Polls, as you did in August at Public Meeting, the enlightened opinions which you entertain."

It is satisfactory to know that the Hon. Mr. Howe and his colleague have to appear before so intelligent a constituency for reelection.

Public Dinner on the Temperance Principle.—A Public Dinner was given to the

Hon. Malcolm Cameron, at Toronto, on the 23rd ult., on the occasion of his accepting the Presidency of the Council. The *Examiner*, speaking of it, remarks that "Reformers have been the first to introduce the Temperance principle into a political demonstration of this kind at Toronto," and that the enthusiasm and good feeling which pervaded the entire party affords sufficient proof that wine is by no means a necessary element in public dinners."

New York, March 10.—Another of our quarantine physicians, Dr. A. Judson Rand, a native of Massachusetts, died of ship fever yesterday.

In the Court of General Session yesterday, the Recorder delivered a long opinion, directing the indictment for a libel, obtained by the managers of the Art Union against the editor of the New York Herald, to be quashed, and virtually declaring the Art Union to be an illegal institution.

A late Washington item says, it is now admitted that Congress will not act definitely upon any important measure, until after the nomination of the democratic convention for the Presidency. Only six public Acts have been passed this session, and three of no importance.

Bell Boy.—We have learnt with much pleasure that our former townsman, R. Rankin, Esq. of Liverpool, at the request of the Commissioners of Light Houses, has contracted with Messrs. Cato, Miller & Co., to furnish the Bell Boy to be placed off this harbor, and that it will be ready for delivery at their yard early in April. We may therefore hope that it will be out here, should no accident occur, by the 1st of June next. Much credit is due to our intelligent Superintendent of Lights, Isaac Woodward, Esq., for his perseverance in accomplishing an object of so much importance to the safe navigation of our harbor during the fog in the summer season, particularly for steamboats, coasting craft, and fishermen.

We hear also that the Commissioners are in treaty with scientific persons, to substitute Kerosene Gas in the Light House at Portland Island in the place of oil, now used, as an experiment, and if successful to extend it to the other Light Houses in the Bay.—*New Brunswick.*

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates took place at Amherst on Thursday last, when from 1200 to 1500 persons were present. Some disapprobation was manifested by the people on the appearance of Dr. Tupper, who attempted to speak before the candidates, he having proposed one of them; but the friends of the Hon. Mr. Howe refused to listen to him, and he was compelled to withdraw. The candidates then addressed the electors, in rather acrimonious speeches, but Mr. Howe produced a very powerful effect on the minds of his hearers.

A goodly number of persons assembled from Westmorland, who were almost unanimously in favour of Messrs. Howe and Fulton, whose return is considered quite certain. Intelligent men in Cumberland, as well as elsewhere, especially among the Methodists, regret that a man like DeWolfe, who is in almost every respect so unexceptionable, should have allowed himself to be placed in such a false position by a party, whose object is to defeat the Railway measure, which is so intimately connected with the prosperity of these Colonies.—*Ibid.*

A hoax was played off on the Associated Press of Boston and New York last Wednesday, by some graceless vagabond at Halifax, who sent one despatch announcing the arrival of the America, with news of the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Of course it created great sensation, and upset trade completely in New York, causing the loss of thousands of dollars. The Boston Courier says the author must have been some one connected with the telegraph.—*Ibid.*

ANNEXATION.

At the risk of being charged with reviving the consideration for a moment, of an old, stale worn out excitement, we (St. John Chronicle) quote the following extract from the January number of the North American Review. The very idea of annexation was treated with the utmost contempt by every loyal subject in New Brunswick, whilst the quoted paragraph goes to prove, that is scouted at by the people, to whom a few foolish men were at one time so anxious to annex themselves. We emphatically say themselves, for no persons excepting this few devoted genies were willing to entertain the project for a moment, except in derision. However, even these silly few are so heartily ashamed of their former conduct, that they are constrained to back out of the scrape in a very unmanly way, to say the least of it—by falsely alleging that they were ever guilty of any overt acts of sedition. But hear the Reviewer:

