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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E adriis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 32] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1851. [Vol. 18

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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

STEEL AND GOLD PENS.

The earliest instruments used for writing were reeds, and they are still used in China and many other countries. It is not possible to tell when quills were first introduced. Some illuminated manuscripts of a very old date, represent the quill in the hand of the clerk. The Dutch were long famous for the manufacture of quills, the process of which was kept secret, but was carried to London by a Jew, and the quill business in England is still in the hands of that ancient people. The quill is now almost superseded by the steel pen, and the steel pen is in a great measure being superseded by the gold pen. The invention of the steel pen is not of an old date, but who the inventor was and the exact time when he invented it, is a piece of information which we have not, but would like to possess. All that we know about their origin is, that Mr. John Perry of London, was the first to give them elasticity by making slits in their sides. The manufacture of steel pens is now very extensive. The steel is rolled into very thin sheets about four inches broad and three feet long. They are placed successively under a stamping press and pieces of the proper form cut out with great rapidity. The nib is afterwards formed and likewise the slit in proper dies. The pens are then cleaned by being introduced into thousands of them into a tin cylinder, to which is communicated a violent motion by cranks, one to throw the pens up and down in one direction and the other to throw them up and down in the tin case in another direction. The tin case being hung like an eccentric. The pens are thus rubbed against one another and in three hours they are taken out bright and clean. They are afterwards tempered.

The Gold Pen is an American invention, said to have been invented by a clergyman, who communicated the idea to Mr. Brown of this city, who made the first gold pen in 1836. About two years ago, we were informed that a Mr. Smith in Saratoga Co. this State, had made a gold pen for his own use about twenty years ago, but we cannot speak positively on this point, although the information was received from a very credible source.

In the manufacture of gold pens, the metal is first rolled out by machinery into thin strips the required thickness of the pen and then it is cut out by a die in pieces for the pens, of a form nearly like a pyramid erected on a square base. After this the work is all done by hand except rounding the channel by a die; and cutting the slit, which is a very scientific operation, performed in a way which few would suppose, and which is kept somewhat of a secret. The pens—the best—are pointed with a Rhodium—not Iridium as has been commonly reported, and they are ground down in a peculiar manner to the writing point. American gold pens are now manufactured and extensively used in London, and if we are indebted to England for the steel pen, we have returned the compliment. It is calculated that 1,200,000 gold pens were manufactured in this country in 1833, and more than 800 pounds of gold used in their manufacture, a high estimate no doubt, but many many gold pens and pens are now made. It is our opinion that an amalgam of gold and steel would make a super excellent pen. Very little gold would be required, as a small portion of that metal combined with iron, makes it anti-corrosive and no rhodium would be required for pointing.

The most extensive and famous manufacturers of gold pens in the world, are A. G. Bagley & Co., Broadway, this city. They have succeeded Mr. Brown, and Albert G. Bagley has been engaged in the manufacture from its very origin. [Scientific American.]

CASTING BELLS.

Large bells are usually cast in loam moulds, being swept up, by means of wooden or metal patterns, whose contour is an exact representation of the inner and outer surfaces of the intended bell. Sometimes, indeed, the whole exterior of the bell is moulded in wax, which serves as a model to form the impression in the sand, the wax being melted out, previous to pouring in the metal. This plan is rarely pursued, and is only feasible when the casting is small. The inscriptions, ornamental scrolls &c. usually found on bells, are put on the clay mould separately, being moulded in wax or clay, and stuck on while soft. The same plan is also pursued with regard to the ears, or supporting lugs, by which the bell is hung—[Ib.]

Origin of the Electric Telegraph.—Upwards of sixty years ago (or in 1787-89) when Arthur Young was travelling in France, he met with a Monsieur Lomond, "a very ingenious and inventive mechanic," who had made a remarkable discovery in electricity. "You write two or three words on a piece of paper," says Young; "he takes it with him into a room, and turns a machine enclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small fine pit ball. A wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer, in a distant apartment and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball writes down the words they in-

dictate, from which it appears he has formed, an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance. Whatever the use may be the invention is beautiful."

Cause of Dark Color of the Skin.—Darkness of complexion has been attributed to the sun's power, from the age of Solomon to this day. "Look not upon me, because I am black," because the sun had looked upon me. And no doubt, that, to a certain degree, the opinion is well founded. The invisible rays in the solar beams, which change vegetable color, and have been employed with such remarkable effects in the Daguerreotype, act upon every substance upon which they fall, producing mysterious and wonderful changes in their molecular state, man not excepted.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STANDARD.

St. Patrick, July 30, 1851.

Mr. Editor—Sir,
I beg, through the medium of your columns, to tender my very best respects to the inhabitants of District No. 3. (Back-bay) to this Parish, for the disinterested friendship, brotherly kindness, and Christian fellowship, which they manifested towards me, while I officiated as teacher in their District School. I do assure them, that I shall always cherish the like friendly feelings towards them, and particularly their children, for whose mental improvement I laboured with untiring exertions; and as soon as it is in my power to serve them again in the same capacity, they may constantly rely on my renewed efforts in the faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon them.

Humble & obt. servt.,
JAMES BROWN,
Teacher, No. 7

Cause of Waves.—The friction of the wind combines with the tide in agitating the surface of the ocean, and according to the theory of undulations, each produces its effect independently of the other. Wind, however, not only raises waves, but causes a transfer of superficial water also. Attraction between the particles of air and water, as well as the pressure of the atmosphere, brings its lower stratum into adhesive contact with the surface of the sea. If the motion of the wind be parallel to the surface, there will still be friction, but the water will be smooth as a mirror; but if it be inclined, in however small a degree, a ripple will appear. The friction raises a minute wave, whose elevation projects the water beyond it from the wind, which consequently impinges on the surface, at a small angle; thus, each in pulse combining with the other produces an undulation which continually advances.

Pride.—I never saw pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all the trees, I observe that God hath chosen the vine, a low plant, that creeps upon the helpless wall. Of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb. Of all birds, the mild and gentle dove. When God appeared to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the sturdy oak, nor the spreading pine; but in a bush—a humble, slender, abject bush; as if he would by these elections check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing procures love like humility. Nothing hate, like pride.

New Brunswick is a paradise of office holders. The Legislature recently proposed to provide a retired allowance for Mr. Mr. Baillie, the present Surveyor General, in consideration of his resigning that office. The proposal was acceded to by Mr. Baillie, and the arrangement confirmed by Earl Grey. The amount of the retired allowance is £500 per annum. [Eastport Sentinel.]

In a certain village in Massachusetts, rum jugs are labelled 'Washing Fluid.' This is very appropriate; for rum has washed many a man clean out of his house, home and humanity.

For simplicity, the Persian government takes precedence of all others. There are only two officers in the Kingdom—the tax-gatherer and the hangman.

STABLE, (NOT TABLE TALK.)—I say, Jim. 'What?'—Take Pete's harness and put it on Jenny Lind—give Napoleon some oats, take Little Neil to water, and then rub down Fanny Essler. 'Aye—aye, sir.'

The following is claimed as good grammar: "That that that that that man uttered was not that that that that other gentleman referred to."

Wages.—A correspondent of the London Observer states it as a fact, that for several seasons, Mr. Macready received £100 and £120 a week in London; and that lately, at a minor theatre, he was paid the enormous sum of £70 a night; that at another theatre it is said that £200 a week was last season paid to two performers, which is a larger sum than is given to the commander-in-chief of an army, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of England or the Prime Minister.

So goes the world. A first-rate play-actor will receive for one night's service more than a hard-working laborer can earn in a year, any quantity of glory and adulation thrown in to boot; and a Jenny Lind will exchange her dulcet notes for bank notes, by the hundred per diem, while the daughter of toil can with difficulty keep soul and body together. By plying the needle from early morn till mid night. There are many wrongs to be righted in this world, before the good time coming, of which poets speak, will appear.

