

Steamers.

appointed to sail as follows:  
RPOOL.  
12—For New York  
14—For Boston.  
16—For New York  
18—For Boston.  
20—For New York  
22—For Boston.  
24—For New York  
26—For Boston.  
28—For New York  
30—For Boston.

ED STATES.  
22—From New York  
24—From Boston.  
26—From New York  
28—From Boston.  
30—From New York  
1—From Boston.  
3—From New York  
5—From Boston.

House N A C.

12.

Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31				

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31					

Business, Figs &c.

received from New York  
Eastport  
per Fine FLOUR, a super-  
fine,  
10 Bbls. Onions  
5 Bbls. PORK  
St. John  
USINS  
100 lbs. CREAMERY  
100 lbs. Confectionery  
large stock of Provisions  
sell at the lowest market  
price every morning.  
DONALD CLARK.

GREEN NIGGER POINT AND

land, small ANCHOR  
THE STANDARD OFFICE.  
1850.

RTS' CARTS—For

liberal terms, CARTS  
on the Railroad.  
of BLACKSMITH work  
Wm. STENTIFORD,  
26, 1850.

**The Standard.**  
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Each repetition of Ditto 1s.  
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Each repetition of Ditto 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.

No 3.] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1851. [Vol. 13

### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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

### POETRY.

#### NEAR THEE.

I would be with thee—near thee, ever near thee—  
Watching thee ever, as the angels are—  
Still seeking with my spirit power to cheer thee  
And thou to see me, but as some bright star,  
Knowing me not, but yet oft-times perceiving  
That when thou gaze'st I still brighter glow,  
Beaming and trembling—like some boson heaven  
ing  
With all it knows, yet would not have thee  
know.  
It would be with thee—fond, yet silent ever,  
Nor break the spell in which my soul is bound;  
Mirror'd within thee as within a river;  
A flower upon thy breast and thou the ground!  
That, when I died and unto earth return'd,  
Our natures never more might parted be;  
Within thy being all my own inured—  
Life, bloom, and beauty, all absorbed in thee."

#### THE SNOW.

This silvery snow—the silvery snow—  
Like a glory it falls on the fields below;  
And the trees with their diamond branches appear  
Like the fairy growth of some magical sphere;  
While soft as music, and wild and white,  
It glitters and floats in the pale moonlight,  
And sparkles the river and fount as they flow;  
Oh who has not loved the bright, beautiful snow!  
The silvery snow, and the tinkling frost—  
How merry we go when the Earth seems lost;  
Like spirits that rise from the dust of Time,  
To live in a purer and holier clime!  
A new creation without a stain—  
Lovely as Heaven's own pure domain!  
But, ah! like the many fair hopes of our years,  
It glitters awhile—and then melts into tears.

#### ST VALENTINE'S DAY.

The custom of choosing Valentines is of very long standing, and like many other of a popular nature, is no more than a corruption of something similar that had prevailed in the times of paganism. It was the practice in ancient Rome, during a great part of the month of February, to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were feasts in honour of Pan and Juno, whence the latter deity was named Februus, Februus, and Februus. On this occasion, amidst a variety of ceremonies, the names of young women were put into a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The pastors of the early Christian Church, who by every possible means endeavoured to eradicate the vestiges of Pagan superstitions, and chiefly by some commutation of their forms, substituted, in the present instance, the names of particular saints instead of those of the women; and as the festival of the Lupercalia had commenced about the middle of February, they appear to have chosen St. Valentine's day for celebrating the new feast, because it occurred nearly at the same time. This is, in part, the opinion of a learned and rational compiler of the lives of the saints, the Rev. Alban Butler. It would seem, however, that it was utterly impossible to extirpate altogether any ceremony to which the common people had been much accustomed; a fact which it was easy to prove in tracing the origin of various other popular superstitions; and accordingly the outline of the ancient ceremonies was preserved, but modified by some adaptation to the Christian system. It is reasonable to suppose that the above practice of choosing names would gradually become reciprocal in the sexes; and that all persons so chosen should be called Valentines, from the day on which the ceremony took place. There is another opinion on the origin of choosing Valentines, which has been formed on a tradition among the common people, that at the above season of the year birds choose their mates, a circumstance that is frequently alluded to by poets, and particularly by Chaucer, yet this seems to be a mere poetical idea, borrowed in all probability from the practice in question. Again, it has been supposed that the custom originated in the following manner. During carnival time which usually happens about Saint Valentine's Day great numbers of knights assembled together in the various courts of Europe to entertain the ladies with feasts and tournaments, when each lady made choice of a knight, who usually en- listed in her service for a whole year, during which period he bound himself to perform, whatever was consistent with propriety. One employment was the writing verses full of tenderness, not that it was requisite for the heart to be at all concerned in the matter. A little reflection, however, may serve to show, that even this practice is only derivative from the elder one.

It is presumed that the earliest specimens remaining of poetical Valentines are those preserved in the works of Charles Duke of Orleans, a prince of high accomplishments, and the father of Louis the Twelfth of France. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Agin-

court, and remained a captive in this country twenty five years, during which time he wrote several thousand lines of poetry, a few in English. Many of those poems are written on Saint Valentine's day, and in some of them his mistress is called his Valentine. In the Royal Library of manuscripts, now in the British Museum, there is a magnificent volume containing probably all that the Duke wrote whilst in England. It belonged to King Henry the Seventh, for whom it had been copied from some older manuscript, and is beautifully illuminated. In one of the paintings the duke is represented in the White Tower sitting at a writing table, with guards attending him. In another part of it he is looking out of a window; and in a third he is going out of the Tower to meet some person who has just alighted from his horse. At a distance is London Bridge with the houses on it, and the curious chapel, all very distinct, and probably faithful copies. Besides the above work, this fine manuscript contains some composition by the celebrated Chaucer, and other matters of less consequence.

In one of Duke's poems he feigns that on Saint Valentine's day appears to him with an invitation to the temple of Love. On the same day he devotes himself to the service of several ladies, according to what he states to have been the custom in England. It appears that when Ash Wednesday happened to fall on Saint Valentine's day, the knights and their ladies assembled only in the afternoon, the morning being necessarily devoted to pious purposes.