"We deprecate the growth of the annexation movement. We can contemplate it in no aspect, in which it is not fraught with difficulty and peril. It is hardly conceivable that a peaceable secession from British rule would be suffered by the home government; or, were it so, that the secession could take place without disturbing the pacific and friendly relations now existing between that government and ours. Nor could this subject be seriously discussed within our borders, except through the rekindling, from the scarcely quiet embers, with wilder fierceness than at any former period, the fires of sectional jealousy and animosity. The South would insist on the accession of northern territory; while the philanthropic sentiment of the North, rendered more vigorous by snuffing the keen frosty air from beyond the Lakes, would spawn, with more vehement indignation than now, an extension of the domain of slavery. In fine we can conceive of no fur-

ther annexation of territory, northward or southward, as consistent with the integrity of the Union."

Fast Sailing.—The clipper ship *Came Cock* arrived at Hong Kong on the 6th of December, in nineteen days from the Sandwich Islands, which is the quickest trip ever made between the two places. Her average speed was 261 miles, and in one day she sailed 328 miles.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* arrived at New York on Friday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. Cotton had advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ of a penny. Flour and Wheat firm.

The public appeared to be anxiously waiting the result of the general election. Lord Derby spoke in the House of Lords, on the 27th ult., against the Reform Bill, as giving too great toleration.

The Political Refugees are in favour of the peace policy.

Some papers say Lord Derby is a firm Protectionist. Others' papers assert that his speech is a covert abandonment of that policy.

The House of Commons had adjourned until the 12th of March.

Russia had forbidden France and Austria from interfering in the Treaty of Vienna, and these powers are shewing their teeth.

The Queen of Spain had completely recovered, and was attending Ball fights.

France.—The French and Austrian governments are less friendly since the arrival of despatches from St. Petersburg. The Emperor declares that if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the treaties of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

A number of political prisoners have been set at liberty at Moulins.

M. Guinand has been pardoned by the President.

TIMBER.—The receipts at Liverpool up to Feb. are below the average quantity. All the sales of St. John White Pine average 11 per inch; Birch has been sold at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Deals and Planks, 28.

In foreign affairs there is nothing new a sort of reconciliation is reported to have taken place between Louis Napoleon and M. Montebert, the head of the Jesuits, as neither party find it convenient to make war at present.

Moore, the poet, died on the 27th.

Chief Justice Blackburn has accepted the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Lord Naas has accepted the Office of Chief Secretary of Ireland.

ITALY.—Advices from Rome mention many arrests in the provinces of persons who celebrated the anniversary of the Republic on the 9th. The Pope has given orders to have no more children christened with the name of Joseph, as he had still the dread of Joseph Mazzini before him.

Liverpool Cotton market closed at $\frac{1}{2}$ advance. Stock of Cotton on hand 344,000 bales, 197,000 American.

MR. PEELE'S DESPATCH.

No one better qualified could have been sent to England on the railway business than Mr. Hincks. All that can be done he will do, and it is quite possible that his mission will be successful. Mr. Peel's despatch concerning the alteration of route is however far from being satisfactory. Coming so rapidly after that of Earl Grey which so astonished Mr. Howe, we cannot help an impression that the Imperial Government are desirous of getting rid of their pledge. Indeed it seemed to us on reading Earl Grey's despatch concerning the positive refusal of aid toward the European and North American Railroad that there was some disposition on the part of the home government to get rid of the guarantee affair. We feared that the threatening aspect of continental affairs and the consequent requirements of the public service would make the Government chary of locking up money in so gigantic an undertaking as the Railroad between Halifax and Quebec.—True, the British Government merely endorsed our paper; but the endorsement would withdraw capital from England, which in these times is the stumbling block. Mr. Hincks can however get over this monstrous difficulty, in the event of its standing in the way, by appealing directly to the monied interests; who must see that investments in public works in America must be safer if not more remunerative than loans to governments, which the chances of war, or revolutions may destroy. Mr. Hincks has however a new ministry to instruct and it is not to be supposed that a ministry who have always been partial to "ships colonies, and commerce," will throw greater impediment in the way of commencing more closely the relationship existing between the Colonies and the mother country than their predecessors would have done.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