But whoever makes wrong should be slow to complain of others.

POETRY.

OH, BE KINDLY.

BY JOHN ANDERSON.

Oh, be kindly! oh, be kindly!
When you labor 'mong the vile,
Ne'er forget that vice has blindly
Darkened all their minds with guile.
If your counsel should not light them
To the haven, as you seek,
Oh, in mercy do not blight them
Farther with the words you speak!
Oh, be kindly to the erring!
Let your words be soft and true,
And, countenances cheering,
Try what kindness you can do.
If their gloom you wish to brighten,
Search for Hope and nurse it strong;
Hate has been for ages fighting
On the side of fraud and wrong!
Oh, be kindly to the victim;
Do not magnify his crime;
Rather strive to convince him—
He may yet redeem the time!
Anger is a bad counselor—
Prison records teaching this;
Kindness is a sweet condoler—
All its seeds bud into bliss!
Oh, be kindly, when you reason
With the sinner on his sin!
If your precepts are in season,
Active love will lead him in.
Look at Spring, how she envelops
Stunted woods in garments rare;
So with gentleness develop
Moral flowers as bright and fair!
Oh, be kindly, ever smiling
When you show the slave his thrall;
Few men like to bear reviling
When their hearts are full of gall!
Harshness is a despot's treasure—
Let those copy who esteem;
Christ has left a golden measure—
Wise men love to follow him!
Zephyr winds are soft and loving,
Oh, their balmy breath is kind;
See the streamlets in their raving
Better every flower they find!
True it is that nature rages—
Speaks in accents fierce and strong—
But the wreck, like pictured pages,
Seem to say her rage is wrong!

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—It is surprising in the present age of improvement, some men are disposed to find fault with machinery, which has been invented for the purpose of saving labor, alleging that it is a great evil inasmuch as it actually deprives many honest persons from earning a living. But this erroneous—this very machinery increases manual labor. One of the advantages of labor saving machinery is that not only is work done with far greater rapidity, but is infinitely better done, and much easier done. Is a plain surface required? the machine furnishes it better than man can with all his skill. Is a shaft required the sliding lathe shall present it, perfect, in all its proportions.—Is an immense cylinder required to be bored out exact in its dimensions, the machine with scarcely the intervention of a master accomplishes the task. The machine shop has its wonders and beauties, visible only to the eye of the initiated.

LATIN.—A language which is learned with great pain in the early part of life, for the pleasure of forgetting it in the latter part.

Microscopic Discoveries.—Dr. Carpenter noticed particularly the formation of the great beds of chalk, several hundred feet thick, which substance is composed entirely of minute shells; that are invisible to the naked eye. The different cellular structure of shells, and the peculiar organization of the teeth of animals. Dr. Carpenter could trace, even in the invisible fragments of a shell or of a tooth, the class, and sometimes even the species, to which the fragments belonged. Referring to the general cellular structure of all organization, he says that this structure could be even alike in the leaf, in the bone, in the muscle, and in the blood. That all life seems to originate in single cellular developments, but, notwithstanding this apparent similarity in the original cells, there is no in-

herent though as yet undistinguishable difference, which determines the structure of the plant and of the animal. The bodies of the animalcules which inhabited the shells composing the chalk are still enclosed within them, being the mummies of a former world.

The Montreal Gazette has an excellent article on the Federal Union of the Provinces, from which we make the following extract:—"What we want most is a larger home market, a greater extent of country settled, a more thickly settled population in nearly every portion of the Province. We want, too, more capital. Where is this most readily to be obtained? Why, in England; and we have reason now to believe that she will lend more readily to her Colonies than to strangers. She will lend the more readily to us when she finds us united in our aims and her securities for repayment increased. Why have British capitalists lent readily to the United States? Because the greatness of their territory, and resources, and enterprise, have been made known. By a union, shall we not increase all these grounds of confidence in us? Why has the tide of emigration from Great Britain poured into the United States? For precisely the same reason. Thus both personal ambition and the desire for our national prosperity, should alike prompt each Canadian to desire a union of our fortunes with those of the Lower Provinces bring us, which we have not? We think we have sufficiently answered this. They can bring us importance in the world's eye; they can bring us almost unbounded resources, for wealth they can increase the home market for our products, they can bring us a seaboard, which in case of a union, must and will be made accessible to us, at all seasons of the year. Is all this nothing? We think it something more. But we shall be asked for the per contra side of the account. We shall endeavour to show this as faithfully as the other, but we must take another day for it."

The Gaspé Gazette of the 10th ult. says:—"The continued rainy and cold weather we have experienced lately, has caused the crops to have a very backward appearance. Cod-fish are still abundant on the coast, and great numbers of American schooners are busily engaged catching mackerel in our waters. Nineteen handsome looking Yankee clipper ships, some of them with their colors flying, as if in mockery of the Canadian government, are still hovering about the outer day, from our office windows, fishing within a short distance from land."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Newfoundland papers received since our last, furnish a few items. The prospects for the Fishery, both from the northern and southern sections of the Island, are favorable. After a long prevalence of cold easterly winds, the weather had become more favorable, promising a fair return to the farmer for his outlay and labour. The revenue for the half year ending June 30, show a large increase. Governor Le Marchand was on the eve of taking his departure from the Island. The St. John's folk are looking hopefully to the realization of a project on foot by which St. John's will be made an intermediate port of call, for steam vessels plying between the coast of Ireland and the United States.

CAPE BRETON.—We are rejoiced to learn that the catch of Mackerel to the northward has been very great. At Maindieu and Louisburg, however, very different success has attended the Seine Fishery in consequence of want of knowledge how to draw the seines; this is much to be regretted, and the loss thus sustained will be very great. More caution must in future be taken to secure the aid of efficient persons. The fish caught were taken in nets.

LOSS OF A COTTON SALE.—The New-York correspondent of the Merchants Exchange says that a sale of 2000 bales of cotton was made in Philadelphia, by parties of New York, who lost \$40,000 by the transaction. The cotton would be sent from Philadelphia to Europe.

Advices from Texas to July 18th, have been received. Great excitement prevailed at Rio Grande, in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to deliver up a runaway slave. An armed party of Texans had threatened to capture Fresada. It is said that there are 2000 fugitives in Mexico. The political feeling in Texas is running very high. The prospects of the growing crops are more favorable.

New Flouring Composition.—Saturate a quantity of chalk, or marl, or lime, or loamy clay, or sandy earth, previously reduced to the state of a fine powder, with oil of tar, or mineral-tar, or vegetable naphtha, or any other resinous, oily, or fatty matter. Then take 1 cwt. of rosin, and melt it in a caldron exposed to a gentle fire, until all the water in it is evaporated, and throw into the

caldron 2 cwt. of the saturated chalk, or other earth, and mix it well with the melted rosin. Next add from three to six pounds of liquid india rubber, or from three to six pounds of essential oil of tar, or some other oily or fatty substance, and after that from 3 to 6 pounds of sulphur; and finally 2 cwt. of fine dry grit, keeping all the while the contents of the caldron well stirred, till the whole are thoroughly amalgamated. When cool, the compound is of a statish grey color, and of a close granular texture.

This compound may be used by being laid down in a hot and fluent state, and of sufficient thickness; or combined with any of the natural asphaltes, or bitumen, or with wood or stone, to make a perfectly anti-damp flooring, durable and cheap.

Scientific Prophecy.—About nine years ago, Mr. Hall, of Wilton, Ct., then a remarkable good student in his collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his reason and memory. In those circumstances his father, Rev. Mr. Hall, sent him to Hartford; but finding no relief, he sent him to Dr. Chaplain, of Cambridge, Mass. The Dr. said there was no relief for him at that time, but at the age of thirty-six or seven, there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that age be a contraction which would enable it to act healthfully.

