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The Standard,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith,
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.
16s, if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 5] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1854. [Vol. 21

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice 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.
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their papers to be discontinued.
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without informing the publisher, and the
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are held responsible.

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 23d, with dates to the 7th inst.

The screw steamer Andes arrived at Liverpool on the 1st, and the Atlantic on the 5th inst.

All the trains were blocked up for two days, and when the Niagara sailed the mails were altogether irregular.

The Liverpool merchants on 'Change, in lack of business, had recourse to a snow ball fight—the Cotton brokers versus the Stock brokers—which ended in the unwarrantable interference of the Police, and quite a row ensued.

Letters from France mention equally great detention in that country.

In Belgium, the snow was some feet deep on the railway, and troops were employed in clearing the track.

At Madrid the ice was thick.

In the North, the winter was severe. The Baltic was packing with floating ice.

The London Observer says that agents are on their way to the United States to purchase ships and arms privately for Russia.

Much indignation is excited at the discovered interference of Prince Albert in politics.

The more independent or the papers, and yet more loudly the public voice, protest that Prince Albert is the subservient tool of Russia; and that Lord Aberdeen is altogether under Albert's influence.

The Prince betrays every secret of the British Cabinet to the Russian, Austrian and German Courts, and the important state affairs that are kept profoundly secret from the British public are freely known at St. Petersburg and Vienna.

The expressions of indignation against Albert, who is truly or falsely regarded as the tell-tale, are unusually strong. Prince Albert is popular in Manchester, Liverpool, and with the manufacturing interest, consequently the organs of that interest are silent on the subject, but Radical and Conservative papers alike join in declaring that his interference has reached a pitch dangerous to the Constitution. The affair will undoubtedly come before Parliament.

Parliament met, *pro forma*, on the 3rd and was prorogued to Jan. 31st, then to meet for despatch of business.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 3rd and lasted four hours. All the members were present. Business unknown.

Financial returns show an increase of Revenue on the quarter ending Jan. 9.

FRANCE.

New Year's Day Levee was held on Sunday the 1st, at the Tuilleries. On addressing the Ambassadors, the Emperor Napoleon said—I sincerely hope to maintain the relations of amity which now subsist between my Government and the Sovereigns whose representatives you are.

Turning to the Ottoman Ambassador, he added—My good wishes, my sympathy, and my efforts are in favour of your sovereign, and you will be good enough to communicate to him what I say.

The Times repeats our correspondent's statements, that when required 70,000 Frenchmen will form a camp, part near Adrianople, the remainder near Constantinople.

A report from the war department states number of men available for arms in France, in the event of a general war, is one and a quarter millions for a land service.

It is current in political circles that the Czar does not cease to tempt Napoleon to desert the English alliance by offers of his consent to the annexation of Belgium and Egypt by the French, the Czar also promising to abandon the cause of the French Bourbons.

The following is the latest manifesto by the Emperor of France:

The Monitor contains a circular dated Dec. 30th, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to all the French Legations on the Eastern question. The document is moderate but very firm. After narrating the phases of the question, it declares that France, England, Austria and Prussia have recently, by agreement at Vienna, solemnly recognized the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire for one of the conditions of their political equilibrium. Further, that the affair of Sinope took place against all provisions, Russia having declared that she only desired a material guarantee. Therefore, to prevent the Ottoman territory from any new attack by the naval force of Russia, the French and English fleets have received orders to enter the Black Sea. The circular terminates by expressing a hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convulsions.

The papers throughout further state that the French Government, dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, has addressed that Cabinet a strong remonstrance, intimating that any further secession on her part from the proceedings of the other three powers, will be taken as an indication of medita-

ted hostility, the results of which she must be prepared to abide by, whatever they may be, and that France will send an army to Hungary, Italy, &c.

The Patrie and the Bulletin give a report that the Czar had given orders for immediate preparations for crossing the Danube. If true, it seems that the Czar has refused the propositions of the four powers.

Belgium.—The King has decreed the total suppression of the duties on coal.

Sweden and Denmark.—The governments of these countries have addressed a circular to all the courts of Europe, stating that whatever difficulties may arise among the maritime powers, Sweden and Denmark have resolved to remain strictly neutral.

Russia and Turkey.—The governments of these countries have addressed a circular to all the courts of Europe, stating that whatever difficulties may arise among the maritime powers, Sweden and Denmark have resolved to remain strictly neutral.

Advices from Constantinople agree that little hope is entertained that the new negotiations will lead to a favourable result.

Vienna, Friday evening.—The Turkish Council has declared itself permanent. Harmony is established in the Cabinet.

On the recent disturbance, the Sultan declared to the French Ambassador that he would rather abdicate than accept assistance against his own subjects.

The Russians have occupied the Austrian Wallachian frontier from Orsova to the Norfburg pass, near Cronstadt. The Russians were also permitted to make purchases within the Austrian frontier. Count Esterhazy has not yet gone to St. Petersburg; it is therefore supposed that some political misunderstanding has arisen.

Constantinople is tranquil. Trieste is mentioned as the neutral town for the meeting of Congress.

An insurrection of the peasantry along the Danube, from Kalafat to Furnal, as far as the Aluta, had taken place. They were supported by the Wallachian irregulars, and the Russian minor officials were everywhere turned out.

Authentic intelligence confirms the previous reports that on the 20th Dec., the Porte accepted the note of the four powers. He says that he would not under certain conditions object to an armistice, but continues to insist on the evacuation of the Principalities. The deliberations of the Divan continued three days, the 21st, the 22d, and 23d. On the deliberations transpiring in Constantinople on the 21st, a tumult arose; a mob of 3000 Softas, urged on by Ulemas, assembled to present a remonstrance, declaring that the Scheriat constitution was violated by the resolutions of the Council. For a time a riot was feared, and the English and French steamers were called to Constantinople. The night was passed over quietly, and on the 22d, a proclamation was issued and quiet restored. Several were arrested and banished to Candia.

Something definite as to the action of the Czar was lately looked for at London and Paris. It was stated from Petersburg, Dec. 20th, that Nicholas formerly rejected the Vienna protocol and note of the six; but would consent to receive and examine the Turkish proposition of the 20th, although he persists in refusing to recognise the right of European intervention in matters which concern Russia and Turkey alone. To the 25th, the fleets had not entered the Black Sea, owing to tempestuous weather. The contrabands at Malin were ordered to form depots at Sinope, Varna and Tribizonde. The instructions to the fleets are—that in the event of Russian ships of war they will request the Russian officers in command in the name of their respective Governments to return with their ships to Sebastopol where they will find further instructions from their own Government. On refusal force will be used. Russian statements affect not to feel the slightest alarm at the threat of the allied fleets. On the contrary, they assert that the entry of the fleets will be a signal for a simultaneous outbreak in India, Algeria, and Greece, and for a Greek insurrection throughout the Turkish Empire, all being already organized by the agents of the Czar. Heavy snows prevented operations of magnitude, but there were daily skirmishes between the outposts on the armies. A Russian despatch says, that the Turkish army in Egypt is totally disorganized, and Selim Pasha and General Guyon killed by the troops. No one believes this. The Turkish accounts acknowledge the evacuation of the Russian territories in Asia; but say it was effected without the reported losses. Abdol Pasha, Commander in Asia, is removed and succeeded by Ahmed Pasha.