DISGRACEFUL ROW.—A most disgraceful row took place in Chatham, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night last. We have not heard the particulars, but understand that several persons after having partaken very freely in liquor, in one of our taverns, quarrelled, and then turned out into the streets to settle the difference, which a general row ensued. One man was stabbed in the right side, but not dangerously. A home made dirk, or dagger, was picked up, and left in our office. It is an ugly weapon, and a curiosity well worth seeing. The owner can have the same by calling on us, and proving his property.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.—The *Fredon Reporter* contains a statement, connected with the return of the census, the completion of which is still delayed by the want of one of the Parish returns. The population of New Brunswick in 1840 was 156,102; in 1851, 193,876—showing an increase, in eleven years, of 37,774, being 21.12 per cent. in eleven years, or 2.10 per cent. in ten years.

FROM CALIFORNIA.
The steamship *Crescent City*, Capt. Tanner, arrived last Thursday at New York, from Chagres, bringing the California mails. The gold dust brought by the *Crescent City*, estimating the amount the passengers with that on freight, amounts to about one million and a half dollars.

VENEZUELA.—The message of the President on the opening of the Venezuelan Congress, represents the country as being in a much more flourishing condition than for some time past, the revenue having increased and the interests both of the home and foreign debt have been paid of late more regularly; mines, of silver, gold, etc., have been recently discovered in different parts of the country.

NEUVITAS.—Advices have been received, which reports the sugar crop as being a favorable one, but rather backward on account of heavy rains.

RIO GRANDE.—The friends of the revolutionary movement on the Mexican side of the river are becoming more sanguine, and speak confidently of a *coup d'etat* soon to be made. The refusal of the Central Government to ratify the reduced tariff of Gen. Avales has embittered and alarmed many of those who were most prominent in offering their services to resist Carvajal's attack on Matamoros.

A report was in circulation that a *separatist* revolution had broken out in Puebla; growing out of an attempted alteration of some of the provisions of the present Mexican tariff.

The port of the Island of Carmen has been declared open for export, import, and the coasting trade.

Gen. D. M'guen Blasco has left the capital for the State of Sonora, with means sufficient to equip about 1500 men.

Agencies from Chihuahua mention the frequent repetition of frays and murders by the Indians of that neighborhood.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

The two first numbers of a new paper published simultaneously in New York and Boston, are before us. The paper is of large size, neatly printed, and ably edited; it contains interesting intelligence from all parts of the British North American Provinces, with a price current for United States and Colonies. The object of the paper is the commercial annexation of the Provinces and United States—in other words, to bring about a Reciprocity of trade. It is published by Messrs. Siles & Co. at the low rate of \$2 per annum.—We take the following extract from the Editor's notice to his readers:

"To encourage and foster the important and rapidly increasing trade, and cement the friendly feelings between the United States and the British North American Colonies, is the object, indulgent reader, of the unassuming sheet which you hold before you. The extent and resources of those fine Provinces are known and acknowledged on both sides of the Atlantic. But their position and political relations have deprived them of the facilities of open and free markets, and crippled their commerce. The vast extent of England's dominions, the varied geographical positions and dissimilar wants of the Colonial dependencies, render it impossible for her Lords and Commons to legislate favorably for the prosperity of all her subjects. An Imperial Act that favors the Liverpool Merchants by admitting Baltic timber to be imported nominally free of duty, blights the prospects of the ship-building and lumbering interests in her North American Colonies; and all the science of political engineering cannot make it otherwise, until free trade and an unrestricted interchange of commodities, the world over, shall become the basis of commerce. Until this is the case, those Colonies must depend on other than the English markets for the sale of their surplus produce."

The Scrutiny between Boyd and Fitzgérald is, we learn, drawing to a close. No dependence can be placed upon the extravagant reports, industriously circulated by some, during the present session, as the issue will clearly prove.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.—We do not see the benefit of advertising for supplies for the Troops stationed at St. Andrews, in St. John papers, while there are newspapers published in this Town. By pursuing the present mode it is evident that the Commissary's object, of getting articles at the lowest rates, is defeated, as in most instances one or two parties who happened to hear of the advertisements, have tendered and obtained large prices.—To show more convincingly the utility of the present system of publishing these notices we need only refer to the fact, that no one in St. John, ever tenders for supplying the troops in this garrison. The Commissariat notices were published here for many years, and we cannot see why they have been discontinued. We make these observations with a hope that these matters will receive attention in the proper quarter, and with all courtesy to our St. John contemporaries.