His anxious father and family saw their hopes pre-emptorily deferred for 19 years. That time has recently expired, and to their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to enquire after his books as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace on his mind of this long blank in his life or of any thing which had occurred in it, and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age.

Counting-House

A L M A N A C.
1851.

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MR. HOWE'S REPORT.

AMHERST, July 20th, 1851.

Sir,—The negotiations, which I was charged to conduct with the Governments of Canada and New-Brunswick, having been brought to a close, in a final conference held with the Delegate from the latter Province this afternoon, I lose no time in submitting for the information of His Honor the Administrator of the Government, a Report of my proceedings under the Commission and Instructions with which I was honored by His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

You are aware that His Excellency Sir Edmund Head had selected the Honorable Edward B. Chandler to represent the Government of New-Brunswick at Toronto, and that it had been arranged that I was to meet him at Dorchester, on the 1st of June.

As I had to pass through the County of Cumberland, where the Bill, pressed so earnestly on the Legislature at its last Session, originated, and as it was more than probable that public opinion in New Brunswick would be largely influenced by the decision of that County against the measure, and in favor of the proposition made by Her Majesty's Government, I deemed it to consist with my duty to visit, in the Shire Town, the most ample discussion of the whole subject. I therefore addressed a letter to the Hon. Raulo rum of Cumberland, acquainting him of my intention to attend any meeting that might be called for that purpose.

On reaching Amherst I found that a meeting had been convened, and that a very numerous and respectable body of the leading men of Cumberland crowded the Court House. The result of an animated discussion, which extended over several hours, was an almost unanimous decision to sustain the views and policy of the Government.

At Amherst I received invitations to attend two meetings in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, and another in the County of Kent: the former I accepted, as the places named lay upon my route—the latter I was compelled to decline. The unanimity of feeling displayed at Dorchester, and the Bend of Pettoicad, convinced me that the rural population of New Brunswick only required information; and that, when the subject came to be fully discussed, their support would be given to any fair modification of the terms which the Legislature had rejected.

An experiment on the city of St. John appeared to offer less assurance of success. The Office Bearers and Agents of the Portland Company resided there, and formed, with their friends, clients, and stockholders, an organized combination. A large portion of the press had taken its tone from these gentlemen; and for many weeks the propositions contained in Mr. Howe's letter and the general policy of this Government, had been discussed in a spirit, which was certainly not calculated to entice me a very cordial reception. When I entered this city, I was assured that there would not be three exceptions to the unanimity with which the offers of Her Majesty's Government would be rejected and condemned. The result of the discussions which ensued at a public meeting to which I was invited by the citizens, may be gathered from the altered tone of a very influential portion of the press, and from the fact that the promoters of the Portland Company have postponed further proceedings until the 20th August. "It is evident," says the editor of the Freeman, (a Journal originally hostile—still doubtful, but faithfully interpreting the prevailing sentiments of the community) "that the public mind is excited by the magnificent proposal of Earl Grey, as interpreted by Mr. Howe and others."

Having attended three meetings within His Excellency's Government, I deemed it but respectful to proceed to Fredericton, and explain to Sir Edmund Head the reasons by which I had been influenced, and from the views which I entertained. These explanations were regarded as satisfactory, and I received from His Excellency very gratifying marks of confidence and consideration.

On reaching St. Andrews, on my way to the United States, I was met by a Deputation, with a request that I would address a public meeting at that place on the following day. Though apprehensive that the interests which the people of St. Andrews naturally felt in the success of their own Railroad, might place them in hostility to the intercolonial lines, I consented to attend the meeting, and received, at its close, the most satisfactory assurances, from a very large assembly of all ranks and classes, that no mere local interests or predilections would induce St. Andrews to place herself in opposition to a great scheme of inter colonial policy and improvement.

The charge having been frequently made, that the Government of Nova-Scotia had broken faith with the Portland Convention, and much pains having been taken to persuade the people of that city, that the North American and European line had been abandoned, it appeared very desirable that the conduct of this Government should be vindicated, and its policy clearly explained to the leading men of this friendly and very interesting community. Mr. Chandler at Dorchester, on my return, John A. Poore, Esquire, one of the most active members of the Convention, rejoined us at Toronto, and we made frank explanations with and received much courtesy from that gentleman and his friends, on our return.

Misconceptions, previously entertained, were dispelled by these friendly conferences.—Mr. Howe's letter of the 10th of March—Earl Grey's despatch of the 14th, addressed to the Governor General, with copious extracts from the correspondence between the Imperial and Colonial Governments have been published and extensively circulated in the State of Maine. Assuming that the policy explained to them will be acted

upon in good faith, "and that the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will, in some mode or other, most agreeable to themselves, carry out the plan of a continuous line of communication between America and Europe."

Mr. Chandler and myself reached Toronto on the 15th June, and, during our stay at the seat of Government, received from His Excellency the Governor General from the Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament, from the Members of Administration, and from the Mayor and Citizens of Toronto generally. Such marks of distinction and courtesy as assured us of the very high estimation in which the Province we represented were held.

Invited to take seats in Council on the 16th, we were at once assured of the cordial co-operation of the Government of Canada—the readiness of the Administration to accept the terms offered by the Imperial Government, and to have with Nova Scotia its meeting the difficulties presented in New Brunswick by such fair modification of those terms as would enable Mr. Chandler to secure the co-operation of that Province. It is due to that gentleman to state, that he made no important demands—explained the position of his government, and the prevailing sentiment of the country, frankly, and then left it to the discretion and good feeling of the Conference to determine to what extent the peculiar aspects of New Brunswick should be considered, and assigned to that Province, in the construction of one of her great lines, to enable her to complete them both.

If New Brunswick maintained an antagonistic position, it was clear that neither the line to the St. Lawrence nor that to Portland could be accomplished, the proposition of the British Government would in that case have to be rejected, and the three Provinces be driven, in bad temper, and at ruinous rates of interest, to carry on their internal improvements without mutual sympathy or co-operation.

To obviate this state of things appeared to all parties most desirable; and, at length, Mr. Chandler was empowered to invite the co-operation of his government, upon these terms, it being understood that the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia were to be bound by them, if New Brunswick acquiesced.

That the line from Halifax to Quebec should be made, on the joint account and at the mutual risk of the three Provinces, ten miles of Crown Land along the line being vested in the joint Commission, and the proceeds appropriated towards the payment of the principal and interest of the sum required.

That New Brunswick should construct the Portland line, with the funds advanced by the British Government, at her own risk. That Canada should, at her own risk, complete the line from Quebec to Montreal, it being understood that any saving which could be effected, within the limits of the sum which the British Government were prepared to advance, should be appropriated to an extension of the line above Montreal.

That, on the debt contracted, on the joint account of the three Provinces, being repaid, each should own the line within its own territory. It was also understood that Canada would withdraw the general guarantee offered for the construction of Railways in any direction, and that her resources should be concentrated upon the Main Trunk Line, with a view to an early completion of a great intercolonial Highway, on British territory, from Halifax to Hamilton: from whence to Windsor, opposite to Detroit, the Great Western Company of Canada have a line already in course of construction.

This policy having been arranged, it became very desirable that Mr. Chandler should return promptly to New Brunswick, to submit it to his Colleagues—and to assure himself that, in the event of the Administration assuming the responsibility which it involved, they would be sustained by a majority of the Legislature. Allowing a sufficient time for a deliberate review of the whole ground, and for a final decision, a meeting was arranged with Mr. Chandler at Dorchester, on my return. I rejoined him this afternoon, and was happy to receive from him the assurance that the Government of New-Brunswick will be prepared to submit the policy agreed upon to the Legislature of that Province, with the whole weight of its influence, so soon as the Government of Nova Scotia intimates that it is prepared to co-operate on the terms proposed.