A MOTIVE FOR STUDY.—One of the best motives of rendering study agreeable is, to live with able men, and to suffer all those pangs of inferiority which the want of knowledge always inflicts. Nothing short of some such powerful motive, can drive a young person, in the full possession of health and bodily activity, to such an unnatural and such an unobvious mode of passing his life, as study. But this is the way that intellectual greatness often begins. The trophies of Milvades drive away sleep. A young man sees the honour, in which knowledge is held by his fellow-creatures, and he surrenders every present gratification, that he may gain them. The honour in which living genius is held, the trophies by which it is adorned after death, it receives and enjoys from the feelings of men, not from their sense of duty; but men never obey this feeling without discharging the first of all duties; and increasing the dignity of our nature, by enlarging the dominion of mind. No eminent man was ever rewarded in vain; no breath of praise was ever idly lavished upon him; it has never yet been idle and foolish to rear up splendid monuments to his name; the rumor of these things impels young minds to the noblest exertions, creates in them an empire over present passions, inures them to the severest toils, determines them to live only for the use of others, and to leave a great and lasting memorial behind them.—[Sydney Smith.

#### SPEAK KINDLY.

The politeness is the offspring of good nature and a good heart. It is as far from the studied politeness of a fox as the flower of wax is from nature's own fragrant rose. Yet a good heart needs cultivation to be productive of good manners. How often have my own feelings been injured by a rough uncalled remark, when kind words could have been as easily spoken! There are times for sarcasm and rebuke; but these, in no case, should be so frequent as to form a habit of blunt and careless speaking. Some are led to such a course by attempting to be frank and open hearted, forgetting that the most severe and unbecoming truths can be uttered in the kindest and most polite language. "Words are empty," but important things. One heedless saying may destroy a valuable friendship, may sever hearts whose union would have been a blessing through time. It is useless to say "it was spoken in sport"—a spark of fire unintentionally thrown upon powder will ignite it as soon as one thrown intentionally. The motto of Friendship should be, kind feelings, kind words, and kind acts.

A destructive hail storm recently visited Patten, (Me.) the small hail covering the ground in most parts of the town, white as winter; but the scene of destruction was a half mile wide, where the hail was about the size of hens' eggs, of the hardest size, in a round form, pouring down in such quantities with a furious tempest of wind, that in a few minutes the ground was covered on a level three or four inches deep. The roar without, and the shaking clatter of houses was such that windows were not heard to break, though the glass was struck in all directions. The storm seemed to mark a certain width for destruction, and took almost every green thing, and within one rod of such complete destruction nothing was injured.—[New Brunswick.

#### FRENCH FAME IN IRELAND.

A Monsieur, travelling in Ireland, put up at a house of entertainment in the country, and as the time for dining approached, his host ventured to ask his guest—"may I make bold to ask your honor, what is it you'd be wanting for your dinner?" The Frenchman's appetite prompted his natural apishness, and he, therefore, guessed the purport of Pat's query.

"Any peageons?"  
"Oh, plenty of them; yes, sir."  
"Very well, mon ami, you get me some peageon for my dinner."  
"Why, then, to be sure I will yer honor, and welcome."  
Away went the host to obey these foreign orders, without a remark louder than he thought in his own mind of "Blood and ounce and that's quite taste enough." Up came the dinner, and down it went into the secret caverns, of French digestion. Next morning Paddy appeared before his boarder with—

"What'll yer honor have for dinner to-day?"  
"Ah, my friend—your peageon ver good, ver good indeed—I shall have more peageon to-day, eh?"  
"Oh, to be sure ye shall, your honor—an welcome—more and more if it like it."  
On went the week, and each day was the unvarying taste of the epicurean tourist supplied with "more peageon." Saturday came, and with it came the faltering host.

"Oh, then, what'll honor have for dinner to-morrow, Sunday, you know?"  
"Peageon, ver fine!" cried the Frenchman, smacking his lips, "you any more peageon?"  
"Trotin, and the devil another pushen is left in the parish, barrin yer honor'll sit the old tom cat himself!"  
"Cat—Thomas Cat—ch? I said peageon, my friend."  
"Sure ye did—and the devil a thing else have I given you but pushen."  
"Peageon that fly, I mean."  
"Well, our pushens will fly at ye, too, if you read on their tail."

"But replied the trembling Frenchman, you did say something about one cat?"  
"One cat! Why, by the head of Saint Dennis, 'tis not one, but six cats yer honor has ate."  
"Eat six cats? yelled the petrified tourist.  
"What, me eat six cats! I asked for peageon."  
"Well, pushen is what we call little kittens—wee cats."  
"I did mean peageon with wing and fed- ders!"

A light here gleamed in upon Paddy's knowledge box. "Oh, by my soul and conscience, I believe 'twas pious yer honor wanted."  
"Oat, yes—to be sure, my friend."  
"Ah, then, why the devil don't you French people learn to talk plain. Sure you do air such queer things as frogs, snails, and rats; bad luck to me if I saw anything strange in your calling for little cats!"

Leetle cats I have ate one, two—zix leetle cats?  
"Devil a doubt of it."  
The grimace which followed the certainty of this fact, may be more easily imagined than described. The Frenchman quickly packed up, and as quickly made away from a country that knew no difference between cats and pigeons. We do not know whether he ever published his Thoughts upon Irish Miseries—if so, they were never translated.

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Census has just been issued, from which it appears that the increase in the population of England and Wales, in the last ten years, is in round numbers, 2,000,000. In Scotland the increase is 200,000. The population of London is now 2,363,141, being an increase over the population in 1841, of 414,980, the population having been in that year 1,948,160.

INFANT GIANTESS.—There is at present exhibiting in this place a young girl not five years of age, whose size and weight are almost incredible. Her height is 4 feet eight inches, and she weighs something over 100 lbs. She is well proportioned, and appears to have no malformation. She is accompanied by her mother, who is a woman of small size and rather interesting appearance.—[Pictorial Chronicle.

THE BOAT RACE which was put off on Friday last, owing to some misunderstanding, took place on Saturday, and the Indian Town boat came in first, it appearing that the Carleton boat gave up the contest on account of the boats having come in collision three times while behind Partridge Island. The Carleton crew protested against the race, and the matter was referred to the umpires, who decided yesterday that there was unfair play on both sides, and ordered that the race should be run over again, or the money returned to the parties who staked it.—[New Brunswick.

#### A MINE UNDER THE SEA.

The following description of a visit to Bottalack copper mine, in England, is from a work recently published, entitled "Rambles beyond Rail-roads." In complete mining equipment, with candles stuck by lumps of clay to their belts, the travellers have painfully descended by perpendicular ladders along dripping wet rock passages, fathoms down into pitchy darkness. The miner who guides them calls a halt; and their exact position with reference to the surface of the "terraqueous globe" is thus described—

"We are now four hundred yards out, under the bottom of the sea, and twenty fathoms, or a hundred and twenty feet, below the sea level. Coast-trade vessels are sailing over our heads. Two hundred and forty feet beneath us men are at work and there are galleries deeper yet even below that. The extraordinary position down the face of the cliff, of the engines and other works on the surface at Bottalack is now explained. The mine is not excavated like other mines, under the land, but under the sea."