"We beg, leave to notify the Parents or guardians of boys attending the Grammar, Madras, or other schools, in the neighborhood of an unincorporated property, in this place, that

we have been furnished with the names of such boys as have amused themselves, the past winter, by throwing stones and otherwise wantonly destroying the aforementioned property, and that unless they are forbidden to do so in future, their names will be made public, and their parents made liable for damages. We have also been informed of the boy, who went with a small axe to cut boards from off the premises, to light the fire in one of the school houses. We have refrained for some time, to make this matter public, but no feelings of delicacy in future, will prevent us from dealing with these youths, as they richly deserve."

On Monday last, the Legislative Council passed the Railway Bills by large majorities. On the first section for testing the principle, only five voted against the measure. It is reported, the hon. Mr. Chisholm would leave for England, immediately.

GARRISON CHAPLAINS.—We learn, from the St. John Courier, that the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Pastor of St. Andrew's Church in this City, and the Rev. John M. Brooke, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, both Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, have recently been appointed, by Imperial authority, Chaplains of the Garrison at their respective places of residence.

No person is obliged to say all he thinks; but both duty and self interest forbid him to make false pretences. We hope this will reach the eye of parties who are in the habit of being all "honey" to their friends' faces, and "wormwood and gall" when their backs are turned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 14th inst., the House passed the Bill regulating mining operations, with some amendments. A Bill requiring Agents of foreign Insurance Companies to enter a statement of their capital stock, &c. in the Secretary's Office, was committed, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Gray and progress reported.

The Bill to amend the law relative to joint tenancies, to make tenants in common, and decedent heirs at law entitled to only one share, was committed, but on a division the section relative to heirs was lost.

On the 12th the House went in Committee, and passed the Habeas Corpus Bill. They then went in Committee on the School Bill, and after considerable discussion, progress was reported.

In the Legislative Council, the Railway Bills were taken up. It is supposed that they will get through with them to-morrow. Nothing else of importance.

Several entries were made in the Supply Book. The Bill to explain the St. Andrew's Railway, Facility Bill was read a first time.

On the 13th inst., the Bill providing that processes may be served in the name of a firm in suits in Magistrate's Courts, passed.

The Bill to extend the capital of the St. John Water Company passed.—The Bill to confine the power of marrying to clergymen was rejected.—The School Bill has just been recommitted.

DEATHS.

At Saint John, on Friday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Patterson, Carpenter, aged 63 years; deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Woodstock, on the 5th ult., Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Chamber, Jacktown, in the 22d year of her age.

In January last, of consumption, at Sacramento City, Mr. Thomas Shannon, formerly of Musquash, County of St. John, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May last, Major Richard H. Richardson, of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry, brother of John Richardson, Esq. of this Town.

Money Wanted!

WANTED £50 or £100, for which ample security will be given on freehold estate, in St. Andrews. Address "W." at the Standard Office, stating particulars. (March 17.)

Encampment, No. 318.

A MEETING of the Encampment of Knights Templars and Knights of Malta, will take place on Monday Evening next, 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, March 16. By order of the C. C.

TENDERS.

Will be received by the Commissioners of the Poor, on the 1st of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for

the support of the Poor in the "Alms House." The person tendering, will say for what sum per week each, he will board the Paupers, he taking the Farm and present stock, and farming utensils, at a rent of £20 for one year from the 15th day of April ensuing. The person whose tender is accepted will be required to sign a lease similar in its terms to that under which the farm is now let. Any further particulars will be given by the Secretary.

By order of the Commissioners, ROBERT KER, Secretary. St. Andrews, 16th March, 1852.

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attending the Grammar
schools, in the neighborhood
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The person whose tender is
quied to sign a lease similar
under which the farm is now
particulars will be given by the

of the Commissioners,
ROBERT KER,
Secretary.