The final adoption of this great scheme of inter-colonial policy now rests with the people of Nova Scotia, to whom, it is probable, that it will be submitted by a dissolution of the Assembly at an early day. I have pledged the Government to it beyond recall. I have staked, upon the generous and enlightened appreciation of their true interests by my countrymen, all that a public man holds dear. Having done my best to elevate Nova Scotia in eyes of Europe, and of the surrounding Colonies, I have no apprehension that she will repudiate the pledges which I have given.

Her clear interest demands the prompt acceptance of the proposition.

1st, Because it secures to her, within very few years, a Railway communication of 1400 miles, extending through the noble territory of which she forms the frontage, and with which her commercial, social and political relations, must be very important in all time to come.

2d, Because it gives to her, almost at once, connection with 8000 miles of Railway lines, already formed, in the United States—makes her chief seaport the terminus for ocean steam navigation, and her territory the great highway of communication between America and Europe.

3d, Because, on the extinction of the debt, she will possess a Road with which there can be no competition within the Province—a road towards which two great streams of traffic must perpetually converge, and the tolls upon which must become a source of revenue, increasing with each succeeding year.

4th, Because, the completion of these great lines of communication will give to all the North American Provinces a degree of internal strength and security, and consideration abroad, which will far transcend any pecuniary hazards which may be incurred.

5th, Because the completion of these lines will draw into the Province much of the surplus labor and capital of Europe.

6th, Because, the line from the Seaboard once completed to Canada, there cannot be a doubt that it will soon be extended into the fertile and almost boundless country beyond; being followed, at every advance, by streams of Emigration, and ultimately, and in our own time, reaching the shores of the Pacific.

It may be argued that we ought not to risk anything beyond the limits of our own frontier. But I regard the risk, as involving a very slight liability beyond what we have already cheerfully assumed.

All our calculations have been based upon the presumption that our Roads will cost £7000 currency per mile. From the best information which we could obtain in Canada and in the United States, and we gathered the opinions of the chief promoters of the Vermont, Great Western, Portland, and St. Andrews Roads, there is every reason to believe, if the Provinces avail themselves of the most modern experience, and of the present low price of iron, that with the money in hand, and large contracts to offer, the work need not cost much more than £5000 currency per mile. Should this be the case, the sum which was originally contemplated will probably cover the whole expenditure for which Nova Scotia will be liable; and, if it does not, with her present low tariff, and annually increasing consumption, the deficiency may be soon supplied.

But, after a careful examination of the country traversed by American and Canadian Railroads, and of the general testimony borne by their promoters and officers, that in all cases the money with which they have been constructed has cost from 8 to 12 per cent, will pay almost immediately, even if made through a wilderness, provided the land be good, water power and wood abundant; and provided that there are formed settlements at either side, to furnish pioneers, and local traffic with them, when they are scattered along the line. We have other resources, beyond our own limits, in associations of the industrious and enterprising, who are prepared to enter into the Province, and instant these great works are commenced, and who, within the limits, at least of Nova Scotia, will soon form a continuous street, through that portion of the territory between our frontier and the St. Lawrence, which appears not to present any really serious hazard.

In estimating the relative risks and advantages which this scheme involves, it should also be borne in mind, that while Nova Scotia has but little Crown land left along her portion of the line (and this has been frankly explained) the lands which Canada and New Brunswick are prepared to grant are extensive and valuable. They will probably amount to 3,000,000 of acres, which, if sold at 5s. an acre, (and with a Railroad running through them they will soon command a much higher price) would form a fund out of which to pay the interest on the whole capital expended for the first three or four years.

I cannot close this report without some notice of the very enthusiastic and honorable treatment that I received during short visits to Quebec and Montreal. In both Cities, men the most distinguished for social position, commercial and intellectual activity, and commanding influence, vied with each other in recognizing the importance and value of the maritime Provinces. Among all ranks and classes the Railroads seemed to be regarded as indispensable agencies by which North Americans would be drawn into a common brotherhood—inspired with higher hopes—and ultimately elevated, by some form of political association, to that position, which, when these great works have been prepared the way for union, our half of this Continent may fairly claim in the estimation of the world. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your very obedient Servant.

JOSEPH HOWE.

WM. H. KEATING, Esq. Deputy Secy. &c.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—We learned by telegraph from Fredericton yesterday, that George Hayward, M. P. for Sunbury, R. D. Wilton, M. P. for St. John, and J. H. Gray, M. P. also for St. John County, were sworn in members of the Executive Council, in the order named. A number of these gentlemen accept any office they will not be obliged to return to their constituents for re-election.

As the office of Surveyor General will not be vacated until the first of October, the appointment to that office will not be made until the end of September.

Hon. G. S. Hill, of Charlotte, has resigned his seat as an Executive Councillor.—[New-Brunswick.]

ANOTHER DEATH BY DROWNING.—We regret to state that Mr. Michael Brown, Mate

of the steamer Fairy Queen, was accidentally drowned by falling over the wharf, while going on board that steamer about 10 o'clock on Thursday night. Great exertions were made yesterday, with drags, to recover the body, but without success.—[lb.]

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, 1851.

St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company.

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

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

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company.

Commissioners—Robert Ker, John Lochary, R. Stevenson, D. Clarke, G. F. Stickney.

Saint Stephens Bank.
Wm. Todd, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

Arrival of the Steamship

Europa.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 26th of July. She brought upwards of 80 passengers—nine for Halifax. The Europa ran down the American fishing schooner Florence, of Massachusetts, on Sunday night, and Joseph C. Snowers was drowned.

We are indebted to the New Brunswickers for the following synopsis of the news.

The new steamer City of Manchester sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 26th, at half past 7 A. M., with 175 passengers.

Cotton had declined 3d. during the week. The money market was firm.

Freights to North America were well supported.

The anti-Papal Bill (so called) after an attempt by Lord Montague to exclude Ireland from its operation, passed through Committee in the House of Lords on the night of the 25th, by a large majority.

In the Commons, the Bill regulating the Customs has finally passed, being carried in opposition to Mr. Herrie's motion, that the Crown be petitioned to withdraw the maritime facilities extended to those Countries which had not reciprocated the concessions made. The debate was warm, but the free-traders overpowered the protectionists.

The visitors at the Crystal Palace on Friday numbered 26,502; the money taken amounted to nearly £3000.

The English journals contain an announcement of the death of the celebrated M. Duquenne, who expired recently near Paris. Mr. Stevenson has concluded an agreement with the Pacha of Egypt to execute a Railroad between Alexandria and Suez, the work will commence forthwith.

IRELAND—Lord Arundell has started as a candidate for the representation of Limerick, but will be opposed by Mr. Russell, a popular resident merchant.

The Lord Lieutenant has left Dublin, en route for London.

Hon. Mr. Howe's Report.—We copy from the Halifax Colonist, Mr. Howe's Report of his mission to Canada, with reference to Railways. The Report explains clearly, the nature of the proposition to be made by Canada and Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick, which we trust will be accepted, as the best arrangement that could be entered into, if the people are desirous to build the Halifax & Quebec, and European & North American Railways. It is evident, that without the loan from the British Government, neither of these lines will be built for some time, as the funds required for their construction must be obtained at such high rates of interest, that the roads would not pay for many years, and the interest of which, would require a high tariff to meet it. We earnestly hope that the magnificent offer of the British Government will be accepted, and that this Province will co-operate with Canada and Nova Scotia on the terms proposed. The Report will repay an attentive perusal.

