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The Standard,
is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water-Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
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Counting-House
ALMANAC.
1851.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
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The Atlantic Steamers.

The undersigned Vessels are appointed to sail as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM THE UNITED STATES
Canada Jan. 18—For Boston	Nigeria Jan. 18—From Boston
Africa Feb. 1—For New York	Asia Jan. 29—From New York
Europe Feb. 15—For Boston	Canada Feb. 12—From Boston
Asia Mar. 1—For New York	Africa Feb. 26—From Boston
Canada Mar. 15—For Boston	Europe Mar. 18—From Boston
Africa Mar. 29—For New York	Asia Mar. 26—From New York
Asia Apr. 5—For Boston	Canada Apr. 9—From Boston
Africa Apr. 12—For New York	Africa Apr. 23—From New York
Europe Apr. 30—From Boston	Asia May 7—From New York

L. J. F. ROGERS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
LATELY FROM NEW YORK.

HAS the honor to announce to the Inhabitants of St. George, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Armstrong, fronting the Public Landing, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable style, with neatness and promptitude. Having just arrived from the United States, where he has been employed in some of the most celebrated Establishments in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to state, that his long experience, knowledge, and superior workmanship, with a desire to please, will entitle him to public patronage. Garments warranted to fit, before leaving his shop. The Fashions received Quarterly from New York.

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 71 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1851. [Vol. 18]

A DINNER-STORY.
The following anecdote from Noah's Weekly Messenger beautifully illustrates the principle of charity, and teaches us that it is often for our own interest to 'feed the hungry and clothe the naked':—
Sir, bring me a good dinner, said a melancholy individual, to the waiter at one of our principal hotels.

Yes, sir
The dinner was brought and devoured; the enter called the landlord aside, and addressed him thus:—
You are the landlord.
Yes.
You do a good business here?
Yes (in astonishment).
You make probably ten dollars a day clear.
Yes.
Then I am safe. I cannot pay for what I have consumed; I have been out of employment seven months, but have been engaged to go to work to-morrow; I have been out of food four-and-twenty hours when I entered your place. I will pay you in a week. I cannot pay bills with such promises, blustered the landlord, and I do not keep a poorhouse. You should address the proper authorities. Leave me something for security. I have nothing.
I will take your coat.
If I go out in the street without that I will get my death, such weather as it is.
The coat was left, and in a week afterwards redeemed.

Seven years after that, a wealthy man entered the political arena, and was presented to caucus as an applicant for Congress as a Congressional man. The principal of the caucus held his place—he heard the name and history of the applicant, who was a member of the church, and one of the most respectable citizens. He was a chairman. The vote was tie, and he cast a negative—thereby defeating a wealthy applicant, whom he met an hour afterward, and to whom he said

You don't remember me?
No, why?
I once a dinner at your hotel, and although I told you that I was famishing, and pledged my word and honour to pay you in a week, you took my coat and let me go out into the inclement air, at the risk of my life, without it.

Well, sir, what then?
Not much. You called yourself a Christian. To-night you were a candidate for nomination, and but for me you would have been elected to Congress.
Three years after, the Christian hotel-keeper became a bankrupt, and sought a home at Bellevue. The poor, dinnerless wretch that was, is now a high functionary; we know him well. The ways of Providence are indeed wonderful, and the world's mutations almost beyond conception or belief.

STEAM PLOUGH.—Some little while ago Lord Brougham electrified the agriculturists of Westmoreland, by hinting at the possibility of steam being made available for purposes of agriculture. We understand there is a likelihood of his lordship's hypothesis becoming a reality. A patent for a steam plough has been taken out by the inventor Mr. James Usher, of the firm of Usher & Co., of Edinburgh, and the machine will shortly be before the public. According to our information, the machine is constructed to plough six furrows at once, thus doing the work and saving the expense of six double horse ploughs. The necessarily great weight of the machine, which is estimated at three tons, may be thought an objection; but this is in a great degree obviated by the use of a large roller, which is so placed in the centre as to balance the machine, and prevent the wheels sinking. The cost of the entire apparatus is estimated at £300, a large figure certainly, and too much for most farmers to pay; but supposing the machine to be found otherwise suitable, little difficulty would be experienced on the score of expense, as the farmers in a district might combine to purchase one, or the proprietor might procure one for the use of the tenants on his estate. We understand that the model has been seen by many practical agriculturists, competent judges, who have expressed their high approval of its construction.

ADVICE OF COUNSEL.—There is a well known custom prevailing in our criminal courts, of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion, the Court finding a man accused of theft, and without counsel, said to a lawyer who was present, 'Mr., please to withdraw with the prisoner, confer with him, and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest.'
The lawyer and his client then withdrew, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the lawyer returned into Court.
'Where is the prisoner?' asked the Court.
'He is gone, your honor,' said the hopeful legal limb. 'Your honour told me to give him the best advice for his interest, and as

he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer him was to 'cut and run,' which he took at once.'

BREVITY IN WOMEN.—We find in a California diary the following glorification of a commendable female quality. 'A man of few words' is very well, but a 'woman of few words' is a matter open to argument:—
'I encountered to day, in a ravine, some three miles distant among the gold-washers, a woman from San Jose. She was at work with a large wooden bowl by the side of the stream. I asked how long she had been there, and how much gold she averaged a day. She replied, 'Three weeks and an ounce.' Her reply reminded me of an anecdote of the late Judge B— who met a girl returning from market. How deep did you find the stream? What did you get for your butter?' queried the Judge. 'Up to the knee and ninepence,' was the reply. 'Ah!' said the Judge to himself; she is the girl for me; no words lost there!'

turning back, proposed, and accepted, and married the next week; and a more happy couple the conjugal bond never joined together; the nuptial lamp never waned; its ray was steady and clear to the last. Ye who paddle off and on for seven years, and are at last, perhaps, capsize, take a lesson of the Judge. That 'up to the knee and ninepence' is worth all the rose letters and melancholy rhymes ever penned.'