Having communicated these particulars, the miner next tells us to keep silence and listen. We obey him, sitting speechless and motionless. If the reader could only have beheld us now, dressed in our copper-colored garments, huddled close together in a mere cleft of subterranean rock, with a flame burning on our heads, and darkness enveloping our limbs, he must certainly have imagined, without any violent stretch of fancy, that he was looking down upon a cove of gnomes.

After listening for a few moments, a distant, unearthly noise becomes faintly audible—a long, low, mysterious moaning that never changes, that is felt on the ear as well as heard by it—a sound that might proceed from some incalculable distance, from some far, invisible height—a sound unlike anything that is heard on the upper ground, in the free air of heaven—a sound so sublimely mournful, and still so ghostly and impressive, when listened to in the subterranean recesses of the earth, that we continue insensitively to hold our peace, as if enchanted by it, and think not of communicating to each other the strange feelings and astonishment which it has inspired in us both from the first.

At last the miner speaks again, and tells us that what we hear is the sound of the surf breaking the rocks of a hundred and twenty feet above us, and of the waves that are breaking on the beach beyond. The tide is now at the flow, and the sea is in no extraordinary state of agitation; so that the sound is low, and distant just at this period. But when storms are at their height; when the ocean hurles mountain after mountain of water on the cliffs, then the noise is terrific; the roaring heard down here in the mine is so inexpressibly fierce and awful, that the boldest men at work are afraid to continue their labor. All ascend to the surface to breathe upper air and stand on the firm earth—dreading, though no catastrophe has ever happened yet, that the sea will break in on them if they remain in the cavern below.

Hearing this, we get up to look at the rock above us. We are able to stand upright in the position we now occupy, and flaring our candles higher and higher in the darkness, can see the bright, pure copper streaking the gallery in every direction. Lumps of ore of the most lustrous green color, traversed by a natural network of thin red veins of iron, appear here and there in large irregular patches, over which water is dripping slowly and incessantly in certain places. This is salt water percolating through invisible cracks on the rock. On stormy days it spurts out furiously in thin continuous streams. Just over our heads we observe a wooden plug of the thickness of a man's leg; there is a hole here, and the plug is all that we have to keep out the sea.

Immense wealth of metal is contained in the roof of this gallery, throughout its whole length; but it remains and will always remain, untouched; the miners dare not take it, for it is part and a great part of the rock which forms their only protection against the sea and which has been so far worked away here that its thickness is limited to an average of three feet only between the water and the gallery in which we now stand. No one knows what might be the consequence of another day's labor with the pickaxe on any part of it."

NO BUSINESS OF HIS.—A correspondent says—"Coming from Aberdeen one day, by the Dundee and Perth and Aberdeen Railway, I was amused by a laughable incident which occurred in the carriage in which I had taken my seat. An old woman was sitting opposite me; and as we came near to Montrose, the guard looked in as usual, and said, "Any one here for Montrose?" There was no answer, and we were a good way on our road to Forfar, when this old woman inquired of the gentleman who sat next her if she was near Montrose yet? "Near Montrose! We're near Forfar; did you not hear the guard asking if there was any one for Montrose?" "Hoo! awa, laddie," said the old lady, "wha was gaen to answer thon impudent scoundrel! Fat business had he faar I was gaen."—[Perthshire Advertiser.

#### IMPULSE AND REASON.

There are moments in the life of every one, when some sudden and unexpected change hurries us rapidly through a bustling and exciting scene when we are called upon to decide and act, suddenly upon unforeseen conditions, and then leaves us to pause and reflect in solitude and silence upon what we have just done. The effect is strange, as all men arrived at mature life must have felt, when, left to their own thoughts, we scan the busy moments just passed, doubtful whether impulse or reason have guided us aright. Often the answer is, "Yes," and often "No;" and when it is negative, man, with his great skill in covering his own faults and follies from his eyes, satisfies himself by shrugging up his shoulders and saying "I acted for the best." Forgetting too often how much of the guilt he would thus pollute is attributable to the evil habit of not making reason his ever present and ready guide. Exercise her daily, use her upon all occasions, and she will act at the first call. Neglect her for an hour; she falls asleep, and requires time to be roused. All very true, but do any of us remember this as much as we ought!—G. P. R. James's new work, "Heavy Smeaton."

We are informed, that a number of persons have gone on a Gold hunting expedition up the Casapedia river. An Indian tradition, that a Gold Mine was discovered many years ago, by a couple of Micmac hunters, has lately met with many believers, from the fact that a yellow colored and shining substance has again been found by a lumberer. We have not had an opportunity of seeing any of the supposed precious metal, but others who have, are quite confident it is the real Simon Pure. We hope they may not be disappointed, or verify the old proverb:— "That all is not gold, that glitters."—[Glasgow Gazette.

SCOLDING CHILDREN.—A great deal of injury is done to children by scolding. Many children have been driven from home by it, and have become wanderers and vagabonds in consequence. It sours their temper, so that one thorough scolding prepares the way for two or three more. It sours your own temper, likewise, provided it is sweet, which is a question. If you scold, the more you'll have to scold, because you become crosser, and so do your children. Scolding alienates the hearts of your children. Depend upon it they cannot love you, as well after you have rated them, as they did before. You may approach them with firmness and decision—you may punish with severity adequate to the nature of their offences and they feel the justice of your conduct, and love you, notwithstanding all; but they hate scolding.

ACUTENESS—STUPIDITY.—Blackwood once observed, that, if the acuteness of man was searching, his stupidity was often profound—so profound, indeed, that we are continually hearing of men (and even women!) who hunt out an escape of gas with a lighted candle! The latest illustration of this stupidity was afforded on the 20th ultimo, in Great Queen Street, London, by Mr. Wilson, a broker, who, smelling a leak, sought it out with a light, and had his house blown up for his pains, with loss of sight to his shopman, and injury to all the inmates, not excepting poor puss.

GALLANT.—A gallant wag was lately sitting beside his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, turned to her and asked her why she was like a tailor. "Don't know," said she, with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I am sitting beside a goose."

A REASON.—An old bruiser was overheard, the other day, advising a youngster to get married, "because then, my boy you'll have somebody to pull off your boots for you when you go home drunk."

CURE OF INFIDELITY.—A celebrated French infidel, being introduced to the pious Fene- lon, and spending some time in his society—witnessing the loveliness of his manners and conversation, was constrained to say to a friend: "I must not stay in the presence of this holy man; if I do, I shall be compelled to renounce my infidelity; so much purity, so much amiable, proves religion to be of heavenly origin."

CONSEQUENCES.—He who considers consequences with too much attention is ordinarily a man of no courage.

Prefer solid sense to wit; never study to be diverting, without being useful; let no jest intrude upon manners, not anything that offends modesty.