PERSIA.
The latest news from Persia was more satisfactory, but it seems irreconcilable with the statement that a Russian General commands the Persian army. A despatch from Constantinople of the 25th, says that Mr. Tompson, the British Charge in Persia, has succeeded in terminating the differences between Great Britain and Persia.

Ahmet Efendi, the Turkish charge, satisfied with the explanations of the Government did not think it right to interrupt the relations with the Shah.

M. Kenikoff, Russian Consul General at

Tiflis, has gone to Persia and Afghanistan as Special Envoy of the Czar.

Accounts from all parts of Russia describe extraordinary military activity, unexampled since 1813. The Czar has just got a supply of 20,000,000 rubles from the Church.

THE WINTER IN EUROPE.—Accounts from England report that the winter thus far had been rather colder than usual. The first part of December was attended with sharp frost, and some snow, and at the latest dates the temperature was quite low. In France the weather has been extremely cold, and on the 22d of December snow remained on the ground near Paris. Bunting has been suspended for the present in that city, and the Archbishop of Paris, considering the severity of the season, has authorized the faithful to eat meat on Friday, till Lent. He deems that the body is better able to bear the cold, if well fortified within.

WHAT IT IS TO BE AN EDITOR.—Dr. Johnson thus describes the difficulties and responsibilities of the editorial office:—I know of no class of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labour are expected as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves—to correct public abuses and private ones also, without giving offence—to sustain the difficulties of others without regard to their own, to condemn improper measures of every one and no one at the same time. They are expected to note every thing that is important or extraordinary; of men's opinions their notices must be calculated to please every one and at the same offend no one.

AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

When once a young man has informed his father and mother that he has a predilection for a young Indian girl, his parents pay a visit to the young girl's parents upon some fine evening; and after some very ordinary chat, the mamma of the young man offers a pitcher to the mamma of the young lady.—Should the future mother-in-law accept, the young lover is admitted, and then his future mother-in-law is sure to go to spend the very same pitcher in betel and cocoa wine. During the greater portion of the night, the whole company assembled upon the occasion, chews betel, drinks cocoa wine, and discuss upon all other subjects, but marriage. The young men never make their appearance till the pitcher has been accepted, because, in that case they look upon it as being the *avant-courier* to marriage. On the next day the young man pays a visit to the mother, father, and other relations of his affianced bride. There he is received as one of the family; he sleeps there he lodges there, takes a part in all the labour and most particularly in those labours depending upon the young maid's superintendence. He now undertakes a service of task, that lasts more or less, two, three or four years, during which time he must look well to himself; for if anything be found out against him he is discarded, and never more can pretend to the hand of her he would espouse. Very often the father of the young girl, in order to keep in his service a man who costs him nothing, keeps on this state of servitude indefinitely, and sometimes dismisses him who has served him for two or three years, and takes another under the same title of pretendant, or lover. But it also frequently happens, that if the two lovers grow impatient for the celebration of the marriage ceremony, for his deferred makes the heart sick, some day or other the young girl takes the young man by the hair, and presenting him to the curate of the village tells him she has just runaway with her lover, therefore she must be married. The wedding ceremony then takes place without the consent of the parents.—[Twenty years in the Philippines.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

On looking over our exchanges we are struck with the facility of adaptation to every shade of circumstance that the newspaper possesses. In every column a dozen different subjects are often touched upon. The jolly and the melancholy are near neighbours together, and metaphysics and moral philosophy, political economy and the potato rot, murder and morals, poetry and poverty—two often associated everywhere—all fraternize by a rule of newspaperdom. How easy the transition from each to each! The horror of mind awakened at one moment is allayed almost instantly by some quaint epigram or pun; the broad grin fades before the sober presentation of a mathematical problem, and anon the eyes lighten as it rests upon the lofty strains of some modern Parnassian devotee. The newspaper like the world, is made up of everything, and the same page that tells of the assumption of an Empir, likewise reveals the fact that John Smith sells pickled fish on the wharf, or that the Widow Jones has rooms to let.

Children in eighteen hundred and fifty-

three.—I went with a friend, the other day, to look at some "rooms to let." She liked the rooms, and the man who owned them liked she should have them; but when she mentioned she had children—he stepped six paces off—set his teeth together—pulled his waistcoat down with a jerk—and said—"Never—take—children—Ma'am!"

I'D LIKE TO KNOW.
Now, I'd like to know if that man was born grown up?

I'd like to know if children are to have their necks wrung like so many chickens, if they happen to "peep"?

I'd like to know if children haven't just as much right in the world as grown folks?

I begin to feel catamount-y about it!

I'd like to know if boarding-house keepers (after children have been in a close school room for five or six hours, feeding on verbs and pronouns) are to put them off with a "second table," leaving them to stand round in the entries on one leg, smelling the dinner, while grown people (who have lunched at oyster shops and confectioner's saloons) sit two or three hours longer than is necessary at dessert cracking their nuts and their jokes?

I'd like to know if, when they have a quarter given them to spend, they must always receive a bad shilling out of it at the store, in "change"?

I'd like to know if people in omnibuses are at liberty to take them by the coat collar, lift them out of a nice seat, take it themselves, and then perch them on their sharp knee-bones, to jolt over the pavements?

I have a great mind to pick up all the children, and form a colony on some bright island where these people, who were made up in a hurry, without hears, couldn't find us; or if they did, we'd just say to them when they tried to come ashore—Never take grown up folks here, Sir! or we'd treat them to a "second dinner,"—bill of fare, cold potatoes had cooking butter, bread full of saleratus, bones without any meat on them, watery soups, and curdled milk—(that is to say, after we have picked our nuts long enough to spit us as a dessert)? How do you suppose they'd like to change places with "children" that way?

Now here's Aunt Fanny's creed, and you may read it to your mother, if you like.

I believe in great round apples and big slices of good plain gingerbread for children.

I believe in making their clothes loose enough to enable them to eat it, and jump round in when they get through.

I believe in not giving away their little property such as dolls, kites, balls, hoops, and the like without their leave.

I believe in not promising them a ride, and then forgetting all about it.

I believe in not teasing them for amusement, and then punishing them for being "troublesome."

I believe in not allowing Bridget and Betty to box their ears because the pot boils over, or because their beaux didn't come the evening before.

I believe in sending them to school where there are benches to the benches, and where the school-master has had at least "one offer."

I believe no house can be properly furnished without at least a dozen of children in it.