POETRY
The following street lyric was written for the latitude of New Haven, but it is strikingly applicable to the sidewalks of other places at the present time:—
[From the New Haven Register.]
THE SIDE WALKS.
Why don't the people ash the walks!
That folks should be so tardid slack
In this our famous city!
For if to court the zephyrus cool,
You venture out at even,
Your heels, the stars in heaven!

Then let each one, where'er he dwells,
With liberal hand spread ashes!
So that we all may safely walk,
Nor stand in fear of smashes.
But if you don't regard this hint,
Both married men and single,
I'll scold so hard next time I write,
That all your ears will tingle!

'I yielded to his earnest persuasions' as the young widow said, after angling two years to catch an old bachelor.

A CURIOSITY.
Mr. Robinson, a bookseller of Edinburgh has a portion of the trunk of a beach tree sent from Victoria, in Canada West, in which the horn of a red deer, with its antlers complete, is seen entirely imbedded in the hard and solid wood, which it had evidently transfixed when the tree was young and in a comparatively soft condition. The antlers, which are palenated, have been driven into the wood horizontally, and protrude from one side while the root of the tree is visible on the other.

Stephen is a funny little fellow. He asked his father if the soldiers where blacksmiths. 'No; why?' said Fippa. 'Cos they are always drillin' and filin'.'

Lord Morpeth, in one of his addresses to the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, uttered the following passage:—
'Reference has been frequently made to the reigns of our female sovereigns, and indeed every Englishman should fondly look back to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the virtues of Anne. But, in shaping the desired career of their fair and young successor, we do not wish that her name should rise above the wrecks of an Armada; we do not seek to emblazon her throne with the trophies of such fields as Blois, or the yet more transcendent Waterloo. Let her have glories, but such as are not drained from the Treasury, or dimmed with the blood of her people.— Let her have the glories of peace, industry, commerce, and of genius; of justice made more accessible; of education made more universal; of virtue more honoured, of religion more beloved; of holding forth the earliest gospel light to the unenlightened nations; the glories that arise from gratitude for benefactions conferred; and the blessings of a loyal and chivalrous, because a contented people.'

No.—Say no more, and remain firm in your integrity. Millions have been ruined for time and eternity, who had not the courage to say no, when tempted to take one step beyond the bonds of a virtuous course. Will

you perish too? Do you fear to stand out for the holy principles inculcated by her who now sleeps in the dust? That angel spirit may be hovering over your head. Take courage. Stand up boldly for truth and virtue, and resist with all your strength the temptations now spread before you. Say no from the heart, and you will be safe.

SELF-MADE MEN.—If you are to be an exception, you will be the first in all my observation and experience. You may take the whole population of Maryland or any other State, select from it fifty men who are most distinguished for talents or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils of the nation, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self-made men who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It prevades our courts.— State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true in all professions. It is so now. It has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this State or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous and must be continued long, to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon will soon slacken from his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune, and I am sorry for it, as it will be the spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find in your instance, I shall be mistaken.— (The Post Crable to a young Man.)

NEW-BRUNSWICK.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.
Frederickton, Thursday, 6th February.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.—This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, commanded the attention of the House of Assembly: who, being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech: *Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have much pleasure in again meeting the assembled Legislature of New Brunswick. It is my duty to announce to you two events which interest us as Loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty—the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—and the birth of another Prince.

In the course of the last session we have been again blessed by Providence with abundant Crops. Our Commerce is improving, and the condition of our Revenue marks a certain progress in the prosperity of the colony. On all these points I sincerely congratulate you, and I only hope that our Export trade may be benefited with such caution as to prevent those sudden revolutions to which we have occasionally been subject. A conviction that we are advancing ought to stimulate our people to increased efforts, whilst it should encourage those who govern them to do all that a Legislature can to aid the development of our resources. Among the most powerful means for affording such aid are improved facilities for communication. I know that this topic need scarcely be urged on your attention—You are fully alive to its importance—and you will, I am sure, receive favourably a measure which will probably be laid before you, for giving effect to an undertaking of this character, the task is not, in all respects, easy. I am one of those who believe that great works, like Railroads, are never best constructed nor best managed in their details by the hands of a Government itself. The distribution of the patronage connected with them would always be difficult and generally invidious. I shall most readily concur with you in any measures which may encourage the application of Capital to such schemes. Whilst I rejoice to see the enterprise of the County of Charlotte, likely to be rewarded by the progress of the St. Andrews Railroad, it would give me still greater pleasure to know that the fertile tracts of Sussex Vale and Westmorland, and the thriving City of Saint John, are, by similar measures, linked to Halifax on the one side, and the great community on our Western Border on the other; you may feel confident that Her Majesty's Government and the British people will hail such a step in our progress with unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction. It adds to the value of this great undertaking, that it would probably lead to further action in connecting the City of Quebec with the Capital of Nova Scotia by the contemplated Great Trunk Railway—a measure, which, I consider of the greatest importance, as linking together in one common interest the valuable appendages of the British Crown on this Continent. A preliminary Survey with reference to a line of Railway between the Valleys of the St. John, and the St. Croix, to ascertain the practicability of the route was ordered by the Government last autumn, in order to afford it the best possible information on the subject, and a competent Engineer was employed for the purpose. His report will be laid before you, and I believe it to be as full as the lateness of the season at which they were undertaken would permit. The recent acts for the encouragement, have been found beneficial in their operation in various parts of the Province. I again recommend this most prominent object of our industry to your continued care and attention. Some further valuable information has been furnished me respecting our Fisheries, by the Commissioner appointed for this purpose, whose report will be laid before you. It will be found useful in your deliberations on this very important branch of our resources. In pursuance of the wishes expressed in previous sessions of the Legislature, I have caused some works to be executed in the River St. John. The object of improving our communications with Canada, is one of very great importance to the people of both Provinces, and I shall be prepared to follow up what has been already done, by exertions of the same kind. Her Most Gracious Majesty, has left to its operations the act for the regulations of the Provincial Posts. It is proposed that the transfer of the accounts to the Provincial Government should take place on the 6th July next. Certain amendments, however, in the details to the Law which I doubt not you will carefully consider, will be pointed out to you.