The St. John Road.—Complaints loud and deep are made respecting the state of the great road from St. Andrews to St. John, and certainly not without reason. Many parts of the road are covered with small loose stones rendering the travelling uncomfortable and unsafe for horses.—The repairs on the road are said to have been made, with but little judgment; on some places a few shovels-full of earth have been thrown where a cartload is required, and earth has been hauled from level ground to fill up some uneven which, with proper management, could have been obtained nearer at hand by cutting down some of the numerous hills, and thereby improving the road. We understand that the people have taken the matter in hand and will make such representations at Head Quarters, as will be attended to. It requires more attention and the exercise of some judgment, before it will be what it should have been long since, a good road. The amount of money which has been granted for the last fifteen years was almost sufficient to have paved it.

In the Courier of Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Gray publishes a card to his constituents, stating in the most satisfactory manner, his reasons for his acceptance of a seat in the Executive Council. He says that he has not taken any place of profit or emolument, nor has he the promise or expectation of any. It is evident from the address, his reason for joining the Executive, was a desire to promote the best interests of the Province, by carrying out those great public objects the Halifax and Quebec, and European & North-American Railways. Want of room prevents our giving the address in full.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Ross Mr. Joseph Gauden to Miss Orinda Simpson, both of Eastport.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Mr. John McCarty to Rose, daughter of Mr. Patrick Hynds, both of this place.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. George Treacraft, to Miss Eleanor Jane Hooper, both of Deer Island.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—

July 29th.—Packet Fame, Cole, St. John, —merchandise.

30th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Esq., provisions.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Wilson, Cumberland, coal.

July 29th.—Schr. DeFance, Clark, Boston bark.

Arrived at St. George.

July 30th.—Brig British Lady, —H. E. Serje.

Aug. 2d.—Ship Albus, Gregory, Liverpool, deals—D. & T. Wetmore.

Arrived at St. Stephen.

July 21st.—Brig Paragon, Burnley, New-
port, N. S.—Wm. Todd, ballast.

25th.—Am. Ship Mary Glover, Chase, Boston—Wm. Todd, ballast.

Cleared at St. Stephen.

July 21st.—Brig Boundary, Sanford, Demerara, lumber—W. Todd, ballast.

23d.—Brig Osprey, Bancroft, Grenada, lumber—A. McCulloch.

24th.—Am. Ship Medomak, Rich, Bristol, deals.—F. H. Todd.

Austrian Barque Grazia, Bussanich, Belfast, deals—W. T. Rose.

Arrivals in Europe from St. Andrews.

July 15th, Fenelon, at Hull: 24th, Bellona, at ditto. From St. Stephens, 17th, Sachem, at Liverpool: 23d, Charles Humberton, at ditto. 24th, Triton, at Fleetwood.

NOTICE

THE regular Quarterly Meeting of the ST. JOHN'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at St. Stephen, on Thursday the 28th August, instant.

GEO. S. GRIMMER, Secretary.

St. Stephen, Aug. 4, 1851.

FLOUR.

To arrive per "VOLANT," from New York: 100 BLS. No. 1 Canada Super-fine FLOUR, which will be sold low.

Aug. 5, 1851. J. W. STREET.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of Hibernian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 318, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock.

By Order of the Principals.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AT THE Saint John Mechanics' Institute.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IT is requested that all persons who desire to contribute to this "Exhibition of our Domestic Manufactures," on the 9th September next, will transmit to me, by the 20th August inst., a list specifying the name and description of each specimen of workmanship or invention they may desire to exhibit. The Building will be completed and ready for the reception of any Articles on MONDAY, the 1st September next, and will be kept open during the week for that purpose, after which nothing can be received, as it is intended to publish a full Catalogue of everything sent for exhibition, with the names of the Contributors, &c.

JAMES R. RUEL, Secy to Exhibition.

Aug. 2, 1851.

WATCHES Jewellery, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he now offers for sale.

Gold and silver Patent Lever and Vertical Watches. German Silver, and Sil Steel Watch Chains, G. & S. and common Watch Keys, G. and steel split Watch Rings, Gold Stone set and Silver Brooch and Black Brooches, Ladies and Gold Finger Rings, in a variety of Gold, Silver, and Pinstriped Cases, Ladies' Comp. silver and common fittings; Silver and Plain Scent Bottles, Fancy Glass Paper Weights, Machete Desks, Card Cases, Porting Boxes, and Ink stands; Spectacles, Bonnets, Knives, and Straps, Combs, Sticks; Trays, Candelsticks, Steel Rings, Tea Balls, Sets Fire Tea Trays and Waiters, Old and Fine Furniture Soap Vases, PERFUMERY, and Leather Purse, Port Me with a variety of other articles. Clocks, Watches Jewellery, and Cleaned: Qu. passers, and Log Glasses, ad. cal Boxes and Accordions cleaned; Wedding Rings on hand to order.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

GEORGE F. S. Aug. 5, 1851.

TRAINING SCHOOL, ST.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL, established by the Provincial Council, will reopen on the 1st of September, for the purpose of instructing in the art of teaching, Teachers and Female, as may on application. A Female Assistant has been appointed to be given to the School, and can be had on application.

EDMUND H. DU PONT, July 25th—d. m.

NOTICE

WHEREAS A PARTY of persons, on Thursday or Friday, 25th ult., landed, from two or three boats, on a small island, 12 miles out, at present without breaking open the doors, made to the Dwelling House, process malicious manner, to raising it, floors, pulling down bell-ropes and, after doing serious injury to the House, carrying off the contents, and where they also procured for tables, a quantity of the fields, where they trampled grass, laid down for hay—about two acres of it—cut, and an iron six pounder field gun, it over the bank into the sea, considerable injury to the sea and left all the windows wide by do give Notice that, if many of whom are known make satisfaction to me for the property, I shall lay a claim before the proper authorities and claim redress at the law.

TI Campo Bello, Aug. 2, 18

BANKRUPT

In the matter of JAM against whom a Fiat issued.

TO be sold at Public Sale, on the 9th day of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Auctioneers, in the street—All my right, Provisional Assignee of all his Real Estate in lotte.

By the Commiss H. P.

30th July, 1851.

TO A

From the First THE HOUSE seat occupied Apply to

Feb. 4, 1851.

TEA, PAINTS,

September, To arrive per "Clor 30 CHESTS Co White PAI

Kege 16 do, Black do. Best Cognac BRANDY, 4 do. Fine Old

Spt. 16, 1850.

TO

Three Store, next to Mr. Store, the sum for repairs to the out of the rent.

F 1

Ships Articles

S

WATCHES, Jewellery, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which will be sold at low prices. VIZ.—

Gold and silver Patent Lever Lapine and Vertical Watches, Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Silk Guards. Steel Watch Chains, G'd, silver, Plated and steel split Watch Rings, Ladies fine Gold Stone set and Silver Brooches, Plated and Black Brooches, Ladies and Gents, fine Gold Finger Rings, in a variety of settings: Gents: Gold Brooches and Pins, Gold and Plated shirt Studs, Gold and Plated Ear Rings, Gold, Silver, and German silver Pencil Cases, Ladies' Companions, in silver and common fittings; Silver mounted and Plain Steel Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Glass Paper Weights, Ladies Paper Macie Desks, Card Cases, Portfolios, Netting Boxes, and Inkstands; Cigar Cases, Ovals, Dressing Cases, Thermometers, Spectacles, Bauhaus, Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Combs, Scissors; Snuffboxes and Trays, Candelsticks, Steel Pens, Key Rings, Tea Bells, Sets Fire Irons, scissor and Tea Trays and Waiters, Old Brown Windsor and Fancy Toilet Soaps, Lubin and Viner's PERFUMERY, Hair Oil, Silk and Leather Purifiers, Porcelain Monies, &c. &c. with a variety of other articles.

Clocks, Watches Jewellery, &c. Repaired and Cleaned: Quadrant, Compass, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Musical Boxes and Accordeons repaired and cleaned; Wedding Rings on hand and made to order.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver, **GEORGE STICKNEY.**

Aug. 5, 1851.