March, 1852.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.
St. Stephen's, March 1, 1852.
A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. will be come
payable on the 30th inst.



BY AUTHORITY.

Crown Land Office, March 9, 1852.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands
will be offered for sale by Public Auction,
on Tuesday the sixth day of April next, at
noon, by the respective Deputies at the Village Offices,
agreeably 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 pur-
chases.

Purchasers will not be allowed to interfere with the
rights of the Timber or other Land on these Lots
under application already made.

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

CHARLOTTE.

By Deputy Meland, at Saint Andrews.

190 acres, lot 21, range 4, Clarence Hill, J. Wat-
son, improved.

50 acres, lot 18, block 26, Pennfield, R. Hope
improved; on this lot a road is reserved in
front.

By R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

TO LET.

THE House and premises with a good
Garden lot attached, in Queen street,
late occupied by Mr. D. Bradley, and owned by
the heirs of the late Cornelius Connolly.
March 21 Apply to J. W. STREET.

For sale or to Let,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AND
Possession given 1st May next.

THE House in St. George, owned
and occupied by the subscriber.—
It contains nineteen rooms, and a very
large and perfectly frost proof cellar.
The house is well known as a Public House,
and is by far the best stand in the Village. The
lot on which it stands is sufficiently large for
several other buildings.

STUART SEELYE.

St. George, Feb. 23, 1852.

CARD.

MR. GROSSDALE begs to inform the public
that he is now prepared to execute
with neatness and dispatch;

Writing and Draughting of every description
Mr. C. having had considerable experience in the
above branches, flatters himself he will be able to
give satisfaction to those who may require his
services.

St. Andrews, February 17th, 1852.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1852.

THE attention of the Deputy Land Surveyors
throughout the Province, is hereby called
to notice in favor of preserving more uniformly
in their Surveys of Crown Land. All lots must be
rectangular, and extending not less than 30 chains
from front to rear. The direction of the side lines
must conform to the nearest general Survey, unless
there be special reasons to the contrary, of which
a full Report is to be made to this Office, in the
first place for approval.

No Survey of detached irregular sized Lots,
will be hereafter recognized, and no Survey is in
any way to be made but by reference to the War-
rant.

Petitions for the purchase of Land must de-
scribe the exact situation wanted, as correctly as
possible, and if in cases which have been hereto-
fore partly surveyed and numbered, the particular
lot must be mentioned. When the descriptions are
defective in these respects, the Petitions will be
set aside.

R. D. WILMOT Sur. Gen.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE.

Between St. Andrews and St. John.

THE Subscriber, having Contracted with the
Post Office Department to carry the MAIL,
has commenced running a STAGE, from St. An-
drews to St. John, according to the following ar-
rangement, viz:—
Leaving Saint Andrews, every day at 12 noon,
(Sundays excepted); and Saint John every day,
at 10 o'clock, A. M. (Sundays excepted).

The well known disposition of the Subscriber,
who, for many years, was upon this Mail route,
to give every attention to the Comfort and Con-
venience of Passengers, will, he trusts, secure
him a full share of Public patronage.

The Stage Books will remain open at Mr. Brad-
ford's Temperance Hotel, St. Andrews and at the
St. John Hotel, St. John.

GEORGE CHRISTIE.

St. Andrews, Feb. 2, 1852.

Notice to the Public.

A CHANGE having been made at Robbinston
in the arrival and departure of the United
States Mails, in consequence of which the Mails
from this Office do not reach St. Andrews in time
for direct transmission to the United States—the
following change, commencing on Friday the
22d inst., will be made in the Mail Arrangements
between this City and St. Andrews; viz:—
Mails for St. Andrews, &c., will close at this Of-
fice at 10 o'clock, A. M., daily, Sundays excepted;
and the Mails from St. Andrews, &c., will leave
at 10 o'clock, daily, Sundays excepted, at about
noon, or as soon as possible after the arrival of
the Mails from the United States.

HOWE,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
St. John, 22d Jan. 1852.

WHISKY.

"Sophia," from Greenock
A Purest best MALT WHISKY
Oct. 15, 1852

J. W. STREET

earthware.

