

THE STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s. 6d. per annum—paid in advance.
15s. if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, by continued
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First Insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.
Each repetition of 12 lines 2d. per line.
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Pills.
ED LIVER AND
NA. A. A. A.
TATE.
Matthew Harvey, of
London, writes, dated
9. 1853.
I have been suffering
from a state of
indigestion, and
when I thought I was
about to die, I was
cured by your pills.
I have since been
cured of my indigestion,
and I am now in
perfect health. I have
been suffering from
this complaint for
many years, and I
have tried every
remedy, but I have
never been cured
until I took your
pills. I am now in
perfect health, and I
am able to do my
work as usual. I
am very much
indebted to you for
your pills, and I
am sure they will
be of great service
to many others who
are suffering from
this complaint. I
am, Sir, very
truly, your
obedient servant,
Matthew Harvey.

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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E. variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 10] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1853. [Vol. 20

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
We take the following extract from the Correspondence of the "Boston Travel-ler." The letter is dated
"FLORENCE, Jan. 25, 1853.
"Your readers have probably seen announced in the English papers the report of the death of Madiai. The Tuscan govern-ment have officially contradicted the state-ment. He is still in prison undergoing the penalty prescribed by Tuscan law for be-coming a convert to Protestantism and en-deavouring to proselyte. There are many others imprisoned in exile for like cause. I do not see how "public meetings" in Eng-land or the United States are to convince the Catholic Powers of the expediency of toler-ation. The Tuscan government permits Pro-testants freely to enter their territories, to buy and hold real estate, to have houses of wor-ship, provided they have nobles, (an ex-ception for which we cannot be too grateful to the Grand Duke in a city like Florence, with sixty churches, and several hundred bells in constant clatter,) to possess Bibles, in short, to have every possible personal li-berty of conscience; but not to proselyte. An eminent English merchant has already been exiled for ten years for attempting this, and for being an agent for a Bible Society. The shops and bookstalls are, however, au-thorized to sell English Bibles in the author-ized Roman version. So that a foreign Pro-testant has no personal cause of complaint, so long as he abstains from direct attack upon the existing institutions of the country.
"A Tuscan, however, is not allowed to change his religion, or, rather, not to profess openly other faith than that of the establish-ment. Those who, like the Madiai, do this, are subjected to a heavy penalty, and however much foreign Protestants may sym-patize with them, they cannot interpose with any prospect of success in their behalf, without they are prepared to overthrow the Government or revolutionize its principles. The French Government in the time of Louis Philippe did this in the case of the Hawaiian Islands, compelling the govern-ment to abrogate its laws, which forbade the Catholic missionaries to proselyte, and to suspend all penalties imposed upon their con-verts. This was a victory on the right side—that of religious toleration—but it owed its efficacy to the bayonet. Protestants may rest assured that the Catholic Governments of Italy will never recede from their present position without arguments of equal force—for to recede is to give up their existence. That Catholics and Protestants can exist in harmony when each are equally divorced from the civil power, we have evidence in our own happy country; and that in Europe—or at least in one city in Germany, there is increasing good will and liberality between these rival sects, is equally evident from the fact that lately the Archbishop and many of the principal Catholics subscribed liberally towards providing a costly organ for a Pro-testant church. Here, however, to become a Protestant is to become a criminal, and to receive a criminal's punishment. Sir Henry L. Bulwer, who has just returned to Eng-land, has endeavored to obtain the pardon of the Madiai, in which application he has been ably seconded by the ambassador of the King of Prussia; but this interference at all in a matter which the Tuscan Government considers as one of purely local character, and a necessary regulation for the peace of society, has not been favorably received. Indeed it is said that English visitors at court have been treated with marked coldness. As much as we may condemn the Tuscan Government in their illiberal policy, they are quite as honest in their belief of its necessity, as some of our Southern States in their equally unjust regulations for imprisoning the free colored citizens of the North. Greatly exaggerated stories of the cruelty exer-cised towards the Madiai have been circu-lated. The truth is, that they are as favor-ably situated as the legal penalty apportioned to their offence permits; but to be confined in an Italian prison for any cause is a serious matter in all that concerns health or com-fort. If the Government could be persuaded to substitute exile to America for the present penalty, it would relieve itself at once of its fears, and of the opprobrium of con- tinual and unsuccessful persecution."