Of all employments, quarrelling about religion is the worst. He that quarrels about religion, has no religion—worth quarrelling for.

IMPORTANT FACT.—It has been found that men who pay promptly for their newspapers, rarely have to call in the doctor, so calm are their minds and so healthy is its influence.





## European Intelligence.

From papers by the America.

**PARLIAMENTARY.**—The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has had a first reading in the House of Lords.

A Bill for the Emancipation of the Jews had also been sent up to the House of Lords, but it is feared that it will be rejected by their Lordships, as a similar measure has been on two previous occasions.

Lord John Russell is said to have consented to the abolition of a property qualification for Members of Parliament.

A bill passed the Commons, repealing the window tax, and substituting a house tax in its stead.

The Ministry has lately been several times defeated.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have given notice that the sum of £731,545 5s. 7d. (being one-fourth part of the surplus) will be applied towards the payment of the National Debt.

Among the items of news, the visit of Her Majesty to the City of London on the 9th inst., forms a conspicuous part. The Queen attended a State Ball on the occasion. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic description.

The Crystal Palace is still attracting crowds of visitors. Nearly £3000 were taken at the Exhibition on the 11th.

IRELAND.—The partial re-appearance of the potato blight is again announced in parts of Ireland.

It is stated that there would be no Orange processions in Ulster on the 12th July.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The sales from the quay during the past fortnight, include parcels of Quebec Yellow Pine at from 14d. to 14½; Red Pine 15½ to 16½; St. John Pine, ex Marco Polo, 18½ inch, at 17½; 2528 Deals, at 45; and inferior qualities at a lower figure; 17720 Boards at £10 5s.; Spruce Scantling and Battens, £5 5s.—7127 Deals, ex Cluny, at £8 18s. 9d.—13,717 Deals, and 6000 Boards, ex Era, from St. Stephen, at £9—15,543 Deals, ex Sophia Burridge, from Wallace, at £8 10s.

By auction, the cargo of Spruce Deals, of good quality, per Crescent City, from Saint John, (to arrive), was sold at an average of £9 4s. per standard; about 5000 Deals, J. S. De Wolf, of inferior quality, at an average of £9 10s. per standard; Spruce boards at £9; Birch Timber, 13½ to 13½.

A parcel of Savannah Pitch Pine of good quality brought 19½ per foot; and two small parcels of Miramichi Deals, (Spruce and Yellow) of very inferior quality, £7 5s. per standard.

In the Clyde, the market, although severely tested, was steady, and the rate for Yellow Pine Timber was 18½ for 15 inch, and £8 5 for second quality Deals.

In noticing Commercial matters, Wilmer & Smith remark:

The general state of business this week has been very quiet; the Funds have shown a slight downward tendency, on one or two occasions, but have subsequently rallied, and now seem stationary at former quotations.

As regards the Share market, we scarcely know how to characterize the transactions in that branch of investment: without stating that the feeling has amounted to a panic, we must say there has been so great a quantity of all kinds of stock pressing on the market, and so little disposition to buy, even at the very considerable reductions that were contended to, that few transactions could be effected during the week on any terms. From all parts of the country the accounts are most satisfactory with respect to the Grain Crops, which promise to be as luxuriant as last season.

The demand for both wheat and flour in consequence has further decreased, and supplies being good for the time of year, a reduction in prices is apparent, and the general impression appears to be, that moderate rates will prevail until harvest time, if there should be a continuance of favourable weather.

Manufactured goods have been operated in with reluctance by the export houses, but a good home trade demand exists, and the offers made at lower rates are generally refused, stocks being light.

We had a dull quiet Cotton market through the past week. The business transacted has continued limited, and the pressure to sell quite as strong, so that prices of all descriptions have again given way, and in American the ordinary to middling qualities may be noted fully ½d. and the better qualities ¾d. per lb. lower than on Friday last.

REVENUE RETURNS.—The returns for the quarter and year ending the 5th July have been published. The produce of the year amounted to £50,204,011, being decrease of £210,730, as compared with that of the preceding year. The income of the quarter was £13,610,052, being a decrease of 56,354, in comparison with that of the corresponding quarter of last year. These returns (says the London Times) prove the continued buoyancy of the national resources in the face of the heaviest reductions. Though tax upon tax has been abolished or mitigated, or is still in the process of diminution, the tide annually flowing into the Exchequer scarcely betrays the continual diversion of its tributary streams. The last decrease of the ordinary revenue on the quarter just ended, compared with the corresponding quarter last year, is only £38,354, a fact which speaks for itself, and requires no further details to recommend it; for the quarter ending July 5th, 1850, with which the comparison is made, was one of unexampled prosperity.

CRISIS OF ENGLAND.—This has been completed though not yet published in the usual form. From certain Parliamentary returns we find that the inhabitants of England pro-

per now number 20,919,531, being an increase since 1840 of 2,263,550 persons—or eight per cent in 10 years. To accommodate this vast hive of beings there are 3,841,054 houses; these have increased since 1840 to the number of 1,779,914.

The metropolis, London, numbers this year 2,363,151 souls; increase in the period of 10 years, 414,772, or 15 per cent. The house this multitude there are 324,611 dwellings; increase in 10 years 50,650, and the process of accumulation is still going on with out check or limit.

In ten years Liverpool has increased its population more than 50 per cent, while its area of dock accommodation has doubled in twenty years. Other large manufacturing towns have increased in business and population from 20 to 50 per cent, the last decade period. What an evidence of the vitality, energy and progress of this centre of the vast British empire.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A great flood has taken place in the Juniata river Pennsylvania, destroying a considerable amount of property, and causing the loss of several lives. A house was swept away containing a woman and five children, who perished in the flood, and a boat was seen going over the dam in Huntington County, with 12 passengers, who probably perished. At Alexandria, several persons were drowned.

NEW YORK, July 20.—About 5 o'clock last evening a terrific thunderstorm broke out over this city, and rain fell in torrents. The lightning was intensely vivid, and flash followed flash in such rapid succession that for the space of half an hour the heavens were in a continual blaze. The electric fluid disintegrated the flag staff on the Astor House, and also struck in several other places in the city, but without doing serious damage. About thirty of the telegraph posts on the Morse Philadelphia line were shivered, and all the other such lines were so much injured as to stop communication till this evening.

WHARF SUNK.—About four o'clock on Saturday morning, forty feet of Deke's wharf, Sea street, sunk, carrying with it about fifty cords of wood and one hundred tons of coal.

(Boston Post.)

Janus Spirit writes from South Carolina on the 4th of July that he was enjoying a cup of tea from plants of his own raising. He pronounces it the best tea that he ever tasted.