TRAINING SCHOOL, ST. JOHN.
The TRAINING SCHOOL in the City, established by the Provincial Board of Education, will re-open on the 1st of August, for the purpose of instructing in the art of Teaching such Parish School Teachers and candidates, Male and Female, as may on application be admitted. A Female Assistant has been engaged for any special instruction to be given to Female teachers and Candidates who may attend.

EDMUND H. DUVAL, Principal.

July 25th—A.M.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a PARTY of persons, from Eastport, on Thursday or Friday, the 24th or 25th ult., landed from two or three large schooner boats, on a small island, Thimble, owned by me, but, at present without inhabitants, and breaking open the doors, made a forcible entry into the Dwelling House, proceeding, in the most malicious manner, to raise the windows on both floors, pulling down bell-ropes, breaking the glass, and, after doing serious injury to almost every part of the House, carrying off the bells from the kitchen. And whereas they also carried out,—it is supposed for tables,—a quantity of boards, &c. into the fields, where they trampled and rolled over the grass, laid down for hay,—completely destroying about two acres of it,—and, taking possession of an iron six pounder field gun, attempted to throw it over the bank into the sea; and, further, did considerable injury to the outhouses and doors, and left all the windows wide open.—Now I hereby do give Notice that, if the aforesaid party,—many of whom are known—do not, forthwith, make satisfaction to me for the damage done to my property, I shall lay a statement of all the facts before the proper authorities at Head Quarters, and claim redress at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

THOMAS MOSES.

Campo Bello, Aug. 2, 1851.

BANKRUPT SALE.

In the matter of **JAMES ALBEE, junior**, against whom a Fiat in Bankruptcy was issued:—

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Provisional Assignee, in the town of St. Andrews:—All my right, title, and interest as Provisional Assignee of the said Bankrupt, to all his Real Estate in the County of Charlotte.

By the Commissioner's Order,
H. H. HATCH,
Provisional Assignee.

30th July, 1851.

TO LET.

From the First of May next.

THE HOUSE in Queen Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Miller.

Apply to **J. W. STREET.**

TEA, PAINTS, LIQUORS &c.

September, 16th 1850.

To arrive per "Clary," from Liverpool:—

30 CHESTS Congou TEA, 56 Kgs.

30 CHESTS PAIN IS, 56, 28, and 14 lbs.

100 Kgs 16 do, Black do.; 1 Pipe and 10 Hhds.

Best Cognac BRANDY, 10 do do Holland.

GIN, 1 do do Fine Old Port WINE, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

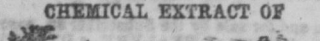
TO LET.

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

F. A. BABCOCK, for BLACK & CURRIER.

Ships Articles and Manifests for sale.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting

of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma,

Liver Complaints, and

CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT.

CONSUMPTION

Can be and has been cured in thousands

of cases by this only certain remedy.

Judson's chemical extract of

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

and no remedy has ever before been discovered

that will certainly

CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed

cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where

the lungs have become diseased and

ulcerated and the case so utterly hopeless,

as to have been pronounced by Physicians

and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery,

and at times thought to be dying, has been

cured by this wonderful remedy, and

are now as well and hearty as ever.—

It is a compound of medicaments which are

peculiarly adapted to, and essentially necessary

for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it

opens the phlegm which creates so much

difficulty, relieves the cough and assists

nature to expel from the system all diseased

matter by excretion, producing a most de-

lightful change in the breathing and chest,

and this, after the prescriptions of the very

best medical men and the inventions of

kind borrowing friends and Nurses, have

failed to give the smallest relief to the

Consumptive sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived in buying the

medicines which were said to be infallible

cures, but which have proved only palli-

atives, but this medicine is not only a palli-

ative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It

contains no deleterious Drugs and one trial will

prove its astonishing efficacy better than

any assertions or certificates in curing con-

sumption and all diseases of the Lungs,

such as **Spitting of Blood, Coughs, pains**

in the side and chest, night sweats, &c. &c.

About 1000 certificates of almost miracu-

lous cures, performed by this medicine,

from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen,

and Merchants, have been sent us for this

medicine, but the publication of them looks

too much like Quackery, [will show them

to any person calling at our office.] This

medicine will speak for itself and enough

in its own favour wherever it is tried.

Caution.—This medicine is put up in a

large bottle, and you must find the name of

Comstock & Brother, Proprietors, New-

York, on the splendid Wrapper around the

bottle. All orders must be addressed to

Comstock & Brother, No. 9, John St.,

New-York.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS

IN HORSES.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof,

Hoof bound Horsem, and contracted and

Fevers Foot, Wounds, Bruises in the flesh,

Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches,

Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S RING BONE CURE.

For the cure of Ring Bone, Blood Spavin,

Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splints—a

certain remedy.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

The change of weather and season, with

the change of use and feed, have a very

great effect upon the blood and sinuous

CAUTION.—None can be genuine unless

you find the name of J. Carlton Comstock

on the wrapper of each article.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This is the most extraordinary remedy

for Worms ever used; it effectually erad-

icates Worms from both adults and children.

It cannot harm the most delicate infant or

strongest adult, and never fails to complete

its root out and destroy all kinds of Worms.

The cost, 25 cts. per bottle, puts it within

the reach of all, and all parents who are

with their children wantonly exposing the lives of

their children to those fell destroyers of

youth, "Worms." Look for the name of

Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the

wrapper of each bottle.

RHEUMATISM.

Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is

warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout,

Contracted Limbs, and Muscles, or stiff joints,

strengthen Weak Limbs, and enables those who

are crippled to walk again. Comstock & Brother,

Proprietors, New York, and none genuine

without their name on the wrapper.

TOOTHACHE.

Dr. KLINE'S Drops, for the cure of the Tooth-

ache. It is with confidence that we can recom-

mend it as an infallible cure in all cases, without

any injury to the teeth or gums. Price 25 cts.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES &c.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in

the private practice is ever commended by an

immense number of individuals and families, great

and small, for the cure of the PILES, and

also extensively and effectually as to hemorrhoids

and piles, and in all cases, without any

injury to the rectum or surrounding parts. Exter-

nally in the following complaints:—

For Drops.—Creating extraordinary absorption

at once. Swellings. Reducing them in a few

hours. Rheumatism. Acute or Chronic, giving

immediate ease. Stomach. By Cancer, Ul-

cers, or Colic. Croup and Whooping Cough. Ex-

ternally and over the chest. All Bruises, Sprains,

and Burns, Curing in a few hours. Sores and Ul-

cers. Whether fresh or of long standing, and se-

vere sores.

In operation upon adults and children in re-

ducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs

and tightness of the chest by relaxing the

parts, has been surprising beyond conception.

CAUTION.—All of the above named articles are

sold only New York by Comstock & Brother, No.

9, John Street, five doors from Broadway.

Sold also in St. Andrews, by Odell & Turner,

D. Clarke; B. L. Tilly, St. John; L. Ryder,

Stephen; J. W. Street, Fredericton; B.

Ferguson, Woodstock; G. Spear, Robbinston;

also by our Agents in every Town in New Brun-

swick. Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852

which is given gratis.

Steamer Nequasset.

THE STEAMER NEQUASSET, Capt. CARRY,

having been put in thorough order, has again

commenced her usual daily trips between East-

port and Calais, touching at St. Andrews and

Robbinston both ways. She connects with the

Steamer ADMIRAL, now plying between Boston,

Eastport, and St. John on Wednesdays and Thurs-

days, until further notice.

Tickets for the Season may be had on

application to

ROBERT KER, Agent.

St. Andrews, 15th April, 1851.—xi.

WM. WHITLOCK.

HAS just received, ex "Norway" from

12 chests the Congo TEA,

50 kegs best White Lead, 25b ea.