I believe little children to be all that is left out of Paradise; and that any housekeeper harbouring a person who "don't like them," had better count up her silver without loss of time!—Fanny Fern.

A large wine dealer in London, recently on his death-bed, being in great distress of mind, acknowledged to his friends that his agony was caused by the nature of the business he had followed for years. He stated that it had been his habit to purchase all the sour wines he could, and other deleterious substance, restore the wine to a palatable taste. He said he did not doubt he had been the means of destroying hundreds of lives, as he had from time to time noticed the injurious effects of his mixtures on those who drank them. He had seen instances of this kind where the unconscious victims of his cupidity after writing and declining for years, despite of best medical advice, went to their graves, poisoned by the adulterated wines he had sold them. This man died rich, but alas, what a legacy did he leave for his children.

SHOCKING CASUALTY IN COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY, IOWA.—Four children were burnt to death on the night of the 24th inst. Mr. Wm. N. Hatheway, living about eight miles northeast of this city, after having placed his children in bed and put out the fire, with his wife attended a party at a short distance. About 11 o'clock the house was discovered to be on fire, and the children already burned to death. The oldest was a boy eight years old; the other two were severally five and two years old. A daughter of John Langston was also lost at the same time, aged five years. The boy, (the oldest,) when left was in a bed by himself, and the others occupied another bed, but when found the bones were all together. It is presumed that he got up, lit a candle, perhaps, and got into bed with

the others. There is no other manner of solving the mystery. This a most deplorable occurrence, and will prove a warning to parents.—Council Bluffs Bugle, Dec. 28.

M. Jullien's loss by the destruction of music instruments, &c., by the burning of Metropolitan Hall, is about \$10,000 instead of \$2500, as previously stated.

The extent of garden round London, required to supply the two million and a quarter of eaters there will hardly be credited.—Within a radius of fifteen miles of London there are 290,000 acres in the hands of market gardeners, all labouring for the London market.

Now Publishing
By JOHN TALLIS & CO OF LONDON,
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE LATE
Duke of Wellington;
By Lieut. Col. Williams; (a Companion in Arms of His Grace.)

Comprising the Campaigns and Battle-Fields of Wellington and his Comrades, the Political Life of the Duke and his Contemporaries, and a detailed account of England's Battles by Sea and Land, from the commencement of the Great French Revolution to the present time, interspersed with Anecdotes Personal Incidents, and Adventures, etc.

ADDRESS.
Tax earthly career of Arthur Duke Wellington has closed; one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century, the foremost military commander of any age, has paid the debt of nature. The time has now arrived for giving to the world a History of the Great Captain—the Events of his Life and Time—a life marked by patriotism, probity and honour, and events the greatest which have ever agitated the civilized world, and whose influence will be felt upon society till the end of time. Such a work must appeal to the best and proudest feelings in the heart of every Briton—the glory of his country, the honour of its name and position among the nations—may his own existence as a freeman, are recorded and engraven in the annals of the "well fought fields," and "the deadly imminent breaches, the immortal battles and the glorious sieges in which Wellington and his Companions in-arms gathered amidst laurels, placed their country's honour and renown on the highest pinnacle of fame and glory, and tore the victor's wreath from the brows of heroes decorated with the trophies of Italy, Egypt, and Germany.

To supply such a desideratum in English literature, the publishers of The Life and Times of the Duke of Wellington have determined to produce a book which shall present to the reader, not only the dry details which a mere biographical sketch would afford, but a comprehensive work, embracing the contemporaneous history of the period; exhibiting the circumstances which brought about the great events in which the Duke and his contemporaries were engaged, and giving to the reader a connected narrative of the lives and actions of the Warriors and Statesmen of the nineteenth century; and this from the pen of one who was a companion in arms of the great hero, and participated with him in many a well fought field.

In order to carry out their views, the Publishers have determined that the work shall be profusely illustrated by Portraits of the Warriors and Statesmen of the last half century who have shed a lustre upon the history of their country; also representations of the most important engagements by sea and land from the period of 1780 till 1852; so that the work, when finished, shall form an illustrated Gallery of the Naval and Military Exploits of England.

It has been well said, "Character is the true strength of nations; true glory their best inheritance. When the time shall come that the British heart no longer thrills at the names of Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaque, of Talavera, Salamanca, Toulouse, Waterloo,—the last hour of the British Empire will be struck." The promotion and elevation of national spirit and feeling is therefore the duty and interest of every true and loyal son of England. May Heaven inspire the hearts of every one of us with that spirit and feeling.

Conditions of Publication.—The work will be issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in Paris at 1s. 3d, and Drixion handsomely bound at 9s. 4d, printed on Imperial 8vo duodecimo, each part will be embellished by two highly finished steel Engravings, and will contain 32 pages of letter press. A beautiful steel Engraving, 13 by 19 inches, the storming of Seringapatam, the first victory in which the late Duke of Wellington was engaged in India, to every subscriber to the work.

GEO. GAY,
Agent.
March 23, 1853.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

European Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Friday last.

She brings little additional intelligence of a definite nature from the seat of war, to that received by the Niagara.

On the 30th Dec. part of the allied fleet attempted to enter the Black Sea, but were prevented by tempestuous weather.

The Russian Ambassadors still remain at London and Paris, awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg.

Frequent skirmishes are taking place on the banks of the Danube.

The Pasha of Egypt has tendered the Sultan a strong naval force, to supply the lack at Sinope.

Russia is attempting to form an alliance with Denmark and Sweden.

France has called out an additional contingent of sixty thousand men, to replace the seventy thousand deserting for Turkey.

A Russian force has appeared at Khiva, in India.

Monsieur Turgot has been appointed Grand Master of the Legion of Honor; supposed on account of Mr. Soule wounding him.

Young Soule has published a long letter, explaining the difficulty with the Duke of Alba.

There is a report that the Turks had stormed Karakal; although it is likely, it is not yet confirmed.

From Asia we have letter writers' accounts of previous affairs, but not one word of later news.

The Russians have warned their shipping not to venture out of their ports, except under the protection of a convoy.

Convoys are to be organized to their different ports.

The Pacha of Egypt, hearing of the Sinope disaster immediately ordered the equipment of six frigates, two corvettes and three brigs, to replace those destroyed.

From Vienna it is stated seemingly authentically that Austria asked Russia if she would consent to an European protectorate over the Christians in Turkey.

To this the Czar replied that he would consent to no interference whatever between himself and Turkey.

It is confirmed that the Wallachian peasantry are in insurrection.

Lord Dudley Stuart has had an interview with the Sultan of Turkey, respecting the employment of Poles.

It is reported that the British Charge has resumed negotiations with Persia.

The Persians and Ferahans having broke out in a tumult against the Russians.

There is no British news of interest. Consols are firm at 92 1/2.

The enormous rise in the price of food caused apprehensions in England of riots among the labouring classes.

Bread riots had already commenced in parts of Devonshire.

At Topsham women threatened the bakers in consequence of the latter raising the price of bread.