Desertion in the United States Army.—An American paper says:—"There are a great many complaints made of desertion in the army. It is said that the annual loss to government by desertions is enormous, each deserter costing directly fifty dollars, and indirectly a great deal more, and it is added that last year one-eighth of the whole army deserted."

The same paper recommends better pay and better treatment, as the only remedy for the evil thus set forth.

FETTERED RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A terrible accident occurred to the afternoon train from New York for Boston, on Wednesday, at New Rochelle, about twenty miles this side of New York. While running rapidly round a curve, the brake of one of the cars broke, and the three rearward passenger cars became detached. Two of them were thrown down an embankment about forty feet high, turning completely over several times. Strange to say, no one was killed outright, but many serious injuries were sustained, some of which, it is feared, must result fatally. A more complete wreck could not be conceived. The seats and their backs were strewn in every direction, and stripped of every vestige of connection. Language cannot paint the scene. It seems a miracle that many were not killed outright.

One of the injured persons, a Miss Miller, of Massachusetts has since died.

On the following morning, another and a fatal accident happened on the same road in New York. While the passengers were getting into the Harlem train, 125th street, the New Haven train came along at a great speed and caught a man and his little son, running over the former, and throwing the latter some twenty feet, by the cow-catcher. Medical aid was of no avail, and after lingering a few minutes in torture, both expired.

STRIKE AMONG THE FACTORY GIRLS.—Pittsburg, July 7.—This forenoon a number of factory girls in Allegheny city proceeded to the Hope Cotton Factory, for the purpose of enforcing the ten hour law. They attempted to get the Hope girls to join them, but failed. They succeeded, however, in tearing down a portion of the fence enclosing the factory. The Allegheny police came on the ground, and shortly dispersed them.

During the dinner hour a large number of girls assembled in the immediate vicinity of the Hope Factory, but made no demonstration of violence.

FROM CUBA.—The steamer Cherokee at New York from Havana, brought a report of an insurrection at Puerto Principe, in which it was stated that the troops were killed with the loss of the Commander and 28 killed and wounded; but later dates, received by the way of Charleston, state that the news of the insurrection has turned out to be a hoax.

CROPS IN CANADA.—From what we see in our Provincial Papers, we are inclined to think that the crops this year will be considerably over an average. The Hay Crop will be very heavy. The Grain Reporter says, the crops in that neighbourhood are very luxuriant, and should rust keep off, the harvest will be prodigious. Wheat will be ready for the sickle within a week or ten days; and from every quarter, the accounts of the crop are favourable.

REPRESENTATION BILL.—Mr. Lafontaine has again introduced his measure, and a call of the house has been ordered for the 22d inst. The Bill will not pass, and the introduction of it cannot be regarded as much better than a jest. There were five votes short of the number required last year; and we believe

one Lower Canadian member who voted for it last year is unlikely to do so this; while among the Upper Canadian members it is not likely it will have the same support as last year.—[Toronto Colonist.]

We are informed, says the Kingston (Canada) Whig, of a curious revolt that took place just west of the Fenelon, which had it not been timely subdued, might have ended with fatal consequences. It appears that one of the convict shoemakers struck his keeper with a hammer on the back of his head, but fortunately the blow was not of sufficient force to stun him, although serious injury was inflicted by it, and no doubt owing to this circumstance he was able to call for assistance, whereby the intentions of the convicts were defeated. Had the ringleader succeeded in his diabolical attempt upon the life of the keeper, the rest of the convicts were ready, with knives in their hands, to make a general attack upon their officers.

The weather for the last few days has been cold for the season, with heavy rains, which have retarded haying operations. The potato and grain crops promise an abundant yield.

New Potatoes have been selling in town for the last few days, at ten shillings per bushel.

The New Brunswick has been enlarged, and is now equal in size to most of the weekly papers. We trust this additional evidence of our contemporary's determination to deserve support, will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of the public, whom he has served faithfully for the last ten years, and now that the New Brunswick has commenced its eleventh volume, it will receive an extensive and increased patronage.

Our contemporary has pursued a fearless and independent course, and has not been actuated by prejudice or local feelings. We take the following extract from the Editor's address to his readers:—

"While continuing to advocate the course which gives the greatest amount of rational liberty to the people, we shall even be found ready, as we always have been, to support the honor of the British flag, and the perpetuity of those pure principles of freedom which exist in the greatest perfection under the mighty power of Great Britain, and the beneficent rule of England's good and gracious Queen."

The Harmonicos are now performing in St. John. This popular troupe are led by the old favorites, John and James Payer. The Company now number six performers, among them Sivori, the eminent Violist, F. A. Reynolds, J. J. Hunbly, the celebrated performer on the Accordion. "They will be along this way shortly."

Rev. Mr. Robinson has been appointed to preach for the Methodists in this town. He is last from Vermont. Rev. Mr. Blair has been stationed at Chelsea, on the Kennebec.—[Eastern Sentinel.]

Major George Talbot, of the 43d Light Infantry, (who for some years past has filled the post of Military Secretary to Lieutenant General Row, C. B.), the General commanding the Forces in British North America, has been selected by Lieutenant-General Armstrong, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at Madras, to be his Excellency's Military Secretary at that Presidency. Sir Richard, accompanied by his Staff, sailed via the Cape from Portsmouth at the end of the last month.—[London Globe.]

The Potato Disease. The Dublin Advocate of the evening of the 9th has the following:—

"The truly formidable disease which continues such extensive ravages among the potato crops of past seasons, has, even at this early period, made its appearance in several localities. The fact should be immediately known, so that the first indication of the presence of the disease may be noted, and that measures may be adopted accordingly, to mitigate the evil as far as possible."

The report by telegraph, that Mr. H. Bakley's motion for leave to introduce a bill for the election of members of Parliament by ballot had been defeated, was an error. The motion prevailed, yeas 57, nays 59.

FLAX IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The resources of Nova Scotia are evidently beginning to attract the attention of intelligent and influential men at home, if we can at all judge from the correspondence of some of our friends who have favoured us with a sight of their letters. We have only room at present for one brief extract from the letter of a highly reputable canvas manufacturer in Scotland, complaining of the conduct of the Russians in holding back their Flax at exorbitant prices; he says: "a good many of our spinners have this year sown a considerable quantity of flax to help so far to be independent of Russia, and it would be well if you could get some of your Nova Scotia agriculturalists to take up the flax growing too—our M. P. has about 100 acres laid down in flax, and my son has a good many acres sown—so far as appearances go they will no doubt do well with it."

It is well known that as good flax and hemp can be raised in Nova Scotia as in any other country in the world—and here is one of a hundred opportunities of producing a valuable article of export which has been too long neglected. The flax might be sown as a first crop on clearing wild lands—if the crop pays well in a country where high rents are paid, why should it not pay better in another, equally capable, where there are no rents at all? The freight home can be got low enough, and our merchants would always give cash for an article which can serve for remittance. Had one tenth of the wild lands been sown in flax this year, as much money would have been saved to Nova Scotia as would pay for the construction of the Railway from Halifax to the New Brunswick Boundary.—[Halifax British North American.]