The pressure of business during the last Session prevented the final settlement of our system of Common Schools. No subject can be of greater moment to the country. It is the instruction of the population which renders a free Government the best security for order and obedience to the laws, and on such order and obedience all material prosperity and its value must ultimately rest. The present law will shortly expire, and a measure will be introduced by which the people will be brought to act more immediately in the cause of Education. In pursuance of an authority from the Colonial Secretary, and as expressed by His Excellency the Governor General, I have this autumn, conferred with the latter on the long pending subject of our boundary with Canada. A member of my Executive Council met me at Toronto and assisted at these conferences. Our object and that of Her Majesty's Government, was so far attained, that in order to meet the objections raised by Canada, the

matter is now placed in the hands of competent Arbitrators in England, who will shortly make a final report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. One arbitrator was selected by the Executive of each Province, and the third is a Gentleman whose judicial decisions on great questions of International Law, must command respect throughout the world, as Judge of the Admiralty Court of England. The correspondence relating to this matter will be laid before you. The question regarding the present mode of granting supplies will, no doubt, occupy your attention. So long as the existing system continues, the Government cannot be held responsible for the first condition of all efficient action—that is to say the correspondence of expenditure with income. It is peculiarly for your consideration, whether such a change should be made as may cause this responsibility to fall in a manner more strictly in accordance with the usage of the Imperial Parliament. Such a change would involve the creation of local bodies of some kind, organized in such a manner as to give, mainly at least to persons elected by the people themselves, the distribution and control of funds applicable to local purposes. The indirect results of such popular action are quite as valuable as their immediate and direct consequences.

It seems probable that some alteration might be advantageously made in the procedure of the Courts of Law and Equity, which would render justice easier of access and less expensive to the Suitor. At the same time, the caution required in dealing with a subject which affects as this does, the rights of the people at large, makes it expedient that all such changes should be most carefully weighed. A proposition will be submitted to you for referring this most important matter to a Commission, who may consider the details and report fully thereon.

The Acts for enabling the price of Lands purchased for actual settlement, and the money due on Crown Bonds, to be discharged by labour, are working well, and are leading to increased settlement of the Country and increased security on the part of occupiers.

The Mineral discoveries in the Province seem to hold out prospects of a greater outlay of Capital in this branch of industry. It would be satisfactory to me if any measure could be devised which will place beyond a doubt the extent of the Mineral rights of the Crown, with reference to the interests of owners of the soil, so far especially as relates to all future Grants and Leases.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure to be laid before you at an early day. You will be pleased to see that the state of our Finances continues to improve. All demands upon the Treasury have been promptly met. The seventh instalment of the Loan negotiated in 1844, (now reduced to one half of the original amount borrowed) was paid the day on which it was due, and the remaining seven Annual Instalments are provided for without trenching upon the General Revenues of the Province, by the imposition of one per cent. on Imports, which expires simultaneously with the Loan Act.

You may possibly see reason to doubt how far a tariff of duties on imports professedly fluctuating from year to year, is calculated to afford fixed conditions for the exertions of our own industry, or is likely to impart confidence to our merchants and their correspondents.

I trust that in all respects you will find the public monies have not been expended except in conformity with the wishes of the Representatives of the people.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I am desirous of calling your attention to a communication from H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, of a most important character which will be placed in your hands. I allude to a Despatch in answer to an Address from the House of Assembly, presented to the Queen in the last Session, with reference to the constitution of the Legislative Council in this Province. You will find in the language of Her Majesty's advisers in the Despatch, strong evidence of a disposition to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Subjects on such Constitutional questions.

I doubt not that any steps taken by you in this matter will bear the stamp of calm deliberation, and will be characterized by an adherence to the true spirit of the British Constitution. This spirit is adverse to all hasty and ill-considered change, while it is capable of modifying the letter of Constitutional forms, so as to meet the sober wishes of the People, and thus adapt our Institutions to the wants of Society, without unnecessarily invading existing rights.

These are all weighty matters, which I place with confidence in your hands, and thus leave you to your deliberations.

There are now over seventeen hundred hands employed on the Great Western Railway, and others are being added daily.

Toronto, Feb. 31.—Lord Elgin has stated, in reply to an address by the Grand Jury, that the Government will certainly move to Quebec, after it has completed two years in this city.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 31.—St. Victor, the defaulting teller of the Bank of Louisiana, on the 25th was arrested, and \$51,000 of the \$72,000 stolen, recovered. He says this is all he took. He appeared to be deranged, and said he had been endeavouring to drown himself. He took the money and left the Bank immediately on being informed that the directors had removed him on account of old age.

STEAMSHIPS.—The American Congress is now inundated with applications for new lines of steamships. Proposals for the establishment of eight new lines have already been presented, viz: One from San Francisco to Canton via the Sandwich Islands; lines from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro

and to Antwerp; one from Norfolk to Gibraltar; one from Baltimore and Norfolk to the African coast; one from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, touching at the mouth of the Conzacoale; and finally, one from Tehuantepec to San Francisco.