At Crediton, also, bands of women and children paraded the streets, and attacked some of the bakers' shops, demolishing the doors and windows, and doing other damage.

King Leopold of Belgium has sent an autograph letter by special messenger to Napoleon on the subject of war prospects.

It has not transpired, but it is variously surmised as being another decree of the Czar to gain time, or as a bona fide proposal on the part of Belgium.

The Chinese insurgents had evacuated Amoy.

MARKETS.

WHEAT had advanced 6d. Flour 2s.; Indian Corn 2s. per quarter. Consols closed at 92 1/2.

In an article headed "German Influence at the Court and Cabinet," the "Morning Advertiser" expresses itself in the following manner:—

"The foreign influences which are at work in high places will not long be able to withstand the exposure of the press. To-day we are in a position to state another great fact, as confirming all we have said of the confidential and favoured position which the leading German parties resident in London occupy, both at the Court and in the Cabinet. It will be remembered that not a whisper relative to Lord Palmerston's resignation, until the appearance of the Times on Friday morning, containing the announcement. Now, we have in our possession the means of proving that the fact of the noble lord's secession from the Government was known both in Vienna and Berlin should have given expression to the exuberance of their joy at the resignation of Lord Palmerston while no one in London, beyond the confines of the Cabinet Council room, had the slightest idea of what had taken place. Chevalier Bunsow, we can further state, is one of the most favoured of those German agents, through which German objects are carried out, both at the Court and in the Cabinet. It is an important fact, and one that wears an ugly aspect, that the Prussian Ambassador has been several times with Lord Aberdeen within the last eight days.—It is not constitutional for a foreign ambassador to hold official intercourse with the Premier. All his official intercourse ought to be with the Secretary for the Foreign Department."

"The reports which have been for some time current here, to the contrary of Prince Albert, and which the good feeling of the public has long refused to credit, are, I have much reason to believe, but too well founded. It is very dangerous to overdo work; and the Times having fallen into that error in its extreme anxiety to hide the real cause of the rupture in the ministry, the truth has, as

might reasonably be expected, been suffered to ooze out. The facts, I am well assured, are simply as follows:—Lord Palmerston has all along differed from Lord Aberdeen in regard to the eastern question. It was entirely in opposition to his views that action was delayed while awaiting the concurrence of Austria and Prussia; his policy was to act with France alone, if necessary, and to act promptly. With public opinion setting so strongly in the same direction, it is not likely that Lord Aberdeen would have ventured to resist at his own risk, he had not been supported by Prince Albert, who, after the manner of the Germans, and in his capacity of privy councillor wrote a paper upon the subject, and had the 'madness, if not wickedness,' (to use the appropriate phrase of the Spectator) to induce the Queen to submit to the cabinet his plan for involving England in ruinous war, and forcing despatch upon Europe. This was too much for Lord Palmerston; he resigned, and his resignation was at first joyfully accepted as a great triumph for the court. It was hoped at first that the truth might be concealed by effacing a diversion on the reform question; but Prince and Premier were very soon undeceived by the burst of contemptuous disbelief with which the fiction circulated in the Times was received throughout the country. Then it became necessary to appease Lord Palmerston, and that operation was accomplished chiefly through the instrumentality of Lord Lansdowne, and by a direct appeal to the noble viscount's personal respect for the crown."—[Mail.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

We have always contended against any appropriation of the people's money, towards the payment of newspaper reporters in the House of Assembly. The system is iniquitous and as experience has amply proved, the funds thus lavishly squandered—have not by any means answered the purpose of *hush money*.

We presume, however, that the Legislative Council, at the last session of the Legislature gave the death blow to a nefarious system, which for too long a period had disgraced the proceedings of the Legislature, and we may well thank the Hon. R. L. Hazen for his casting vote, when the question of paying Reporters was decided in the negative. Let the newspapers employ and remunerate reporters, and then the gallery will be clear of a host of expectants of the public plunder, who have heretofore had a heavy feed at the close of their unnecessary labours.

In the main, however, reporters were not so much to blame as were a time-serving majority of the members, because most men will receive money, when it is freely offered them, even where a *quid pro pro* is not expected. One of the most abominable practices connected with the payment of reporters presents itself in the disgraceful fact, that several days (at over £200 expense per diem.) are occupied in discussing the details of the question—the pros and cons of the inquiry. The House of Assembly has stultified itself more than once in this matter, by virtually voting in a full house, that reporters should not be paid, and then acting quite the contrary, at the close of the session, after more than half the members had returned to their homes.—We repeat again that we are pleased that it received its death blow at the last session, and that our labours for this consummation have not been in vain.—[St. John Chronicle.

A nod for Dr. Ryerson to crack.—The Superintendent of Common Schools in the State of New York recently put forth a document, from which we make the following quotation:—

"In theory, I never have been able to doubt that intellectual and religious instruction should go hand in hand. To divorce them entirely, and to only bestow attention on the former, is to draw forth and add to the powers of the mind without giving it any moral helm to guide it; in other words, it is to increase the capacity without diminishing the propensity to do evil. To banish religious education from schools is, in a multitude of instances, to consign it to the case of the vicious, that careless, or those who feel that they have no time to attend to it."

Dr. Ryerson is very fond of citing the sayings and doings of republicans, Americans in regard of educational matters, for the benefit and edification of this benighted people of the British Crown. In all probability the preceding passage has escaped his attention owing to a pressure of business, and we accordingly extract it for his especial use and behoof. If not asking too much, might we request him to transfer it to the Journal of Education, and favour us with a comment thereon at his earliest convenience. Leondas, we flatter ourselves will find the nut sufficiently important to be worthy of his cracking!—Hamilton Gazette.

We learn from the New Brunswick that Messrs. Light and Wilkinson, Civil Engineers, under orders from the Executive Government, commenced the examination of the Bridges on the great Roads and the inspection of the new Suspension Bridge over the Hammond River. Mr. Light on Friday last, examined the Bridges on the road between St. John and St. Andrews. We also learn that the Report of these gentlemen, will be submitted to the Legislature early in the Session. This mode of procedure will be a great saving to the Province.

It is generally rumoured in Clare, (says the Monitor News) that Sir John Foster Fitzgerald is about to take office, and that the post to which he will be appointed is that of Governor of the provinces of Canada.

The Treasurer of the Firewards acknowledge the receipt of £5 from Alex. Balloch, Esq., by William Ker, Esq., towards the Purchase of the new Engine.

Justice's letter is received.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1854.

PROVINCIAL RAILROADS.

We have always had it in contemplation to make a few remarks on the very able communication from "Orithos" on the subject of Railways in this Province, which we published on the 14th Dec., but have hitherto been prevented doing so from a press of other matter added to a desire to reserve our comments until the commencement of the Session was at hand.