A MOTHER'S HEART.—Some time ago a little girl, apparently about eighteen months old, was found abandoned under the porch of Notre Dame in Paris. The child was taken up by the Police and given to a benevolent lady who wished to adopt it. Recently, the lady and her husband, in their paternal soli-titude for this poor child, proposed to give it a name and a public baptism; but when the ceremony was about to be performed, an un-expected and affecting scene interrupted the services, to the astonishment of all who were present. Driven by remorse, and by the in-supportable grief of being deprived of her child, the repentant mother, being aware of what was about to take place, suddenly made her appearance, and overwhelmed with tears, claimed her abandoned infant, regardless of the account she would have to render for her conduct in forsaking it. The voice of na-ture had spoken in the heart of the mother. On being interrogated, the woman declared her name to be Janette C., the wife of a workman, a wood-turner of Clermont. She was taken before a magistrate, who was at first inclined to commit her for trial, but finally upon her expressing much remorse and regret for her fault, was induced to restore to her the child, and set her at liberty.

THE HINDOOS.—An interesting fact.—One of the odious features of the paganism of India is its opposition to the re-marriage of Hindoo widows. The polygamy system renders this class of females very large; and, shut out by absurd custom from forming again the marriage relation, they are driven from want and other causes, into most de-basing courses of life. Hence a prolific source of licentiousness.
But a bright day is dawning. Some of the most influential Hindoos themselves are ris-ing up against the odious customs of their fathers, and against the above noticed one in particular.
A prominent native gentleman in Madras, lately addressed a large audience of the most respectable native Hindoos in favor of the re-marriage of Hindoo females. His speech was most warmly cheered and applauded. He made a bold and effective appeal, which had the greater power, as he proved from the Hindoo Shaster that the prevalent system of excluding from social life all young widows, while almost children, into a life of loneli-ness and servitude, unless they run into licen-tiousness and become abandoned, as they too often do, is not a part of Hindooism, and ought to be renounced. The speaker was right in reference to the Hindoo holy books. They do not justify the abomination the speaker denounced; and a good work he did in trying to open the eyes of his country-men to it. We look upon this effort of the influential Hindoo as foreshadowing a great change in the moral condition of a large class among the female population of India.

LIME WATER FOR HENS.—Accidental Discovery.—During the last season, Mr. Joseph Wilcox, of this town, having occasion to administer lime water to a sick horse, in-advertently left a pail of the preparation in his barn, which remained there for some months, serving as a favorite drink for his hens. He soon afterwards found that the laying of his hens was apparently increased to a considerable extent. Being convinced of the importance of the (to him) new dis-covery, he has during the present season, kept his hens constantly supplied with lime water, placing in troughs within their con-venient access, and the result was an increase in eggs of nearly four-fold as compared with previous experience.
He is willing to share the benefit of the experiment with his neighbors, if they choose to try it; and hence his publication. The newness of the discovery (though it may not now be new to all) is claimed only as applic-able to the mole of imparting the lime in this case—its use in another form for the same purpose having been understood by many.—[Wayne Sentinel.]

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The griddle on which cakes are baked should never be touch-ed with grease. Firstly, because it imparts a rancid taste to the cakes. Secondly, if a cooking stove be used it fills the kitchen, if not the whole house, with the smell of burnt grease—to say nothing of the parade and boasting to one's neighbors by betraying what we are to have for breakfast. Wash the griddle with hot soap suds, scour with dry sand, and when heated for use, rub it well with a spoonful of fine salt and a coarse cloth. It will then be ready to receive the cakes. After each cake is removed, the salt-rubbing must be repeated. If the first

did not succeed, try it again, and you will ever after follow the advice of an old house-keeper.
Samuel Roberts, of Richmond, N. H., in a fit of intoxication attempted to force an en-terance into the house of his brother when the latter discharged a heavily loaded gun at him, so badly wounding him that he died, in a few days. The deceased was fifty years old, and leaves a large family. The brother who committed the violence was protecting the inebriate's wife from the assaults of her husband.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—A Paris letter of the 20th January mentions that the necessary pa-pers for taking out a patent for an invention said to realize "perpetual motion," was to come by the next steamer to Washington. A locomotive, one fifth the size of railroad en-gines, has, says the inventor, been working con- tinuously since June.