To our SUBSCRIBERS.—We earnestly request those indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising, &c. to pay the amounts which they owe us. There are many subscribers in arrears for the last three years, and, unless they make some effort to liquidate our claims, we will be under the disagreeable necessity of handing their accounts into the hands of a Magistrate for collection. To those who have been punctual, we tender our thanks.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12 1851.

ANDREW & CO. a broad

COMMUNITY.

John Wilson, Esq., President.

Julius Thompson, Esq., Manager.

S. H. Whitlock, Esq., Secretary.

The Board of Directors meet at 10 o'clock for the transaction of business.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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

SAINT STEPHEN BANK.

Wm. Todd, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature was opened on Thursday last. His Excellency's Speech will be found in our columns.

We are not disposed to cavil at this document—the enunciation of a Government which it is admitted is bad enough, but we are puzzled to know where the material is to be had to form a better one at present. The late address which has been made to the Executive Council, will, we trust, be the means of restoring confidence.

Under Mr. Street's leadership we look forward to a better state of things. We however hope, that common courtesy will be extended to him, and that the country will give him a fair trial. Our Frederickton correspondent's letter, which we append, gives a sketch of the proceedings up to Saturday evening.

From our Frederickton Correspondent.

Frederickton, Feb. 8 1851.

Mr. Editor: I was present here on Thursday last at the gathering of the elite, when the members returned to some in General Assembly were sworn in by Judge Street and took their seats.

At 2 o'clock, the Lieut. Governor came to the Province Hall in the usual manner, and the members of the House having been summoned, appeared in the Council Chamber, and were sent back to choose a Speaker.

The Hon. Mr. Simonds who was Speaker "a long time ago" was elected unanimously, and His Excellency then delivered a speech to both Houses, a copy of which is no doubt before this time in your possession. It treats of Railways, Agriculture, Fisheries, Navigation of the St. John, Post Office, Education, Canadian Boundary, Municipal Corporations, Surrender of Indian money Grants to the Government, Simplification of the Laws, and election of the Legislative Council; all very weighty and highly important matters.

On the return of the members to their own Hall, three new writs were ordered for filling the vacancies caused by the elevation of Mr. Wilmot to the Bench, Mr. Street to the Office of Attorney General, and Mr. Coppell to the Legislative Council. The Governor's Speech was then read from the chair by the Speaker, and Dr. Thomson having moved an address in answer to the same, Mr. Ritchie moved as an amendment, "that if he resolved that the present address of His Excellency have not the confidence, either of the present House, or of the country at large." This resolution was accompanied by a very long and able speech from the mover, which was listened to with great attention, and in which the doings of the present Executive Government were indiscriminately condemned. The Speech was by far the ablest that the learned gentleman ever made on the floor; much of it was very eloquent, the words well chosen and deliberately spoken, and it was almost entirely free from that hurry and stammering so injurious to him as an orator. The House adjourned when it was quite late, and the debate was resumed this morning. A great number of speeches were made in favour of Mr. Ritchie's motion, the most remarkable of which were those of Mr. Needham and Mr. Pickard. Both those speeches abounded with expressions not usually made in the House of Assembly, and that of Mr. Needham was delivered with great fluency.

In the absence of Mr. Wilmot the late Attorney General, and Mr. Street the present Attorney General it was thought that no one would be able to confront the opposition; but although there was less of talent on the

part of the Executive Government, there was a great deal more of plain matter of fact, and Messrs. Parslow and Hannington, more particularly the latter, in very powerful speeches, defended the most of the acts of the members of the Government in a very satisfactory manner, and exposed the fallacy of many of the charges brought against them. The debate lasted all this day, and when it was nearly dark the House adjourned with the intention of resuming it again on Monday morning, when Mr. Ritchie will make a general reply. On the division there will no doubt be a pretty large minority, but the majority will be in favour of the Government, and Mr. Ritchie's motion will be lost.

The most of the members have spoken on this important question, and we have thus had an early opportunity of forming some idea of their talents for public speaking. As compared with the last House, York, Gloucester, Kent, and Charlotte, appear to have lost a considerable share of talent; while St. John, Westmorland, and Northumberland, have gained. Indeed the representation of the City and County of St. John is, for the first time for many years, far above mediocrity, and far ahead of any other in the Province. As it is now late, and I have no time to copy or correct, please make due allowance for blunders, and believe me, as ever, Your obt. servant,

JACK ROBINSON.

Friday, February 7.

To-day, immediately after the Journals were read, Mr. Taylor attempted to move the reception of a petition from James Boyd, Esquire, against the return of Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the sitting members for Charlotte; but was overruled by the Speaker, who decided that nothing could take precedence of the resumed debate upon Mr. Ritchie's Amendment to the Address.

LATEST FROM FREDERICKTON.

We learn from a telegraphic despatch to the New Brunswick, that the debate on the want of Confidence Resolution was resumed on Monday morning last, and concluded at half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Every member in the House, spoke upon the subject. When the division took place the vote stood thus—

For the Resolution Against the Resolution.

Messrs. Parslow,	Messrs. Ritchie,
Rankin,	Wilmot,
Hannington,	Gray,
Crane,	Tilley,
Bosford,	Needham,
McPhelin,	McLeod,
Williston,	Ryan,
Gordon,	Fordy,
Read,	Stevens,
Montgomery,	Chapman,
Siler,	Cutler,
Barberie,	Johns,
Rice,	Earle,
Beardeley,	Hatheway,
Taylor,	Pickard—15
Scoullar,	
Hayward,	
Gilbert,	
Thompson,	
Robinson,	
Porter,	
Fitzgerald—22	

The address was then read, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock. Every official voted with the Government.