Just received per the Olive, from Liverpool via
St. John.
1st Choice well assorted Teapots, &c.
Oct. 11 1851

J. W. STREET.

S. K. FOSTER'S
LADIES' FASHIONABLE
SHOE STORES,
Gerrald Street, Saint John—Queen Street
JULY RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London
per Steamer via Boston—
TEN CASES, Ladies' CLOTH and Tricella
BOOTS.
Also, an elegant assortment of the Newest styles
Ladies' Bridal Slippers,
and Ladies' and Misses' Evening Dress Slippers.
Orders addressed to either Store will receive
immediate attention.
Dec. 13.

S. K. FOSTER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons from either
purchasing or negotiating five certain Notes
of Hand, drawn by me and made payable to one
Joseph P. Hay, as follows:—one made payable
for Twenty-five Pounds, in November 1851; one
for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November
1852; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable
November 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 the 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 land, drawn by me in favor of
Susan Sawyer, for six Pounds five shillings, pay-
able on demand in 1850, having received no value
whatever for said note.

JOHN MITCHELL.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

THE Queen's Printer having obtained the
Contract for Reporting and Publishing the
DEBATES of both Houses of the Legislature, re-
quests all those who desire to obtain Copies, to
send their address, forthwith to the
Royal Gazette Office, or to either of the under-
mentioned Gentlemen (who are respectfully so-
licitated to act as Agents for the above publications)
as no supply of complete Copies can be relied up-
on after the commencement of the Session.
The Debates will be printed and published so as
to constitute a distinct Volume of Reports, unac-
companied with other matter, and containing all the
Resolutions, Amendments, and Divisions.
TERMS—Five shillings per single Copy, or
Seven shillings and Sixpence for the Reports of
both Houses, which must be paid in advance.

AGENTS

Samuel H. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews.

James G. Stevens, Esq. St. Stephen.

James Bowes, Esq. Milltown.

J. Wallace, Esq. Marguadavie.

Fredericton, Nov. 4, 1851.

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 the deed of settlement 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 of not their widows and orphans
together with five per cent. per annum on the
capital originally invested by them;

thereby securing advantages to the living, not to
be found in any former existing company.

All Policies by this Company indisputable—No
charge for Stamps.

ASSURANCES against paralysis, blindness, insanity,
accidents, and other bodily and mental affliction.

Chief Offices,—70, Cheapside, London.

JULIUS THOMPSON,

Agent for New Brunswick.

St. Andrews, August 26, 1851.

TO LET.

IN consequence of the Admiralty
having ordered the remaining stores
to be sold off, the Government Property
at Welchpool, Campbellville, WILL
BE LET for a term as may be agreed upon—
The property consists of Provision Stores, Boat-
House, Coal House, and Sail Loft; is well situ-
ated, the stores spacious, and admirably adapted
for doing an extensive business in dry, pickled,
and smoked fish. Any quantity of salt, iron,
paint, putty, oil, and of British staple and Fancy
Goods, can be disposed of to advantage by whole-
sale or retail, owing to its proximity to the United
States.

Campbellville, August 19, 1851.

IRON and STEEL.

Just received per Norway from Liverpool
365 B
3 Cases and 2 Bundles STEEL,
Crow Bars, Iron Pins, Bakspans and Tea
Kettles, &c., at as low prices as can be purchased
in the Province.

May 25, 1851.

ODELL & TURNER.

OIL, PAINTS, TEA, &c. Dec. 4.

1851.

Just received per Leshmahagow, from
Liverpool, via St. John:—

7 Bbls. Boiled and Raw L. Oil,

13 Cwt. best White Paint, 28 and 14lb
kegs

20 Chests Superior Sauchong Tea,

10 Half Chests do.

8 Cwt. S. 9, and 10 lbs. best Horse
Nails.

20 Cwt. fine cut Nails, assorted,

10 do. 8 in. Spikes, &c. &c.,

J. W. STREET.

NOVEMBER, 1851.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ODELL & TURNER,

Importers of British and Foreign Goods

Water Street, St. Andrews.