The improvement of Fredericton proceeds rapidly. The foundations of several large

for the last three years; the water tables are filling up, and every heavy rain forms channels across the street, leaving it uneven.—We would direct the attention of the Commissioner to the miserable state of the street in justice to others, as well as ourselves.

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The improvement of Fredericton proceeds rapidly. The foundations of several large

brick buildings, not only on Queen street, but also in other parts of the City, have been laid, and the basement stories are nearly finished. The hotel in progress of erection by SA Barker, Esq. will be 50 feet on Queen street, by 100 feet on the rear; while the store of Messrs. Doherty and M-Tavish immediately adjoining will be a large as well as costly building. On the same street Mr. Michael Colyer is erecting a large brick house in the vicinity of the property of the Honble. Mr. Fisher.—[Fredericton Reporter.]

DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY IN NOVA SCOTIA.—An extra Gazette was issued at Halifax last Saturday, containing a Proclamation dissolving the Assembly in the usual form. As the writ of election are usually tested on the day of the dissolution, and made returnable in 40 days, it is probable the new House will meet early in September.

Mr. Howe has issued his report of his mission to Canada. It is said to be a prepossessing and well condensed document, and the matter it contains quite satisfactory. We shall notice this important document in our next.—[New Brunswick.]

POTATO BLIGHT.—We are sorry to hear that the Potato Blight has made its appearance in several places in the vicinity of Woodstock—some fields present the appearance of having been struck by a frost. We believe this destructive disease has never before appeared so early in the season; should the present unfavorable weather continue, we much fear that the whole crop in this part of the country will be destroyed.—[Carleton Place, July 22.]

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Hatheway, of Indian Point, (brother of G. L. Hatheway, Esq., M. P. for this County) left the steamer Forest Queen on Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock, in a small boat, accompanied by four or five of his acquaintances from St. John, for the purpose of bathing on the opposite side of the River.

When the party landed, Mr. Hatheway immediately stripped, and in an instant after getting into the water sunk and was drowned. It would appear that the suddenness of the accident so completely paralyzed his companions that they were unable to offer him any assistance. The body was speedily recovered and brought back to the steamer, on board of which a Coroner's Inquest was held at 8 o'clock, before H. F. Esq. Verdict,—"Accidental death by drowning." This distressing occurrence has thrown gloom over the large number of visitors from Saint John, with whom the deceased came up on a pleasure excursion, and also on the inhabitants of this city generally, to deplore their bereavement.—[Fredericton Head Quarters.]

MARRIAGES.

At St. John, on the 23d inst., by the Revd. R. Conner, A. M., Daniel J. McLaughlin, Esquire, President Commercial Bank, and Miss Eliza B., relict of Mr. G. F. Govey, and fourth daughter of G. N. Smith, Esq.

At St. David, on the 24th inst., by the Revd. Mr. Jack, Mr. Hugh Gray, of St. Stephen, to Isabella Douglas, widow of the late Mr. William Douglas, of St. David.

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JUDSON  
CHEMICAL EXTRACT

CHERRY AND L  
FOR THE CURE  
Of Colds, Hoarseness,  
of Blood, Night Sweats,  
Liver Complaint  
CONSUME

DO NOT NEGLECT  
CONSUME  
Can be and has been cured  
of cases by this only certain  
Judson's Cherry and L  
CHERRY AND L  
and no remedy has ever  
cured that will certainly  
CURE CONSUME

The most strongly  
med cases of Pulmonary  
where the lungs have been  
eroded and the case so  
to have been pronounced  
by friends, to be past  
cure, and at times they  
have been cured by this  
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also to give the small  
impulse sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF  
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been, but this medicine  
is not a cure for ulcers  
no delirious Dis-  
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from some of the first  
and Merchants, have  
medicine, which were  
too much like Quack  
to any person calling  
medicine will speak  
in its own favour when  
Caution.—This me-  
dicine bottle and you  
Comstock & Brother  
York, on the splendid  
bottle. All orders to  
Comstock & Brothe  
New York.

TO OWNERS OF  
IN HC

CARLTON'S FOUNTAIN  
For the cure of  
Hound bound Horses, a  
versish Feet, Wounds  
Galled Backs, Crack  
Cuts, Kicks, &c., on

CARLTON'S R.  
For the cure of Ring  
Bones Spavin, Win-  
certain remedy.

CARLTON'S CON  
FOR HORSES  
The changes of two  
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great effect upon th  
fluids of horses. It  
require an assistant  
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Carlton's article  
are prepared from  
brated English Far-  
ninety nine cases o  
of the above compo-  
used by Farmers, li-  
tors and others, w  
decided success.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.  
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.  
ARRIVED.  
July 22d.—Packet Mail, McMaster, East-  
port, provisions.  
Arrived at Gravesend, July 23d, Doctor  
Kemp, from St. Andrews.  
Spoken, June 25th, lat. 50, N., Lon. 13,  
W., Rosetta, Liverpool to St. Andrews, N. B.

BANKRUPT SALE.  
In the matter of JAMES ALDER, junior,  
against whom a Fiat in Bankruptcy was  
issued:—  
To be sold at Public Auction, on Satur-  
day the 9th day of August next, at  
12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Pro-  
visional Assignee, in the town of St. An-  
drews.—All my right, title, and interest as  
Provisional Assignee of the said Bankrupt,  
to all his Real Estate in the County of Char-  
lotte.

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

30th July, 1851.

MASONIC.  
HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 318.  
THE regular Monthly Meeting will be held on  
Tuesday evening the 5th August next, at 7  
o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.  
By Order of the W. M.

July 30, 1851.

TOA, PAINTS, LIQUORS &c.  
September, 16th 1850.  
To arrive per "Cluny" from Liverpool:—  
30 CHESTS Cognac TEA; 56 Kegs  
White PAINTS, 56, 24, and 14 lbs  
Kegs 16 do, Black do; 1 Pine

ten street, but have been lately finished by S. A. Bar-Queen street, the store of a immediately well as cost Mr. Michael house in the Honble. Mr.

OF ASSEMBLY Gazette was y, containing a assembly to the of election are the dissolution, ys, it is proba early in Sep-

report of his l to be a perip- curment, and the satisfactory. We document in our

Mr. James Har- rother of G. L. or this County y rem on Wednes- in a small boat, e of his acquaint- the purpose of r of the River- an instant im- and was drown- the suddenness of paralyzed his com- able to offer him was, speedily re- on the steamer, on Inquest was held, r, Esq. Verdict, -ning. This dis- own from ever, a me from Saint John, me upon a plea- in the inhospita- flure their becare- Quarters.