The people through the County are exasperated at Taylor, and the Carleton County people are incensed against Bardsley. Resolutions are already getting up to call upon them to resign their seats in the House.

The general opinion is, that the Government cannot hold on long. The elections in York and Carleton are considered pretty sure. Two opposition members will be returned to fill the vacant seats.

We observe from the Reports, that some members, who pledged themselves at the Polls, both verbally and in their printed addresses, to oppose the present Government, have natted, and voted against the Resolution. They are handled very severely by the St. John papers.

It is with much pleasure we observe that large and respectable requisitions have been presented to the hon. Charles Fisher, to allow himself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for York. Mr. Fisher has responded to the wishes of his numerous friends.

We trust he will be elected, as the utmost confidence may be placed in his talents and political integrity. We hold that a man's past acts are the best guarantee a constituency can have for his future conduct, and it is upon these grounds that we hope York will elect her right hand man, Charles Fisher.

The good that he has done, will live after him.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 31st Jan. in copying our remarks in reference to Railroads Canals Steamships, says:—

We copy the following article from the St. Andrews N. B. Standard. It is a very long and able one, and is well worth reading in our editorial remarks of the 13th Jan. last.

The people of Quebec, nevertheless, are not blind to the great importance of the line in question to them. On the contrary, at public meetings the enterprise, energy, and perseverance of the people of St. Andrews is frequently quoted as an example worthy of imitation, and the advantages of the route frequently dwelt upon, as will be observed by the lecture "on Quebec, its capabilities and commercial importance," by the

Rev. Mr. Churchill, which will be found elsewhere in this day's paper.

We will endeavour to give some extracts from the Rev. Mr. Churchill's lecture in our next.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir,—I was much gratified to notice in your valuable paper, the letters of "a Grand Manan Fisherman," on the subject of that great mine of wealth—the Fisheries, so much neglected and injured by many wants, and now that a gentleman, in the person of Capt. J. J. Robinson, has been chosen as a representative for the County of Charlotte, but more particularly for the Islands in the neighbourhood of the fisheries, we look forward to something being done to restore this valuable source of wealth to New Brunswick. The United States have for years granted a bounty of \$4 per ton on all vessels employed in the fisheries, and admit salt free of duty. This affords such great encouragement to American vessels, that they are enabled to give much higher wages to fishermen than British vessels can afford, and consequently nearly all our young men seek employment in American fishing vessels, and few of them ever return to the Provinces. By such means, that great nursery of hardy British seamen is lost to our commerce. Let the inhabitants of the Islands then unite and petition the Legislature to grant a bounty on New Brunswick vessels from 15 to 50 tons register, employed in the fisheries for 4 months, the bounty to be continued 10 years, and you will find a new character given to British fishermen in the Bay of Fundy, as well as the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

I would advise my old friends, the fishermen of Grand Manan and West Isles to form a Society, meet at Campo Bello twice a year choose a committee to manage the affairs of the Society, something on the principle of the C. C. Agricultural Society, let the Society petition the Legislature for an annual grant of money, to be expended in paying suitable persons to see the law enforced respecting weirs, cleaning of fish &c., and their recommendations to the House of Assembly, will I believe be much better attended to than Mr. M. H. Perley's, or any other person who is obliged to obtain his knowledge second-hand, or from wood-choppers. By giving these few lines a place in your columns, you will oblige

A retired Fisherman.

Feb. 10, 1851.

We publish with pleasure, the following extracts from the Hon. Mr. Street's address to the constituency of Northumberland. It is a fearless and straightforward document, and declares the principles upon which he has taken office; want of space prevents our giving the whole address:—

In presenting myself to your notice, in my present capacity, I think it due to you and to myself to state the leading principles upon which I have taken office, especially as efforts have been made by some of the periodicals of the day, to impress upon the public mind that I am an obstructive, opposed to the improvement of the Province and to advancement with the times, than which nothing can be more incorrect, and for a refutation of such aspersions, for I can call them nothing short of that, I have only to appeal to your own knowledge of my public career.

Gentlemen, I am and have always been, in favour of encouraging, by every means in my power, Agriculture, Domestic Manufacturers, and the internal improvement of the Country; interest, industry, and duty combine in leading me to this.

I am in favour of Reciprocal Trade with the United States and other foreign countries.

I am also in favour of retrenchment and the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of the Province, as far as it is consistent with good faith and a due regard to the public service.

I am in favour of Municipal Corporations, in other words, of allowing the people of the respective counties privilege of managing their own affairs, whenever they wish so to do.

I am, and have always been, an advocate for the Initiative system in the granting of money; by that alone in my opinion, can the principles of Responsible Government be properly carried out.

In respect to Education I think our present system a bad one. I am of opinion that some plan should be introduced by which all classes, both rich and poor, should be identified in that great cause, the education of the people being of vital importance to the advancement of the country.

In respect to Railways, I am disposed to encourage undertakings of that nature, as far as our finances will permit, and as is consistent with internal improvements and other important interests of the Province.

In respect to Responsible Government, we have it, and I have accepted office upon principles of Responsible Government, and shall, while I am leader, do all in my power honestly to carry out those principles in the administration of the Government, as far as is practicable, and the state of the Province will permit.

I have only further to add, that if a straight-forward, honest, independent, and zealous discharge of my Legislative and official duties will secure me the confidence of the country, I do not despair of success; but if, on the contrary, vain promises and clap-net measures are necessary to secure that confidence, then I am not the man; as such I will never resort to, to hold office or to obtain any other object.