Have just received from the Manufactories, per ship "Speed,"
a part of their Fall and Winter supply of British Merchandise:—

—consisting of—

SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS, newest style best quality,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SURTING and long CLOTHS,

BONNET RIBBONS, latest fashion; HOSIERY and GLOVES,

A large supply of SHEFFIELD GOODS, per Montrose.

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

Superfine Wooldyed BROAD CLOTHS, Black, Blue and Brown Beaver and Pilot
Cloths, Deskings of every new design, Gentish, 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 Alpaccas, Shirts, O'egons, Coburgs and Scotch Prints,

Gala Plaids, 7-2 and 5-4 Prints newest styles, Black Orleans, Lustres, Coburgs, Crepes &c.

A large Stock of every description of Haberdashery. Also,

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

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

1 sh. lot of London STATIONERY—Superfine laid and wove Foolscap, Satin,
Post, Note, Pot, and Blotting Papers, Blank Books, Ledgers, and Day Books, Steel

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

The above comprises our FALL and WINTER STOCK, which is offered for
sale at low prices, wholesale and retail.

St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1851.

ODELL & TURNER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING received a Petition, signed by
upwards of fifty resident Freeholders
and Householders, paying Rates up a Prop-
erty, of this County, a copy of which is
subjoined, together with the names of the
signers thereto, praying that a Public Meet-
ing may be called, for the purpose of taking
into consideration the propriety of incor-
porating the County of Charlotte, in con-
formity with the Act for the establishment
of Municipal authorities in this Province,
I do hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING,
to be held in the County Court House at
St. Andrews, on

THURSDAY the 22d day of APRIL, next,

at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose
of asking the prayer of the said Petition into
consideration; and I do hereby also give
Notice to all concerned, to govern them-
selves accordingly.

Copies of Petition, and Signers' Names
thereto:

To THOMAS JONES, Esquire,

High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte.

"Sir,

Whereas "An Act to provide for the
establishment of Municipal Authorities in
this Province," passed by the Legislature on
the 30th of April last, and was specially
confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted by
an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated
the 7th day of August;

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, Res-
ident Freeholders and Householders, of the
County, paying Rates upon Property, pray
that, on as early a day as practicable, a
Public Meeting be called at the County
Court House for the purpose of taking into
consideration the propriety of incorporating
the County of Charlotte in conformity with
the said Act.

Robert M. Todd, J. P.; George Hosford,
Charles F. Stewart, Patrick M. Blahay, W.
Thompson, Geo. F. Todd, Mr. L. Todd,
James W. Perkins, James Condon, William
Condon, Jacob Haley, Abner M. Allister,
H. S. M. Allister, James Lowden, S. R. Nutt,
George Hiltz, Daniel Harmon, Joseph
Townsend, Wm. Rose, William Blair, E.
S. Smith, Henry M. Munroe, John O'Sul-
livan, John Austin, T. Wilder, William
Smith, Ebenezer R. Doten, Joseph J. Do-
ten, David Woodcock, John Regan, Sam-
uel Scott, Thomas Cottrell, Jeremiah Ro-
gers, David Smith, Rufus Dean, John Fin-
ley, Thomas Black, J. Samuel Lons,
Charles Black, John Black, John Mitchell,
John Puzmaurice, H. W. Yung, Nicholas
School, Henry School, George Ferguson,
Robert Ferguson, Thomas Turner Odell,
William Prindle, L. Donaldson, John A.
Young John Wilson, J. P. F. A. Beebeck
Thomas Berry, W. Smith, C. R. Hatha-
way, Alex. F. Paul, M. S. Hannah, E. R.
Fitzgerald, Stephen M. Gurdy, Andrew El-
liott, Alex. Watson, James M. Chase, Jo-
seph Walton, James Milligan, Thos. Alar,
John Nibbitt, Isaac Scodgrass, James
Clark, W. H. Mowat, Henry Hutchings, Ro-
bert Hutchings, Robert Eastman, Timothy
F. Harley, Hugh Meloney, Obediah Clark,
Sargent Meloney, James Meloney, John
Baldon, Samuel T. King, Horatio N. Hill,
Albert Robinson, Andrew Watters, John
Watters, John Morgan, Edward Sprague,
L. Lane, John Simpson, Andrew Harrington,
Thomas Robb, Silas N. Lane, Tobias
McLean, Sidney S. Robinson, Warren Con-
dy, Patrick Hinchey, Angus Hodgman, Joel
Simpson, David M. Ingham, Michael Gilder-
son, Jacob Moody, James S. Upson, Cyrus
S. Brunen, Randal Lowdan, George Wil-
son, George Cook, Henry O'Neill, John
Lechary, John Fortune, John D. Cameron,
Michael Fawc, John Grant, James McGar-
ty, Charles Bradley, John Morrison, Ous
Turner, Richard Turner, David Hanson,
Samuel Turner, Hiram Hanson, Robert
Parres, Peter Dow, James Turner, John