GES. inst, by the Revd. cl. J. McLaughlin, cal Bank, to Mrs. -Grove, and fourth inst, by the Revd. of St. Stephen, to the late Mr. Will-

ANDREWS. do. McMaster, East- July 8th, Doctor t. 50, N. Lon. 13, o St. Andrews, N.

T SALE.

MS ALDER, junior, in Bankruptcy was c Auction, on Satur- of August next, at e office of the Pro- he town of St. An- title, and interest as of the said Bankrupt, n the County of Char-


soner's Order, H. HATCH, Provisional Assignee.

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16th 1850.

ny," from Liverpool 3 negu Tea, 56 Kgs. NTS, 56, 52, and 14 lbs - 1 Pipe and 10 Hds. IDY, 10 do do Hollands Port WINE, &c., &c. J. W. STREET.

LET. -House, in Queen Street, nson's Hotel. A reasona- ble building will be allowed F. A. BARCOCK, for BLACK & MURISON.

**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 discov-  
ered that will certainly  
**CURE CONSUMPTION.**  
The most strongly marked and devel-  
oped cases of Pulmonary Consumption,  
where the lungs have become diseased and  
necrotic and the case so utterly hopeless,  
to have been pronounced by Physicians  
and friends, to be past all possibility of re-  
covery, and at times thought to be dy-  
ing, have been cured by this wonderful remedy,  
and are now as well and hearty as ever.  
It is a compound of medicaments which are  
regularly adapted to and essentially neces-  
sary for the cure of  
**COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.**  
Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it  
acts on 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-  
sirable change in the breathing and clear-  
ing the throat, after the pre-cipitation of the very  
best medical men and the inventions of  
and surrounding friends and Nurses, have  
also to give the smallest relief to the Con-  
sumptive sufferer.

**THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE**  
persons have been deceived in buying me-  
dicines which were said to be infallible,  
but which have proved only pallia-  
tives, but this medicine is not only a pallia-  
tive but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It con-  
tains 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, pink  
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,  
Horn-bound Horses, and contracted and Fe-  
verish Feet, 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 changes of weather and season, with  
the change of use and feed, have a very  
great effect upon the blood and sinuous  
fluids of horses. It is at these changes they  
require an assistant to nature to throw off  
any disorder of the fluids of the body that  
may have been imbibed, and which, if not  
attended to, will result in the Yellow Wa-  
ter, Heaves, Worms, Boils, &c. All of  
which will be prevented by giving one of  
these powders, and will at any time cure  
when any symptoms of disease appears, if  
used in time. They purify the blood, re-  
move all inflammation and fever, loosen the  
skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the  
whole body, enabling them to do more work  
with the same feed. The action of these  
powders is direct upon all the secretory  
glands, and therefore have the same effect  
upon the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and all  
Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising  
from or producing a bad state of the blood,  
are speedily cured by them. Remember  
and ask for **CARLTON'S CONDITION  
POWDERS**, and take no others.

**CARLTON'S NERVE AND BONE  
LINIMENT FOR HORSES.**

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

**CARLTON'S articles for Horses and Cattle**  
are prepared from the recipe of a very cele-  
brated English Farrier, and will cure in  
ninety nine cases out of one hundred any  
of the above complaints. They have been  
used by Farmers, Veterinary Surgeons, prop-  
rietors and others, with the most marked and  
decided success.

**CAUTION.**—None can be genuine unless  
you find the name of J. Car ton 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 comple-  
ely 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  
witness to it gratefully exposing the lives of  
their children to those left 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 Cords, and Muscles, or stiff joints,  
stren, Weak Limbs, and enables those who  
are crippled to walk again. Comstock & Bro-  
ther, Proprietors, New York, and none genuine  
without their name on the wrapper.

**TOOTHACHE.**  
Dr. KILLEN'S Ointment, for the cure of the Tooth-  
ache, fits 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 PILE.** &c.  
It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in  
the private practice in our country by an im-  
mense number of individuals and families. It  
acts most certainly for the cure of the PILE, and  
also extensively and effectually to both's cred-  
it unless where its effects are witnessed. Exter-  
nally in the following complaints:—

For Dropsy. A testing extraordinary absorption  
at once. Swellings. Reducing them in a few  
hours. Rheumatism. Acute or Chronic, giving  
immediate ease. Sore Throat. By Gargles, Ul-  
cers, or Colds. 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 to  
ver sores.

Its operation upon adults and children in reduc-  
ing rheumatic swellings, and loosening con-  
tracts and tightness of the chest by relaxation of  
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, S. L. Tulley, St. John; L. Ryder,  
J. Stephen, J. W. Barclay, Fredericton; B.  
Ferguson, Woodstock; G. Spear, Robinson;  
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. CAREY,**  
having been put in thorough order, has again  
commenced her usual daily trips between East-  
port and Calais, touching at St. Andrews and  
Lobtown on both ways. She connects with the  
Steamer ADMIRAL, now plying between Boston,  
Eastport, and St. John on Wednesdays and Thurs-  
days, until further notice.

Family Tickets for the Season may be had on  
application to  
**ROBERT KER, Agent.**  
St. Andrews, 15th April 1851.—xi.

**WM. WHITLOCK.**

**HAS just received, ex "Norway" from  
Liverpool:—**  
12 chests fine Congo TEA.  
60 kegs best White Lead, 28lb ea.  
2 Hds Linseed Oil.  
1 Bbl Split Pease, 1 keg Pumppecks.

**On Consignment:**  
12 Hds. Superior BRANDY, (Martell's  
and Hennessy's brand.)  
Ex "Lady of the Lake" from Boston:—  
100 Bbs. Canada FLOUR,  
50 Hds. American Family Flour,  
6 Bbs. Pitch and Tar,  
120 Cheap Wood, and Cane bottom Chairs,  
3 Doz. P. M. Leaf Tea Mts.,  
Willow, Clothes and Baskets, Baskets,  
Nests of Teas, and Measures.

**Also, Constantly on Hand:—**  
A general assortment of Men's, Women's,  
Boy'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'S, Dates,  
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes,  
Starch, Button Blue, Blacking,  
Baking and Washing Soda,  
Boots and Shoes, Pails, Brooms, &c., &c.

Which, together with a great variety of  
other articles, will be sold at the lowest  
prices for cash.

**ALSO, on Store,--**  
Coils of CORDAGE, a lot of Grind Stones,  
&c. &c.  
St. Andrews, June 17, 1851.

**FOR SALE.**

**Tax lot of Land and premises, with the Cottage**  
thereon, situated on Princess 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.