How to cure by Holloway's Pills, a Disordered state of the Bowels.—Thousands of lives might be saved by adopting the following means:—To eschew the use of fruit, vegetables, pastry, eggs, the fat of meat, sauces, wine, beer, and spirits, and to avoid committing any excess.

To cleanse well the stomach, liver, and bowels, and purify the blood of all impurities, which will be effected by taking five or six of Holloway's pills night and morning for fifteen days, and then for some little time two or three down a week.

Thus the highest state of health will be obtained, and even cholera prevented. The same precautions should be taken in cases of ordinary bowel complaints.

Sailed from Liverpool, Jan. 16th, Isabella Stewart for St. Andrews; From Charleston, (S. C.) Jan. 27th, Lady of the Lake, for Liverpool.

Bank Stock

TWO SHARES of Charlotte Bank Stock. Apply to G. E. Feb. 7, 1851.

TO LE

From the First of A

THE HOUSE in Queen sent occupied by 3 Apply to Feb. 4, 1851.

HOUSE FOR

WILL be sold at Auction (if not at private sale, by Mr. Thomas Cawley, Feb. 4, 1851.

THE HOUSE at the upper end of

NEW BRUNSWICK. In Chancery.

PURSUANT to a Decree of Chancery in this in the cause of William G. Gordon his wife, and Jo Anna Maria G. G. Ball Richard M. Andrews and The Creditors of Gord of Saint Andrews, in the lotte, Gentleman, (who di of April, 1846,) are for and prove their Debts b Street, Esquire, one of t said Court, at his office in or, in default thereof, they the said decree.

GEO. Ma

1st February, 1851.

Money to

PARTIES wishing tempo and upwards, will be tr their application at the Str St. Andrews, Jan. 29, 185

NOTI

ALL Persons having dem state of John Humphre St. Stephen, Master Mariner, ted to present the same to th tested, immediately, and all the said estate, are desired to MAI

St. Stephen Jan. 28, 1851.

FIRE INS

COMP. OF LON CAPITAL £5000,000

Board of Local Directors R. F. HAZEN, WILLIAM WRIGHT, EDWARD ALDISON, JOHN H. GRAY, WILLIAM JACK,

PROPOSALS for INSUR DAMAGE by Fire on Furniture, Goods, Stock in Agricultural Stock, &c., will be received on application GEO. D

No charge for St. Andrews, 67th Jan. 1

INLAND

ROUTE T BOSTON, BY RAILROAD an

UNTIL further notice, I will leave St. John, o'clock, a. m. for PORTLA route, touching at Eastport Passengers will be conveyed road, and the Freight to an Steamers St. Lawrence an which leaves Portland and Returning leaves Portland the arrival of the Cars from For further, part culi Creole; to John Ferns, Bo by, Portland.

Dec. 20. F. W. OT

Apples, Rais

The Subscriber has just r VIA Est

130 BLS. Super article 35 Bls. Apples, 1 Tierce Rice 300 lbs. Cheese, &c.

16 Boxes Fresh RAIS 16 half do Dittu 200 lbs. Cooking ditto 180 lbs. Almonds 150 lbs. FIGS

which, together with a la and Groceries, he will sell prices.

Fresh ground Coffee, St. Andrews, Dec. 18,

MOLASSES

Just received ex Schr. 1 20 H HDS. Mol 4 do do 4 do do

for sale low by the Su June 12, 1850.

Bank Stock for sale.

TWO SHARES of Charlotte County BANK STOCK. Apply to G. F. CAMPBELL. Feb. 7, 1851.

TO LET.

From the First of May next. THE HOUSE in Queen Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Miller. Apply to J. W. STREET. Feb. 4, 1851.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, by Auction (if not previously disposed of at private sale, on the premises: The House at the upper end of Queen Street owned by Mr. Thomas Cawley. Feb. 4, 1851. J. W. STREET

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In Chancery. PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Chancery in this Province, made in the cause of William Gordon and Helen Gordon his wife, and John W. Ball and Anna Maria G. G. Ball his wife, against Richard M. Andrews and Thomas Berry: The Creditors of Gordon Gilchrist, late of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Gentleman, (who died in the month of April, 1846), are forthwith to come in and prove their Debts before George D. Street, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his office in Saint Andrews, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the said decree. GEO. D. STREET, Master in Chancery. 1st February, 1851.

Money to Loan.

PARTIES wishing temporary Loans from £10 and upwards, will be treated with, by leaving their application at the STANDARD OFFICE. St. Andrews, Jan. 29, 1851.—if

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of John Humphrey HITCHINGS, late of St. Stephen, Master Mariner, deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscriber, duly attested, immediately; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are desired to pay the same to MARIA HITCHINGS, Executrix. St. Stephen Jan. 28, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

Board of Local Directors for New Brunswick. R. F. HAZEL, WILLIAM WRIGHT, EDWARD ALDISON, JOHN H. GRAY, WILLIAM JACK, Esquires.

PROPOSALS for Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Stock in Trade, Farming and Agricultural Stock, &c., will be accepted, and Policies granted on application to GEO. D. STREET, Esq., St. Andrews, 27th Jan. 1851.

INLAND ROUTE TO BOSTON, BY RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT.

UNTIL further notice, the steamer "CREOLE" will leave St. John, on TUESDAYS at 7 o'clock, a.m. for PORTLAND, keeping the inland route, touching at Eastport and intermediate Ports. Passengers will be conveyed to Boston by the Railroad, and the Freight to and from Boston by the Steamers of Lawrence and John Marshall, one of which leaves Portland Thursday evening, on the arrival of the Cars from Boston.

For further particulars apply on board the Creole; to John Ferris, Boston, and Abner Somers, Portland.

F. W. HATHWAY, OTIS SMALL. Dec. 20.

FLOUR.