After speaking of the "Individualism, sectionalism, partizanism," which as our Correspondent, alas, too truly asserts, causes "Everything belonging to public works to be seen through the perverted medium of self hood," he goes on to say, "There is therefore imminent danger that any expensive scheme of Railroad construction will by its mislocation prostrate the public finances unless the burden is assumed by extra provincial capital and of this any present hope, since the explosion of the E. & N. A. Line seems to be exhausted."

Concurring most cordially in the views taken by our correspondent, which we think cannot be too frequently or too forcibly pressed upon the attention of the public—we still think it is most desirable that no misapprehension even on the most trivial point should be allowed to exist, and believing he will coincide in this opinion we shall not apologise while assuring him that he is an error in concluding that because the E. & N. A. bubble is burst all hope of obtaining extra provincial capital is exhausted.

We do not think it is generally known and probably Orithos was not aware of the fact that within the last two months a formal official proposition was submitted to the Government by authority of some of the leading Capitalists of London, for the extension to the Canada frontier of the Line now in course of construction from this town to Woodstock.

Of this fact we believe no secret has been made and indeed an article which appeared in the "Morning News" of the 9th Dec. would be sufficient confirmation of its truth, for although from the unusual manner in which it appears to have been handed to the Editor of that Journal he could not make himself responsible for it—yet it has never up to this moment been contradicted but on the contrary was rather strengthened by a stupid letter, evidently penned by one to the "Sectionalism" school, which appeared a few days afterwards signed "Bankum" attempting to throw ridicule on it.

We are not aware what reply was given by the Executive to the gentleman who laid the scheme before them, and he has now returned to England, nor are we aware what further steps, if any, it may be in the contemplation either of the Government or the parties in England to take in the matter; but as there can be no doubt about the fact of a proposition offering to bring British Capital into the Province to connect us with Canada having been laid before the Executive—we think, not only that it is advisable to disabuse the public mind of retaining the belief in the hopelessness of obtaining such assistance, but also that it is the duty of our Representatives immediately upon the meeting of the Legislature to make enquiries into the subject, in order, if the Government itself does not intend to move in the matter, that the people through their members may be able to judge of the eligibility of the scheme and the propriety of accepting or rejecting it.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us, why we have all apparently come to the conclusion that Jackson & Co. are the only persons in the world who can either build our Roads or assist us to do so, for such, to judge from the conduct which was been pursued, must surely be the opinion of the majority of the people, as it most unquestionably is, and has been that our Rulers—else, why, not only so studiously have opposed all ideas of offering our great Lines to competition; but actually have refused offers of competition when they were put forward. It ought not to be forgotten that long before the contracts with Jackson were concluded—or rather what are called contracts for even now they are only conditional and the option lies with him)—formal propositions were made by the Messrs. Sykes & Co. to our Government to send in tenders for all the Lines; these propositions—we are afraid must have been buried—most certainly we could never find in the Journals of the House of Assembly any minute of their having been laid before the country.

But if other men besides Jackson & Co.

have Capital and are ready to invest it in profitable undertakings in this Province, as the offers of Sykes & Co. and the proposals above alluded to prove there are—why are we not to know all about them? Why are schemes and plans, which should be public property to be 'buried' or withheld from open discussion? The answer is alas, too obvious "Sectionalism, Individualism, and a benumbing jealousy" so powerfully actuate all classes that the public weal is sacrificed remorselessly to individual benefit.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—In another column we have copied from the St. John Chronicle, some remarks upon the payment of newspaper reporters, in the House of Assembly, and endorse every word; a more disgraceful appropriation of the public money could not be made, unless indeed among some of the members themselves—particularly those who are fond of having "Sketches of themselves" written, published, and paid for at the public expense, or what amounts to the same thing, out of their "speculations."

No doubt an effort will be made by some of the members, to pay reporters, as this is the "last Session"—an order to have their speeches "done up in good shape" that they may appear well before their constituents, but thanks to the Legislative Council, they will have independence enough to reject any such grant.

For some weeks past, a discussion has been carried on between the Courier, and Frederickton Reporter, upon Railway matters and the so called contract between Mr. Jackson and the Government. We have not the remotest desire to mix ourselves up with the differences of our contemporaries, but we cannot allow the following paragraph from the Courier 21st ult. pass without notice:

"It is evident from the leading article of the latter Reporter, that an attempt is to be made at the approaching session of the Legislature to obtain more money for the Saint Andrews and Woodstock Railway, on the pretext that if the European and North American Railway is allowed to be constructed, annexation, slavery and republicanism are sure to follow; and that the only thing that can avert all these horrors, is, to carry a railway through Fredericton to Canada!"

We do not know, whether any application will be made by the Railroad Company, at the approaching session of the Legislature for further aid, but if such should be the case, have not its friends a perfect right to do so if they think proper. They do not require the "pretext" most uncharitably alluded to in the Courier, in applying for money to carry on the work. The revenue derived from the importations for the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, would give a just claim for further Legislative aid to the only railroad which it is probable the Province will have for years, some miles of which are in working order. A most dogged opposition has ever been shown by the Courier, to the railroad from this town to Quebec, evincing a degree of sectionalism and prejudice, unparalleled in the history of any railroad on this Continent.—We trust that our contemporary, will employ some other means to bolster up his arguments for the future, and let the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad stand on its own merits.

(From the St. John Chronicle.) It will be noticed with regret by many of our readers, that our obituary, for the week records the death of the late talented George N. Smith, who as an Artist has been long held most deservedly in high esteem. Mr. Smith was a native of Scotland, and was educated in the High School of Edinburgh; he was in near relationship to the celebrated Adam Smith, the distinguished author of the Wealth of Nations and the Theory of Moral Sentiments. He went to Ireland early in life, where he was engaged as an Artist. His views of the Lakes of Killarney, were engraved and published in Dublin, to which was appended his Itinerary or Guide to the Lakes, a work of much merit, and which exhibits a fine perception of the sublime and beautiful. Mr. Smith emigrated with his family to this Province about thirty years ago, and was soon after his arrival a sufferer by the Great Fire at Miramichi, his published description of that calamity did much to arouse that public sympathy which was so generously extended to the inhabitants of that district.

On Captain Hurd being appointed Surveyor or General of this Province, Mr. Smith under him had the direction of the Land Office; he afterwards became the proprietor and publisher of the St. Andrews STANDARD, which he resigned in favour of his son about fourteen years ago, when he came to reside in this City, and resumed his early and more congenial pursuits. Mr. Smith's pictures were principally executed with water colours which he had the facility of using in such a manner as to give them the effect of oil paintings; his drawing of foliage was free, yet discriminate and characteristic. The foreground of his pictures were always excellent and often so ingeniously composed as to produce a harmony that adds much to the subject of the picture. His favourite subjects seem to have been Lake and River scenery, which he delineated with a truth to nature that genius only can accomplish from a fine perception of the picturesque. Mr. Smith's merits as an artist must not be judged by the view of this City, which was lithographed in Boston; that does no justice to his pencil—for although the general outline may be correct, the engraving is faulty in many respects, and is by no means a true transcript of the original drawing.