Beg leave to inform the Public, that they have just received direct  
from the best manufacturing houses in England,  
a new and choice assortment of **FASHIONABLE GOODS,**  
—consisting of—

**SHAWLS, SQUARE and LONG, newest** and most superb styles.  
**BONNETS,** latest fashion, at unusually low prices.  
**DRESS GOODS, in MUSLINS, de Lanes, Alpaccas, GINGHAMS, &c.**  
Ladies and Childrens British and French BOUTS and SHOES.  
British and French Bonnet RIBBONS, PARASOLS, latest styles, Umbrellas,  
Ladies French and English Gloves, Ladies, Gentlemen's, and Children's HOSIERY,  
Book, Jaconet, Mull, Paper, and fancy Check Muslins.  
Laces, Netts and Blouses. GYMPY, Fringes and Trimmings, newest styles,  
London, Madras plate, and China, FANCY PRINTS, 7-8 and 5-4;  
White Sheetings and Shirtings of extra quality,  
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,  
Linen and Lawns Cricks of various colors,  
Mourning Goods, in Orleans, Alpaccas, Colurges, &c.  
Gentlemen's Paris Hats, Children's Caps,  
London, ready made SUMMER CLOTHING,  
West of England CLOTHES, Vestings, Casimeres, Sattinets and Casimeres,  
Striped Moleskins and Cotton Vests,  
Dimask and Uni in Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Dispers and Damasks,  
White Muscades Counterpanes, 10 4 and 12 4.  
Linen Thread and Cotton Reels, Canvas and Osnaburghs, Sheetthread;  
which, together with a large supply of SHEPHERD GOODS, English GROCE-  
RIES, Hardware, Earthenware, Salt, &c., will be sold at the lowest prices, whole-  
sale and retail, by

**ODELL & TURNER.**  
St. Andrews, May 29, 1851.

**WILD MEADOWS.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that  
all the WILD MEADOWS on Crown  
Lands within my District, will be Sold at  
Public Auction, in front of the Market  
House, St. Andrews, on Saturday the 12th  
day of July, 1851.

**TERMS.**—Cash at time of Sale.  
**WILLIAM MAHOOD,**  
Local Deputy for Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, June 24, 1851.

**NOTICE.**

**ALL persons indebted to the estate of**  
the late **ANNE HILL**, deceased, are  
requested to make immediate payment to  
either of the undersigned; and all persons  
having any claims against said estate, are  
requested to present the same within three  
months from date.

**George S. Hill, Executor.**  
**May Hill, Do.**  
**James Alber, Executor.**  
St. Stephen, June 10, 1851.

**IRON and STEEL.**

**Just received per Norway from Liverpool,**  
**365 B** ARS and 74 Bundles IRON,  
3 Cans and 2 Bundles STEEL.  
Crow bars, Iron Pins, Bakepans and Tea  
Kettles, &c., at as low prices as can be purchased  
in the Province.  
May 28, 1851. **ODELL & TURNER.**

**Sugar, Molasses, Flour**  
&c. &c.

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

**NOTICE.**

**ALL persons having any demands**  
against the estate of **FRANCIS NE-**  
vins, late of St. Stephens, deceased, are  
requested to present the same, duly attest-  
ed, and all those indebted to the said  
estate, are requested to make immediate  
payment to either of the undersigned.  
**William Elies V. Allister, } Execu-**  
**James Bowes, } tors.**  
**Ingham Solicitor.**  
Maltown, St. Stephens, May 6, 1851.

**Tea, Brandy, Geneva, &c.**

**EX** the Lisbon from London, via St  
John:—  
10 Chests fine Congou Tea.  
4 Hds. best "Martell" Brandy,  
6 Hds. Fine Rotterdam Gene-  
va, 4 Boxes best blue Polard Starch,  
2 Casks D & Martin's Japan Black-  
ing.  
Also, to arrive per the Grace from Liver-  
pool:—  
20 Hds. Best Cognac BRANDY,  
5 Pipes "Martell" and Hennessy &  
"U. Vine Brandy."  
1 Hhd. fine old Jamaica Rum,  
2 Hds. "old Port Wine,"  
1 Hhd. Brown Sherry,  
32 Chests "Congou Tea,"  
20 "do."  
2 Hds. Crushed Loaf Sugar,  
8 Boxes best blue Starch,  
122 Kegs C. F. F. Gunpowder,  
&c. &c. &c.  
**J. W. STREET.**

**CURES FOR THE UNCURED.**

**ODELL & TURNER,**  
Importers of British and Foreign Goods,  
Water Street, St. Andrews.

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from the best manufacturing houses in England,  
a new and choice assortment of **FASHIONABLE GOODS,**  
—consisting of—

**SHAWLS, SQUARE and LONG, newest** and most superb styles.  
**BONNETS,** latest fashion, at unusually low prices.  
**DRESS GOODS, in MUSLINS, de Lanes, Alpaccas, GINGHAMS, &c.**  
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Book, Jaconet, Mull, Paper, and fancy Check Muslins.  
Laces, Netts and Blouses. GYMPY, Fringes and Trimmings, newest styles,  
London, Madras plate, and China, FANCY PRINTS, 7-8 and 5-4;  
White Sheetings and Shirtings of extra quality,  
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,  
Linen and Lawns Cricks of various colors,  
Mourning Goods, in Orleans, Alpaccas, Colurges, &c.  
Gentlemen's Paris Hats, Children's Caps,  
London, ready made SUMMER CLOTHING,  
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Striped Moleskins and Cotton Vests,  
Dimask and Uni in Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Dispers and Damasks,  
White Muscades Counterpanes, 10 4 and 12 4.  
Linen Thread and Cotton Reels, Canvas and Osnaburghs, Sheetthread;  
which, together with a large supply of SHEPHERD GOODS, English GROCE-  
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**Ingham Solicitor.**  
Maltown, St. Stephens, May 6, 1851.

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which, together with a large supply of SHEPHERD GOODS, English GROCE-  
RIES, Hardware, Earthenware, Salt, &c., will be sold at the lowest prices, whole-  
sale and retail, by

**ODELL & TURNER.**  
St. Andrews, May 29, 1851.

**WILD MEADOWS.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that  
all the WILD MEADOWS on Crown  
Lands within my District, will be Sold at  
Public Auction, in front of the Market  
House, St. Andrews, on Saturday the 12th  
day of July, 1851.

**TERMS.**—Cash at time of Sale.  
**WILLIAM MAHOOD,**  
Local Deputy for Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, June 24, 1851.

**NOTICE.**

**ALL persons indebted to the estate of**  
the late **ANNE HILL**, deceased, are  
requested to make immediate payment to  
either of the undersigned; and all persons  
having any claims against said estate, are