2 Hhds Linseed Oil,

1 Bbl Spilt Pease, 1 keg Pump-tacks.

On Consignment:—

12 Hhds. Superior BRANDY, (Martell's

and Hennessy's brand).

Ex "Lady of the Lake" from Boston:—

100 Bbls. Canada FLOUR,

50 Half-bbls. American Family Flour,

6 Bbls. Pitch and Tar,

120 Cheap Wood, and Cane bottom Chairs,

3 Doz. Palm Leaf June Mats,

Willow, Clothes and Market Baskets,

Nests of Tubs, and Measures.

Also,—Constantly on Hand:—

A general assortment of Men's, Women's,

Boys's, Misses, and Children's Boots and

Shoes.

Provisions and Groceries of all kinds, &c.

ALSO.

700 Pieces Cheap ROOM PAPER.

St. Andrews, June 24, 1851.

Grocery & Provision Store.

JOHN B. BALSON,

Respectfully announces to the inhabitants

of St. Andrews, and vicinity, that he

has opened the store next Phœnix's

Hotel, where he has received a

fresh supply of Groceries

and Provisions, suitable for this market,

consisting of:—

SUPERFINE FLOUR, in bags and

Barrels; Fancy Biscuit, Meal,

Tea, Coffee, Brown and Crushed Sugar,

Molasses, Mould and Dip Candles,

Brown and Fancy Soap,

Fine and coarse Salt,

BARLEY, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger,

Allspice, Salsaparilla, Nutmegs, London

Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup,

CONFECTONER V. Dates,

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes,

Starb, Eaton's Blue-Blacking,

Baking and Washing Soda,

Buttons and Shoes, Pais, Brooms, &c.

Which, together with a great variety of

other articles, will be sold at the lowest

prices for cash.

ALSO, in Store,—

Coils of CORDAGE, a lot of Grind Stones,

&c. &c.

St. Andrews, June 17, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE lot of Land and premises, with the Cottage

thereon, situated in the Royal Street in the

Town of St. Andrews, formerly occupied by

John S. Jarvis.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to

GEORGE D. STREET.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

ODELL & TURNER,

Importers of British and Foreign Goods,

Water Street, St. Andrews.

Be glad to inform the Public that they have just received direct

from the best manufacturing houses in England,

a new and choice assortment of **FASHIONABLE GOODS,**

—consisting of—

SHAWLS, SQUARE and LONG, newest and most superb styles.

BONNETS, latest fashion, at unusually low prices



SHERIFFS SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of William Porter, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sep. 13, 1850.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 15th FEBRUARY, 1851, at 12 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

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

All that Lot of land situated in the Parish of St. Stephen's, conveyed by John Dunn to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 13th Jan. 1827, beginning at the Eastern corner of the lot upon which Aaron Upton resides, 109 feet from the corner of the street, making the angle of the road leading from the Public Landing to the country Northwards, and the road leading down the river towards the Ledge, thence running the extent of the side line of garden lot No. 5, thence across the rear of lots No. 5 and 6, thence on the creek line to said Aaron Upton's lower line, thence on the line between the lot formerly owned by James Nicholson and the said Aaron Upton, to the first named boundary containing about one acre and a quarter.

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

All of those two lots of land in the same Parish, known as Lots No. 12 and 18 of the tract formerly belonging to Robert Pagan, Esq., the said lot No. 12 fronting on the Ledge Road, and being 160 feet in width on the road, and 177 feet in rear, and 165 feet in length, the said lot No. 18, fronting on a road 3 rods wide, laid off in rear of lot No. 12, and extending back 165 feet to the line of N. Marks' land.

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

All of that lot or parcel of land at the Ledge, so called, in St. Stephen, formerly owned by the late Joseph Porter, and purchased by him from Michael Young.

All of that lot of land at the Ledge, afore said, conveyed by Michael Young to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 3d of August, 1835, commencing at a road leading from the main road to Young's Point, and running at right angles with said road 120 feet, thence parallel with said road 160 feet to within 25 feet of Young's wharf so called, thence parallel with said wharf, to low water mark, thence past the end of said wharf up stream, until it meets the Eastern line of land formerly of Joseph Porter, deceased, thence following said line to the said road, thence along said road to the first mentioned bound.

All that Lot of Land at the Ledge afore said, conveyed by the said Michael Young to the said William Porter, by deed dated 27th January, 1840, on the south easterly side of a lane on the south easterly line of Lot No. 121, in the 5th Division of the Penobscot Grant, thence by said Lane N. 15° 20' E. 17 rods and 23 links to the south side of a road 2 rods wide, running S. 78° 30' E. 8 rods to a stake and stones, thence S. 2° W. passing 35 feet from the north-easterly corner of Porter's Wharf, thence westerly by low water mark to the easterly line of said Lot, sold to Porter, and following the several courses of the Lot easterly, northerly and westerly, to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres.

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

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

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the Suit of the President, Directors, and Company of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, indorsed to levy \$1189, 16s. 8d. besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, July 31, 1850.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1851.

The Sale of WILLIAM PORTER'S Properties is further postponed until Friday the 1st August next, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, July 1, 1851.

The Sale of William Porter's Properties is further postponed until Saturday the 13th September next, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews Aug 1, 1851.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 27th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

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

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

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

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, March 18, 1851.

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

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

Board of Local Directors for New Brunswick.

R. F. HAZEN, WILLIAM WRIGHT, EDWARD ALDRON, JOHN H. GRAY, Wm. T. JACK.

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

GEO. D. STREET, Agent, St. Andrews, 27th Jan. 1851.

No charge for Policies.

Grand Manan Packet.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced running the Packet "Prince Albert," between St. Andrews, Campbell, Esplanade, and Grand Manan, leaving St. Andrews every Friday, 1st of each month, and returning to St. Andrews every Monday, 4th of each month.

EDWARD SNELL, MASTER, St. Andrews, 4th June 1849.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Protection Insurance Company of N. J. CAPITAL, \$500,000.

Camden Insurance Company of N. J. CAPITAL, \$100,000.

WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$30,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Calais and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight, and Vessels upon the Stocks, Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$10,000 on Marine risks, and \$20,000 on Fire risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, or, in case of differences, the Courts of this state will be recognized.

E. D. GREEN, Agent, N.B. Refer to Wm. Ker, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews.

Sheet Iron, Tin Plates &c. &c.

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, Via St. John, the Subscriber has received,

40 B 12 boxes Tin plates,

21 Stone Iron Wire,

20 doz Single & Double cut Mill Files,

20 " Pit & Hand saw Files, Marshes and Shepherds' make,

10 Bags best Horse and Ox Nails, &c. &c. J. W. STREET.

REMOVAL.

DR. BAYARD.

Has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Sloan, situated between the stores of Messrs. Dimock & Wilson, and Odell and Turner.

St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1850.

CALAIS HOUSE, CALAIS, STATE OF MAINE.

THE subscriber, in tendering thanks to his former patrons and friends, the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and especially of St. Andrews, for the patronage they have heretofore afforded him, respectfully advises them and the Public generally, that his Establishment, the CALAIS HOUSE, is again open for the reception of company, renovated and fitted up, he believes to suit the taste of the most fastidious, where it will give him pleasure to serve his former customers, and the travelling public generally, and promises to use his best exertions for their comfort.

HENRY RATES, Calais, June 24, 1850.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c.

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John 6 Hhds. finest Pale HOLLANDS,

1 " fine old PORT WINE,

1 " Martell's finest Pale BRANDY,

HEALTH where 'tis SOUGHT!

Holloway's Pills.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Hargrey, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, dated the 15th of January 1850.