Apples, Raisins, Figs &c.

The Subscriber has just received from New York, via Eastport.

130 BBLs. Super Fine FLOUR, a superior article.

35 Bbls. Apples, 10 Bbls. Onions, 1 Tierce Rice, 2 Bbls. PORK, 320 lbs. Cheese, &c.

16 Boxes Fresh RAISINS, 16 half do. Ditto, 16 Quarter Ditto, 200 lbs. Cooking ditto 300 lbs. Currants, 180 lbs. Almonds, 195 lbs. Filberts, 150 lbs. FIGS, 100 lbs. Confectionery, which together with a large stock of Provisions and Groceries, he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Fresh ground Coffee, every morning. DONALD CLARK. St. Andrews, Dec. 18, 1850.

MOLASSES, PORK, &c.

Just received ex Schr. Le Tang from New York.

20 H HDS. Molasses, 20 Bbls. New York Molasses, 4 Boxes Tobacco, 4 do do Extra, for sale low by the Subscriber. June 12, 1850. JUSTUS WETMORE.

Chancery Sale.

To be Sold, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of April next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery in this Province in the town of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, pursuant to a Decree of the said Court made on the fifth day of November last past, in a cause depending in the said Court between the President, Directors and Company of the Frontier Bank of Eastport, COMPLAINANTS, and George McKenzie, James W. Street, and Simon M. Carroll, DEFENDANTS.

ALL that certain lot of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. George, in the said County of Charlotte near the Magagadavic River, being one quarter of the lot No. 39, from the shore up to the Marsh Creek, abutted and bounded as follows, viz: on the Mascareen shore and westwardly by a lot No. 39, formerly belonging to Charles Bullock; and eastwardly by lot Number 40, formerly owned by Neal McKenzie. The said one fourth part contains ten rods front, more or less. Also, the whole front of the said lot No. 39, from the shore up to the Marsh Creek, bounded on the west by lot No. 38, formerly belonging to Mr. Wheeler of St. John, and on the east by lot No. 40.

Also—All that certain piece, lot, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, known and distinguished as lot No. 36, in the Penobscot Association Grant, so called, situate on the south-eastern side of the river Magagadavic, bounded north easterly by lot No. 37, south easterly by a tract reserved for a glebe and school, and south westerly by lot No. 35, containing 100 acres.

Also—All that certain other lot adjoining the last described lot and known as lot No. 37 containing 100 acres.

Also—One half of a lot of land situate in the Parish of St. George on the S. Eastern side of the Magagadavic river included in the Mascareen Grant and distinguished as No. 29, containing 60 acres.

Also—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being, in the said Parish of Saint George, known and distinguished as lot No. 34, in the Mascareen Grant.

Also—All that certain other lot of Land situate in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, known and described as lot No. 35, in the Mascareen Grant.

Also—A certain other lot of land, situate, lying and being, on the Portage of the first Falls on the river Magagadavic, and bounded as follows:—Commencing at the south-west corner of a lot formerly conveyed to Matthew McGrath, thence north 15 degrees, west 163 feet 6 inches, or to the conjunction of the main street or great road of communication, thence south 5 degrees, east 173 feet 6 inches, to a stake on the border of Wallace street, thence north 65 degrees, east 70 feet one inch, or to the lot formerly conveyed to Matthew McGrath, thence N. 5 degrees, W. 43 feet to a corner, thence north 65 degrees, east 35 feet, at the foot of said McGrath's lot to the bound first mentioned, the said lot being known as the Gard Lot.

Also—A certain other lot of Land, situate, lying and being, on the Magagadavic river aforesaid, being lot No. 1 of the Second Division, bounded as follows:—On lots Nos. 32 and 33, owned by George McKenzie and Timothy O'Rourke, westwardly by lot No. 2, formerly owned by Hugh McFarlan, eastwardly by a lot owned by the M'Viears, and in the rear by a lot owned by James Campbell and William Grant.

The said lot, No. 1, to contain 80 rods front and about 180 acres.

The terms of sale and further particulars may be known on application to the Solicitor for the Complainants, or at the Master's office.

Dated at Saint Andrews, this eleventh day of January, 1851.

GEO. D. STREET, Master in Chancery.

JAMES W. CHANDLER, Solicitor for Complainants.

FOUND.

PICKED up between Nigger Point and Partridge Island, a small ANCHOR and CHAIN. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE. November 19, 1850.

FLOUR.

100 BARRELS

Georgetown Superfine FLOUR, a very superior article for Bakers and Family use.

For sale by JAMES W. STREET. St. Andrews, Dec. 10, 1850.

NOTICE.

THIS is to Caution and Warn all persons from trespassing on lot or block of Land No. 43, known as part of Strickland's Grant, in the Parish of Pennfield, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

W. McLEAN, Attorney & Agent for the Heirs. Saint Andrews, 17th Decr, 1850.

FOR SALE.

Large lot of Land and premises, with the Cottage thereon, situate on Prince's 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. St. Andrews, 25th Nov. 1850.

REMOVAL.

ALL Transactions connected with the business of the late Mr. THOMAS TURNER, will in future be attended to at the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Edward & Joseph Wilson, to which Stand the entire STOCK of the deceased has been removed and where the whole is now for sale at as low prices as formerly. THOMAS TURNER ODELL. St. Andrews, October 22, 1850.

PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership in Trade and Merchandize, under the style and Firm of ODELL and TURNER. Place of Business that lately occupied by Messrs. Edward & Joseph Wilson, in Saint Andrews.

THOMAS T. ODELL, ELIZA TURNER.

REMOVAL.

Has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Sloan, situated between the stores of Messrs. Dimock & Wilson, and OdeLL and Turner. St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1850.