Besides artistic skill, Mr. Smith possessed a very general knowledge on most scientific subjects, and having great conversational powers, in social intercourse he was at once pleasing and instructive. He delivered many very excellent lectures in the Mechanic's Institute, and we regard his lectures on the theory of the Tides, and that on the Harmony of colours, as displaying much originality of thought.

MARRIAGES.—At Grand Manan, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Geo. Carey, Capt. Edwin Benson, to Miss Margaret Gatecomb, all of that place.

TO LET, And Possession given 1st of May. That large and commodious Dwelling House and premises, at the Corner of Parr and King Streets, recently occupied by Mr. King. The House has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and put in good order, and is admirably adapted for a general private residence. The Beds, Baths, &c. are well fitted up and an excellent garden is also attached to the premises. For particulars, please apply at the STANDARD OFFICE. Feb. 1, 1854.

Valuable Property for SALE. 100 A CRES of finely timbered Land, 27 miles from Town, on the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad. A New Cottage delightfully situated on the Commons, with 18 acres of Land, only a mile from Town. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE. February 1, 1854.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office, 10th January 1854.

- Albion John Livesey John
Agnew William Moor William
Bayside Club No. 2 Manser Prudence
Booth Richard Mayor John
Byfield James Mann Thomas
Bulot William Murphy Andrew
Bingley Daniel M'Laughlan J. (painter)
Best James E. M'Crain William
Bingy Buskirk Nottingham George
Booth Joseph Overton Joseph
Butt John Owen David
Cary John Pope Catherine
Casson John Euek Reuben Thos.
Cassins B. Parrie George
Dwyer Samuel St. Clair Dr. J. P.
Ellis Jesse B. Scribner George
Faye John Stewart J. D.
Fowler John Sutton M'Lean
Greenfield John Stridson John
Goodman William Sidden James
Hast W. J. Taylor Peter
Howard Edward Finson William
Holt Charles Fyvie W. W.
Holt George Whillson George
Harmar James W. Hicks Samuel
Hendfield Thomas Wilkison Thomas
Harrison Edward Waller John
Jones John
Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised. G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE. On SATURDAY the 22d APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) That pleasantly situated COTTAGE, with the land attached, at the Western end of the Town, on Water street, known as the Springs property W. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer. St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1854.

FOR SALE. The substantial and well found sch. "Prince Albert" 26 Tons new measurement and 36 old measurement will be sold on favourable terms apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, Fyvie's Wharf, St. Andrews, Jan. 25th, 1854.

FOR SALE. A Tract of Land situate on the Pleasant Ridge in the Parish of Saint Patrick containing 200 acres more or less. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber. ALEX. T. PAUL, St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1854.

PIG IRON. Ex AQUATIC from Glasgow via Saint Johns. 50 Tons No. 1 Gartherric Pig Iron. 1 Pancheon old Cambeltown whiskey. For sale by the undersigned. J. W. SFRETT, January 25th, 1854.

TO LET, And possession given first May. That commodious and well finished House and premises, at present in the occupation of Mr. T. T. Odell, corner of Queen and Edward Streets. The House is thoroughly painted and papered in good order, and has a large kitchen adjoining, with an excellent well of water. Apply to E. SPENTIFORD, St. Andrews, July 18, 1854.

STOVE PIPES, TIN WARE, &c. &c. A LARGE Lot of Stove Pipe, on hand with allows to suit. Parties can be supplied at once, with all kinds of Tin Ware made to order, at Watson's Foundry, AL EX. & JOHN WATSON, St. Andrews, Dec. 13, 1853.

IN consequence of

Frederic August A. Babcock & Co.,

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HOLLA

Ex JOHN BARBO

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SHERIFF'S SALES to take place at the Court House. Real Estate of Patrick Lougheran Jan 28

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 28th day of January, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Patrick Lougheran, of, in and to the following properties, viz: A Lot of Land, situated at the Upper Mills, in the Parish of St. Stephen, containing six acres, more or less, deeded to him by Samuel R. Thomson, Esquire.

A Lot of Land, also in the Parish of St. Stephen, being the North Western part of lot numbered one, formerly the property of Michael Maguire.

And also, Lot numbered twelve, situated in Mill Town, in the Parish of St. Stephen, containing one acre, likewise formerly owned by Michael Maguire.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Gilmore, and David Brown, endorsed to Jerry £506 10 04, with interest, Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 21st July, 1853.

BRANDY, GIN, TEA, &c.

Ex the "Industry" from Liverpool & "Sir Harry Smith" from London. The Subscriber has received.

- 5 Chests Congou Tea, 4 Tierces Crush Sugar, 1 Ton best white & Yellow Paints, 3 Tierces Whiting, 6 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 6 Do. best Poland Starch, 1 Do. "Hall's" best Patent Starch, 65 Casks 4 D.z. ea. London B. Stout

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his business at Chamcook, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.

N. SMART.

AXES.

THE well known superiority of the GENUINE HARTFORD COLLINS AXES, has induced some manufacturers to stamp their Axes H. COLLINS, and such axes are frequently sold as my manufacture.

The genuine COLLINS AXES, which have been made under my direction for more than twenty-five years, and which have sustained such a brilliant reputation, are invariably stamped COLLINS & CO., HARTFORD. They are to be found at our Depot in the city of New York, and at the principal Hardware stores in the large cities.

SAM'L W. COLLINS. New York, April 22, 1853.

Paint, Gun Powder, NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

To arrive per the "Louisa Munroe," 1 Ton best White Paint, 5 Cwt. Black Paint, 18 Bbls. Gun Powder, 230 Qrs.

1 Box Hall's Patent Starch, 12 Hhds. Hollands Gin, 1 Hhd. best Port Wine, 100 Gross Beer Corks, 2 Casks Shot, Assorted No. B. B. a

54 Bags Nails and Spikes, 435 Bars Ref'd & Common Iron, 35 Bds. Tobacco Pipes, 20 Boxes Tin Plates, 1 Dozen Wire Riddles, 3 Blacksmith Vices, 1 Dozen Wire Riddles.

A quantity of Stone Ware comprising Milk Pans, Cream Pots, Covered Jars, Handled Bowls, Trays, Cake Pans, &c. &c. J. W. STREET.

Refined Crushed & Loaf Sugar

To arrive per "Louisa Munroe," 5 Tierces Ref'd Crushed & Loaf Sugars J. W. STREET.

Furniture, Furniture.

THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for Sale, Mahogany and Walnut CHAIRS; Mahogany, Walnut, Pine and Cherry BUREAUS; Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry TABLES; Mahogany, Walnut and Birch Bedsteads; Mahogany Sideboards; Mahogany and Walnut Couches; and SOFAS; Hat Racks; Dressing TABLES; WASH STANDS, &c. &c.