GIVEN under my Hand, at my Office,
in St. Andrews, this 16th day of
December, 1851

THOMAS JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands
against the estate of PHENIXAS NE-
VENS, late of St. Stephens, deceased, are re-
quested to present the same, duly attested
and all those indebted to the said
estate, are requested to make immediate
payment to either of the undersigned.
William Elies M. Allister, Esq.
James Bowes, Esq.
Ingham, St. John's.
Milltown, St. Stephens, May 6, 1851.

Ships Articles and Manifests for
sale

NOTICE.

A Further and last DIVIDEND of Eleven and
a half per Cent. will be paid to the Cred-
itors of John Williams, who have signed the
Deed of Assignment, no or after the 15th inst.
by check on the Bank of New Brunswick
Apply to the undersigned, at St. George's,
ISAAC KNIGHT,
SIMPSON HOWE,
HUGH LUDGATE.

St. George, Dec. 8th, 1851.

NO. 1.

CANADA FLOUR.

Ex Schooner "Tamah" from New York.

50 BBLs. Superior CANADA FLOUR.

—Also—

On Hand—A good assortment of BOOTS
Shoes, and Rubbers, &c.

W. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1851.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

CLOTHING STORE.

(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB).

Water Street, St. John.

RECEIVED per "Highland Mary" from
London—John S. De Wolf, "Londoner,"
and "Tremors" from Liverpool, "Henry Mel-
land" from Glasgow, "Mary Turcan" from New
York, and "Cragie" from Boston—117 Packs
of cloths, containing

BEAVERS, Flots, Whitney and Cane's Cloths
in all shades and every quality;

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, heavy
Tweeds, and double filled Kerseys, all colors;

VESTINGS, embossed and plain silk Vests,
plain and figured Satins, fancy cuttings
Tangles, fancy Ottomans, Emulines and
white Marcell, damask and plaid;

CLOTHING of every description, equal for quality,
styles and prices cannot be equaled. Quant-
ity far exceeding any other Establishment in
the Province;

HATS, in satin, silk and beaver; London, Pa-
ris, and New York fashions;

Ditto, in felt, colours red, green, brown, white,
black, and fancy;

CAPS—Fur, plush, Sealot, Cloth and Giltz,
made expressly for this Market in all the
latest styles, prices from 6d. to 2s. 6d.;

LINEN WOOL SHIRTS, and LEATHERS, very
heavy and fine quality;

KNIT Shirts and Drawers, Scotch make, com-
monly called Life Preservers; and
WHITE SHIRTS, newest styles, plain and fin-
est, best description ever offered for sale
in this Market;

ROSETTA and striped dots, silk and Angola
der Shirts—red, white and blue Plaid
duty.

BUFFALO and LAMB FUR COATS;

BUFFALO, Coon, and Wolf Skin BURETS, re-
sented best description, without seam, and
extraordinary fur;

GOODYEAR'S Patent Metallic India Rubber
Water Proof COATS, Capes, with and with-
out sleeves; Jackets, Carpet Bags, Navy
Bags, Rationals, Bags, Caps, cowboys, Leg-
gins, Walking and Riding long Boots, Turn-
Bouts, Life Preservers, House Coats, and
Carriage Aprons;

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS, of all kinds for every
climate;

LINDBERGS supplied with every description
of Goods;