TEA, LIQUORS, PAINTS, LONDON BROWN STOUT, &c.

Ex the "Cluny" from Liverpool, and "Lis on" from London, the Subscriber has received the following:— 30 Chests Congou Tea, 10 Hhds. best Cognac Brandy, 10 Fine Pale Hollandais, 1 Fine Old Port Wine, 56 Kegs White Paint, 16 Kegs Black do, 40 Casks 4 dozen each Hyatt's London Brown Stout.

Also to arrive per "Eldorado," 30 Chests Congou Tea, 8 Crates Crockery Ware, 2 Tierces Crushed Loaf Sugar, 2 Pipes best Pale and Cognac Brandy, 12 Bags Deck Spikes, assorted sizes, 2 Kegs best Horse and Ox Nails, &c. J. W. STREET. Oct. 7, 1850.

TEA, PAINTS, LIQUORS &c.

September 16th, 1850.

To arrive per "Cluny," from Liverpool: 30 CHESTS Congou TEA, 56 Kegs White PAINT, 16 Kegs Black do, 40 Casks 4 dozen each Hyatt's London Brown Stout.

Also to arrive per "Eldorado," 30 Chests Congou Tea, 8 Crates Crockery Ware, 2 Tierces Crushed Loaf Sugar, 2 Pipes best Pale and Cognac Brandy, 12 Bags Deck Spikes, assorted sizes, 2 Kegs best Horse and Ox Nails, &c. J. W. STREET. Oct. 7, 1850.

TO LET.

THAT Three Story House, in Queen Street, next to Mr. Stevenson's Hotel. A reasonable sum for repairs to the building will be allowed out of the rent. F. A. BABCOCK, for BLACK & MURISON. St. Andrews, Aug. 26th, 1850.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

House of Assembly, 8th March, 1848. Resolved, That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourth day of the opening of the Session, both inclusive: and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

House of Assembly, 7th April, 1849.

Whereas the number of applications to this House from School Teachers for Grants of Money have been, from year to year, increasing; and whereas it is desirable that such information should be furnished as would enable this House to arrive at just and equitable conclusions; therefore Resolved, That this House will in future sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

CURES FOR THE UNCURED.



Holloway's Ointment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 290, High Street, Cheltenham dated the 22nd of January, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETOR, &c.

SIR,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a Glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an Ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of Scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for four years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm with a tumour between the eyes, which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical Gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital, where one of the surgeons said "that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then even impossible to cure the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and after two months perseverance in their use, the tumor gradually began to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers perceptibly decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances, who could testify to the truth of this miraculous cure. Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, and this boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly grateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure effected by your medicines after every other means had failed. (Signed) J. H. ALLIDAY.

CURE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, 15th Jan., 1850.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your Pills and Ointment, which have completely cured me of the Rheumatism, under which I suffered for this last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk. I had tried every kind of Medicine that was recommended without receiving any benefit. I at last thought I would give your medicines a trial, and purchased from Mr. Holloway, Chemist, of this Town, two Boxes of Pills, and two of Ointment, and in three weeks, through them and the blessing of God, I was restored to health and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with an exception of ten years I served in the 24th Regiment of Foot.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF SIXTY YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham Place, Drypool near Hull, had been on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice, in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for periods of six weeks, and he had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was recommended to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however wonderful may appear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their use, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF RING WORM OF SIX YEARS' STANDING.

One of the most eminent Surgeons in Lima (the Capital of Peru) had a child covered with Ring-worm for more than 6 years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeavours to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the City, but nothing was found to do the child service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hagua, the English Chemist and Druggist, residing at No. 7, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, and after using six large Pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mischiefous, and Sand Flies, Fistulas, Coco-Bay, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore nipples, Chicago-fest, Chills, Chapped hands, Corns (soft), Cancers, contracted & stiff joints, Elephantiasis, Sore throats, Stiff joints, Scoury, Skin heads, Tumours, Ulcers, wounds, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1-2d. 4s. 6d. 11s. 22s., and 25s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews.

Whole-sale Agents for Charlotte County.

CAUTION!—None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with the same words woven in the water-mark of the Books of directions wrapped round the medicines.

Should unprincipled Vendors recommend parties asking for Holloway's Pills and Ointment not to buy them, but to take something else in their stead, they do so only for the purpose of getting a greater profit by what they wish them to purchase.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Ex schooner "Mary H. Case" from New York, and A. L. Hyde from Alexandria, — via Eastport:—

75 BBLs. S. Fine, Alexandria Flour (a superior article.)

50 do S. F. Genessee do,

10 Half bbls. do do,

25 Bbls. Rye Flour, do,

1 Tierce Rice, small bags Buckwheat, & Bbls. heavy Mess Pork.

— ALSO ON HAND —

Corn Meal, Prime Boston Hams, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Green and Ground Coffee, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, Porpoise, Pale Seal and Hake Oil.

A general assortment of Mens, Womens, & Childrens Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

W. WHITLOCK.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Doctor DeWolfe's Chancery Property advertised in the Charlotte Gazette, for the 17th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED until

TUESDAY, the 12th NOVEMBER, next, then to take place at the same hour [11 a. m.] on the premises without reserve.

For terms see the Charlotte Gazette. W. McLEAN, Auctioneer. Saint Andrews, Oct. 15th, 1850.

The sale of the above Property is further postponed, of which timely notice will be given; mean time it is offered at private sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the Proprietor at St. John, or the subscriber.

W. McLEAN. St. Andrews, Nov. 20, 1850.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL WORK!

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E., Author of the "Book of the Farm," Editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," &c., &c.

Assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, A.M., Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, Author of Agricultural Prize Essays, &c., &c.

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