Sir—Your valuable Pills have been the means, with God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had computed several eminent doctors, who after doing what they could for me, stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I thought I was that I had been suffering from a Liver and stomach complaint of long standing, which during the last two years got so much worse that every one considered my condition as hopeless. I had a last resource, got a Box of your Pills, which soon gave relief and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, I have by their means alone got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and every body who knows me.

[Signed] MATTHEW HARGREY.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith of No. 6, Little Thomas Street, Dublin Street, London, dated Dec. 24th, 1849.

To Professor Holloway—Sir—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I have been what is called a dyspeptic, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant nervous headaches, and sickness of the stomach together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing would do me but to die. I had been to many general men some of whom after doing all that was in their power informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure. I was with a very divided state of mind, and was never, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised in the Standard, and I bought a trial packet from curiosity, then with a hope of being cured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.

(Frequently called EDWARD.)

CURE OF AN INFLUENZA OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon 78 King Street, Sydney, dated 24th of November 1849.

To Professor Holloway—Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extraordinary cures of Influenza have been effected by the use of your Pills, and that I was cured of mine by the use of your Pills, and rubbing your Ointment night and morning into my chest.

[Signed] J. K. HEYDON.

ASTONISHING CURE OF THE EALL OF ALDBOROUGH.

By this Miraculous Medicine I after every other means had failed.

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

J. K. Heydon.

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

I remain, with much respect, Your most obliged and obedient servant.

[Signed] ALDBOROUGH.

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

Ague Consumption Fits Rheumatism Tumours Asthma Debility Gout Retention of Urine Ulcers Milious Complaints Dropsy Head-aches Sore Throats Venereal Affections Blotches On the skin Dysentery Indigestion Scrofula or King's Evil Worms of all kinds Erysipelas Inflammation Bowel Complaints Female Irregularities Jaundice Stone and Gravel Colic Liver Complaints Secondary Symptoms Weakness from whatever cause Lumbago Constipation of Bowels FEVERS of all kinds Piles Tic Douloureux &c. &c.

These Medicines in England are sold at 1s. 1/2 2s. 3d. 4s. 6d. 11s. 2s. and 3s. each Box and Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by H. Thompson, St. Stephen, Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

FOUND.

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

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

November 19, 1850.

CARTS! CARTS! CARTS!

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

Also all kinds of BLACKSMITH work Apply to

EDWD. STENIFORD, St. Andrews, June 26, 1850.

Watches, Jewellery, &c

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

Que 14 day French spring CLOCK Patent Lever and Vertical Watches.

Gold, Plated, Silver, and commo. Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto, Silk, and India Rubber Watch Guards.

Ladies and Gents, Gold, and Fancy Set Brooches and Rings, Gold, Silver, and German Silver, Pearl Cases, Gold and Plated Earrings, Ladies' Companion S. K. and Leather Purses, Pocket and Need. B. O. Card Cases, 1 table, Paper Mach. Portfolios and Fire Screens, Hair, Hair Nail, Tooth, and shaving Brushes, Silver mounted and Plain Boy's and Girl's Card Idesicks, Snuffers and Vases, Razors and Razor Strops, Key Rings, Tea Bells, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Silver Blue Steel, and German Silver mounted Spectacles, Carpenter's and Pencil Cases, Cases, P.cket, Jack, and Pen Knives, Butcher's Dito, Nail, Pocket, and Tailor's Scissors, 1 set Fire Irons, Hot Water Jugs, Percussion Caps, Sea Tea Trays, Military, Shaving, and Fancy Toilet, Soap, Hall & Son's Sporting and Rifle Powder with a variety of other articles.

CLOCK, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Combs, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

GEORGE F. STICKNEY.

TO LET

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

RACHAEL TURNER, Feb. 27, 1850.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS HARDY, St. Andrews, June 4, 1850.

Stoves! Stoves!

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

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

W. MACLEAN, St. Andrews, 9th October, 1850.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established at St. John 30th Sep 1847

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

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

Notice to the Public.

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

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

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

TEA, PAINTS, OIL, &c.

DEC. 3, 1850.

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

3 doz d. Yellow 14 & 28lb Kegs, 10 Chests Congou Tea,

3 Pipes, 1 best Cognac Brandy, 5 Hhds. 1 best Cognac Brandy,

5 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar, ALSO.

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

For sale by JAMES W. STREET St. John.

FLOUR.

Apples, Raisins, Figs &c.

The Subscriber has just received from New York via Eastport,

130 BLS. Super Fine FLOUR, a superior article.

25 Bbls. Apples, 10 Bbls. Onions, 1 Hhd. Rice, 8 Bbls. Pork, 320 lbs. Cheese.

16 Boxes Fresh RAISINS, 16 half doz d. Raisins, 16 Quarter Dtds, 200 lbs. Cooking "ditto", 200 lbs. CURRANTS, 180 lbs. Almonds, 185 lbs. Filbert nuts, 150 lbs. FIGS, 100 lbs. Confectionery, and Groceries, he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Fresh ground Coffee every morning, DONALD CLARK.

CANADA FLOUR.

JUST received by the Subscriber, a prime lot of superfine Canadian Flour, fresh and sweet. For sale by

JOSEPH WALTON.

TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPER WORK.

Market Square, Saint Andrews.

THE Subscriber, having leased the Store on the East side of the Market Square lately occupied by Mr. William McLean, takes leave to announce to the inhabitants of the County, generally, that he has commenced the TIN, SHEET IRON, and COPPER WORK business, in all their various branches, and from his perfect knowledge of the TRADE, and a determination to give the most pointed attention to any orders to meet a liberal share of public patronage.

Plumbing work neatly executed, and with every despatch.

JOHN N. LAMBERT, July 1, 1851.

Valuable Water Lots and Cottage for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for sale these Two Water Lots, on which there are commodious and well built STONE COTTAGE, containing Four Flats. On the Premises are a good BARN and WHARF.

The above Property is pleasantly situated on Pagan Street, with extensive water privileges, commands a fine view of the harbor and B. J. is within a short distance of the terminus of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad; and forms a most desirable site for the erection of wharves and stores.

If not disposed of by private sale before the 1st May will be sold by Public Auction.

For further particulars enquire at the Office, or to

JOHN HANSON, on the Premises. St. Andrews, April 9, 1851.

STREET'S COLONIAL AND FOREIGN EXPRESS.

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

For City delivery, Twice daily, {

Fredericton & Woodstock, Daily, {

Sundays Excepted. {

"St. Andrews, daily, Sundays excepted. {

Bend of Pettedicade, Miramichi, &c., {

Saturday, at 3 P. M. {

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

Windsor and Halifax, and other parts {

of Nova Scotia, Prince Edwards Is- {

land, and Cape Breton—Monday and {

Thursday Evenings. {

Eastport, Calais and Boston, and {

thence to any part of the U. States {

and Canada—Thursday and Friday, {

at 7 A. M. {

Newfoundland and Bermuda, every {

other Monday, {

Jamaica, Havana, Chagres and {

CALIFORNIA, to meet Steamers {

sailing from New York, on the 13th, {

25th, and 30th, of each month. {

Liverpool and London, G. B., by Mail {

Steamers, to and from Halifax, N. S. {

On the above routes will be forwarded {

Large Parcels, or Packages, Specie, and {

any kind of Heavy Freight Bills, No. es, &c. {

collected, Goods purchased, &c. {

N. B. Parcels of the value of Two Pounds {

or upwards must be booked as such, or the {

Proprietor will not be held responsible. {

The Proprietor pledges himself to the strict- {

est attention and punctuality in all matters {

entrusted to his Express. Extensive ar- {

rangements have been made to meet every {

requirement, and will be added to and {

amended when required. {

The charges will be moderate in all {

cases. Further information afforded at any {

of the Offices. {

OFFICES: {

St. John—Corner of Church and Prince {

William Streets. {

Fredericton—Mr. James T. Nash, at Mr. {