The above articles are made of the best Materials and by the best workmen, and cannot be surpassed in the Province. UNDERTAKING attended to, with neatness and Pains.

MATTRESSES, CARPETS, BLINDS, &c., made at short notice. ROBERT NISBET, St. John, April 7. Prince Wm. str.

Just Received. Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Candles, Soap, &c. For sale low by JOS. WALTON.

Philosophy of Marriage and the Secret, Infirmities of Youth and Maturity. With fifty Coloured Engravings on Steel in a Sealed Envelope, price 2s 6d sterling.

SELF PRESERVATION: an Analytic and Investigative Physiology and Functions of Marriage in all the bearings in which it in important subject affects the health and happiness of man, with its disqualifications, and impediments, tracing their origin to the effects of juvenile solitary habits, youthful excess, tropical climates, or close study; followed by practical remarks, founded on twenty years experience in the treatment of impotence, nervous debility, local weakness, spermatorrhoea, syphilis, and all diseases of the urinary and generative system. Illustrated by fifty Coloured Engravings on the anatomy of the reproductive organs and their relative conditions in health and disease.

By SAMUEL LA'MERIE, M. D., No. 37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to point out, the fatal consequences resulting from certain habits, irregularities and excesses, which have produced more misery in youth, degeneration in manhood, and premature decay at all stages of life, than perhaps, any other class of disease known to modern pathologists. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

The contents embrace the origin, effects, prevention and treatment of the deplorable catalogue of maladies connected with nervous debility, exhaustion of the vital energies, prostration of mental and physical capacity local and general weakness, acute and chronic spermatorrhoea; and their endless modifications. The treatment adopted is founded on experience gained in the most celebrated schools of medicine, and by the most eminent practitioners, both in Great Britain and in Continental Europe. Every peculiarity relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the diseases incidental to the generative system is clearly explained, and the means of immediate relief and ultimate cure described in detail. The professional reputation of Dr. La'Merie, who has taken the most distinguished medical and academic honours, at home and abroad, is in itself a sufficient guarantee that those who may place themselves under his care will, in every instance meet with that delicate consideration and untiring assiduity which are so requisite in the treatment of these cases.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extensive sale of this work, which has now attained its sixtieth edition, several spurious and imperfect copies are in circulation. The genuine edition can be had only from the Author or his advertised agents.

The work may be had in St. John, of U. Chubb & Co., price 2s. 6d. sig.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, at the Gazette Office; Montreal, Mr. Dagon, bookseller. Dec. 14, 1853-6

STEAM BREWERY.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & CO. having completed the erection of their Patent Steam Brewery, beg respectfully to announce, that after the 1st October, they will be ready to supply Families and the Public in general, with BEER, in casks of various sizes.

N. B. Malt, Hops, Grains, and Yeast, now on sale.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received a very extensive assortment of British and American MERCHANDISE,

which together with a large stock of Groceries and Dye Stuffs, will be sold at a small profit for cash. JOHN LOCHARY.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RANALD E. SMITH, B. A., Principal. The classes in this Institution, were re-opened on Monday August 1st.

TERMS—PER QUARTER. English branches, £0 10 0 Mathematical, with the above, £0 15 0 Classical with all the above, £1 0 0

WANTED.

SHIP TIMBER of all descriptions, delivered at our Shipyard in Robbinston. Apply at our Store, in Robbinston, or our Office in Saint Andrews F. A. BABCOCK & CO. March 29, 1853.

APPRENTICES.

Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the Printing business. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

Who would be without a HISTORY OF THEIR COUNTRY? Dr. FRANKLIN.

NOW PUBLISHING, in parts at 1s. 3d. or Divisions, handsomely bound, at 9s. 4d. Each part or Division illustrated with several maps or highly finished steel engravings.—John Tallis & Co., 97 & 10, St. John St. London, publishers.

The History of England, from the text of Hume & Smollet to the reign of George 3d. thence continued to include the fall of Monarchy in Rome, and the Continental Revolution of 1848 to the exhibition of the industry of all Nations in '51.—By Thos. Gass, Esq.

History of Scotland.—By Thos. Wright, Esq. M. A., F. S. A.

Do. of Ireland.—By ditto.

Do. U. S. America.—By J. H. Hinton, A. M.

Do. The British Colonies.—geographical, political, commercial, and statistical including all H. M. S. possessions in North America, Australia, East and West Indies, &c. with maps of each possession, and portraits of the celebrated promoters and defenders of our Colonial Empire.—By R. M. Marten, Esq.

Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World.—Edited by ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.—The Universal Pronouncing Dictionary.—By Thos. Wright, Esq.

Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of all the eminent Personages of Great Britain. Hogarth's complete Works.

Shakespeare, a beautiful illustrated edition the best ever published. The American in Europe. Modern System of Farriery. History and description of the Chrysalis Palace.

Goldsmith's Earth and Animated Nature London Illustrated, or a complete Guide to the British Metropolis. With several other beautifully Illustrated Works.

GEO. GAY, Agent. The above Works are now publishing in semi-monthly parts, at 1s. 3d. each. Subscribers names received at this Office.

FRUITS &c.

JOHN B. BALSON, Has just received a fresh supply of FRUIT, SPICES &c., among which are:

Boxes RAISINS, Zante CURRANTS, FIGS, APPLES, NUTS, CONFECTIONS SPICES, &c., 50 barrels CANADA FLOUR 50 bags FRESH-GROUND ditto.

On board Schr. "SPRAY," lying at the market wharf.

60 Tons Cumberland BUTTER, from 20lbs. and upwards. The above with a general assortment of Groceries, will be disposed of at the lowest prices for cash. [December 24.]

EX the Lisbon from London, via St. John.

10 Chests fine Congou Tea, 4 Hhds. best "Martell" Brandy, 6 Hhds. Pale Rotterdam Geneva, 4 Boxes best Blue Poland Starch, 2 Casks D. & Martin's Japan Blackening.

Also, to arrive per the Grace from Liverpool—

1 " fine old PORT WINE, 1 Hhd. fine old Jamaica Rum, 2 Hhds. " old Port Wine.

20 Hhds. Best Cognac BRANDY, 5 Pipes " Martell, " Hennessy, " U. Vine Brands, 1 Hhd. Brown Sherry.

J. W. STREET.

GENUINE LINIMENT.

This Liniment is an invaluable preparation for rheumatism, sprains, wounds, strains, and other injuries, such as bruises, cuts, stiff joints, burns, scalds, lame Backs, &c. &c.

DIRECTIONS.—shake it before using and apply it once or twice per day, directly to the part affected, and rub it in.

N. B. It has also been found one of the best applications for horses and oxen that can be produced for all sprains, wounds, cuts and galls, &c. Prepared in St. Stephen, N. B. by JACOB HALEY.

RHEUMATIC DROPS.

The best Medicine for Rheumatic Pains or pains in the Stomach or Chest, ever offered to the Public.

DIRECTIONS. Take one Teaspoonful three times a day, morning, noon and night. Externally used, apply it to the part affected and rub it in thoroughly, and it will not fail to give almost immediate relief in the very worst cases. Also, a certain cure for Cholera or Bowel Complaint. Prepared by JACOB HALEY, St. Stephen, N. B.

ointment!

A sure and efficacious cure for the Itch, scald head, and other diseases of the skin, and sores, &c. DIRECTIONS. Apply a small portion once or twice per day to the diseased part. Prepared by JACOB HALEY, St. Stephen, N. B.

The above Medicines are for sale at the store of Messrs. Donald, Clarke, and Miles Bannah.

KEITH'S ALE.

PERSONS requiring Keith's Ale, can obtain it, by making application to my agent, Mr. HARRIS HATCH, at St. Andrews. ALEX. KEITH, April 12, 1853. Halifax

EXTRACT OF AN ACT REGULATING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE PROVINCE.

Passed 3d May 1853. The use of the heaped Measure is hereby abolished and all sales or contracts for sales by the heaped measure, made after this Act comes into operation, shall be null and void.

The Standard bushel of Wheat, or Indian Corn, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, and all other grains; Potatoes, and all other edible roots, shall respectively be taken to be of the following weight in pounds avoirdupois:

Of clean Wheat, or Indian Corn, sixty pounds; Of clean Barley, or Buckwheat fifty pounds;

Of clean Rye grain, Summer or Winter, fifty six pounds;

Of clean Oats, thirty six pounds;

Of clean Timothy Seed, forty pounds;

Of all other grains, fifty six pounds;

Of Potatoes and all other edible Roots, fifty six pounds.

Coals shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

LINSEED OIL AND WHITE LEAD.

To arrive per "Elizabeth Holderness," from Hull and "Miramichi," from London.—

17 Hhds. Boiled & Raw Linseed Oil 1 Ton No. 1, White Lead.

J. W. STREET. May 2, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 250 ACRES of Land, situated on Pleasant Ridge, so called, in the County of Charlotte, being Lot No. 13 on said Ridge. For particulars and a plan of said Land, apply at the office of the subscriber in St. Andrews.

WILLIAM KER, Dec 16, 1852 xm

Boston & New York Packet.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs leave to inform his Mercantile friends and the Public generally, that he has purchased the new and splendid SCHOONER J. C. WAID, 125 tons, copper fastened and well found, and will run regularly between St. Andrews, Boston and New York, as a Packet.

This vessel being a quick sailer, and having good accommodations for Passengers, and ample room for Freight, the undersigned trusts, by punctuality and despatch, to receive a continuance of that patronage hitherto given him.

For freight or passage apply to James W. Street, Esq. or to JAMES CLARK, Master. St. Andrews, April 8, 1853.

ART UNIONS SUPERSEDED!

EVERY Subscriber to any of the undermentioned Works will, on their completion, be presented with a choice of one of the two following Steel Engravings.—

The Descent from the Cross, from the original painting by Danieli Ricciarelli. Our Saviour bearing the Cross—from the original painting, by Raffaelle Urbino. The original plate, cost £2,000.

The Family Devotional Bible, by the Rev. M. Henry. Filems Devotions for every Morning and Evening throughout the year, translated from the German of Sturm and Zedler, by T. Gaspey Esq.

Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by the Rev. J. Fleetwood. The Complete Works of Flavius Josephus. Foxe's Book of Martyrs, edited by the Rev. J. Kennedy.

Bunyon's Pilgrim's Progress the Holy War, and other select Works of the author, with his Life written by himself. The People's Scripture Gallery of Engravings. GEO. GAY, Agent.

The above Works are now publishing in semi-monthly parts, at 1s. 3d. each. Subscribers names received at this Office. St. Andrews, Sept. 25, 1852.

PACKET SPRAY.

THE well known Packet Schooner SPRAY, will resume her trips about the 1st of February, sailing from St. Stephens and St. Andrews for St. John; this Packet needs no puffing with respect either to the qualification of the Master or the Vessel.

The subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last four years, more especially the past one; in consequence of which he has been enabled to reduce the price of freight materially for the time to come, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

Particular attention will be given as usual to all business entrusted to him, which will be executed with punctuality and despatch. Good accommodations for Passengers—Fare 2s. 6d., until the steamer commences running again.

JOHN BALSON, Master. St. Andrews, Jan 19, 1853.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between James Macarty and the Subscriber at Blacksmiths, at Chamcook, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Subscriber is authorized to collect all debts due the firm, and pay all out-standing liabilities.

JOHN C. BECKWITH, St. Patrick's July 26, 1853.

Flour, Butter, Fruit.

THE subscriber has just received, per schr "Enterprise," via New York, 300 Barrels No. 1 Canada's F. FLOUR, From St. John:

100 Bags Flour, 12 Firkins Cumberland Butter, 30 Packages Raisins, &c. DONALD CLARK St. Andrews, Dec. 8, 1852.

Valuable Properties for SALE OR TO LET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

THE STORE at present occupied by Messrs Faxe & Co., to be LET on the first of May next. Apply to H. H. HATCH, Feb. 2, 1853.

BY ASS LONDON PORTER, STOUT, GENEVA, PORT WINE &c. OCTOBER, 1852

Ex "Ac-mom" from LONDON, via St. John.—

ONE Hundred Casks Byass' London Porter, Stout, and Pale Ale, 18 Hhds. best Pale Rotterdam Geneva, 1 Hhd. fine Old Port Wine, 1 Hhd. Old Jamaica Rum.

Ex "Oronoto" from the Clyde: 1 Pun. best Malt Whiskey. J. W. STREET, St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1853.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Licence to sell all the Real Estate of Nevin Thompson, late of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, yeoman, deceased, was, on the 25th day of September last past, duly granted by the Court of Probate for the said County, to me, the undersigned Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of said Nevin Thompson, for the purpose of paying his debts:

And Whereas, the real estate of which the said Nevin Thompson died seized, consists of the undivided moiety or half part of lot number Two, in the grant to Alexander M'Vicar and others, in Maccanery, in the said Parish of Saint George, and which descended to him the said Nevin Thompson is heir at law of his father the late Ebenezer Thompson, and which said lot is bounded as follows: On the West by land granted to Nevin M'Vicar; on the East by land owned by John M'Vicar; Northernly by land owned by John M'Nichol; and Southernly by the Campbell grant, (so called) and as the same is heretofore conveyed to the said Ebenezer Thompson, by Alexander M'Vicar, NOTICE therefore is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, as Administrator as aforesaid, shall proceed to sell the above described Real Estate, under and by virtue of the said licence by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 7th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Homestead, on the Premises.

Dated St. George, 25th October, 1852. JOHN McNICHOL, Administrator

Boiled and Raw Paint Oil.

Ex the "John Holderness" from Hull: 14 Hhds. Double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; just received

For sale low by J. W. STREET. May 24, 1852.

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