THE CANNON BALL TREE.
Among the plants of Guinea one of the most curious is the cannon ball tree. It grows to the height of sixty feet, and its flowers are remarkable for beauty and fragrance, and contradictory qualities. Its blossoms are of a delicious crimson, appearing in large bunch-es, and exhaling a rich perfume.
The fruit resembles enormous cannon-balls, hence the name. However, some say it has been so called because of the noise which the balls make in bursting. From the shell do-mestic utensils are made, and the contents contain several kinds of acids, besides sugar and gum, and furnish the materials for mak-ing an excellent drink in sickness. But, singular as it may appear, this pulp, when in a perfectly ripe state is very filthy, and the odour from it is exceedingly unpleasant.

THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.
This tree is found on the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The trunk rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and attains the size of a man's body. The fruit grows about the size of a child's head. When used for food it is gathered before it is fully ripe, and baked among ashes, when it becomes a wholesome food, and in taste somewhat resembles fresh wheat bread.
This is a very useful tree to the natives; for, besides its fruit, which supplies them with food, its trunk furnishes timber for their houses and canoes; the gum which exudes from it serves as pitch for the vessels, and from the fibres of the inner bark a cloth is made to cover their persons.

THE TALLOW TREE.
This tree is found in China. It is called the Tallow tree because a substance is ob-tained from it resembling tallow, and which is used for the same purpose. It grows from twenty to forty feet in height.

SPAIN.
Spain is the most extraordinary country in Europe, from the extraordinary superiority of its climate, the advantages of its position, and the variety, abundance, and richness of its productions. It is not less extraordinary in its history, in its sudden rise to power, in the opulence of its colonies, in the completeness of its independence among nations.
On a glance at the map it would seem to be made for universal dominion: Covered on three sides by the ocean and the Medi-terranean, and on the fourth by the Pyrenees, a rampart absolutely impregnable, if vigor-ously defended, it appears to command South-ern Europe, while itself remains guarded by the mountains and the seas. Its very form has the compactness of empire; it is nearly a square (including Portugal) of six hundred miles a side, and this square exhibiting every form of surface and of soil, mountain and valley, adapted for every kind of climate, from the wholesome cold of the north to the sultry temperature of the south; its centre is a vast table-land, rising to the level of three thou-sand feet above the sea, an elevation double that of the Alpine plains—that table land con-situting nearly one-half of the surface of Spain; thus by one of the fine contrivances of nature, or rather of Providence, giving, in the midst of a southern, the refreshing vigor of an atmosphere like our own. The whole extent of Spain proper is about 185,000 square miles, or double the area of the British Isles, yet this immense prolific, and superb space contains only a population of ten mil-lions of souls!

Once sovereign of Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, Spain has lost them all: once sovereign of the gold and silver countries of the Western World, Spain has lost them all; once sovereign of a chain of colonies un-equalled in the world, Spain has lost them all; but Cuba and some nameless others, and holds even those by the precarious tenure of American conscience. Spain has never re-covered that self inflicted blow, the loss of the Armada.—[Blackwood's Magazine.]

(From the Sherbroke (Canada) Gazette.)
Horrible Outrage; the Sheriff and two Constables nearly killed.
Some six weeks since a posse of Consta-bles were sent on the line of the railroad above Compton, to execute a warrant against certain parties for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. One of the Consta-bles, Min. Reed, of this town, was severely beaten, and the party was driven away with-out having executed the warrant. The sub-ject was brought before the Grand Jury at the present term of the Court, and a Bench Warrant was issued to arrest the offenders, Sheriff Bowen with Constables O'Connor, Taylor, and Moe, proceeded on Tuesday last, to execute the warrant. They arrived at Mr. Roland's section in Barnston between six and seven o'clock, where they found one O'Neil, against whom the first warrant was issued, who signified his willingness to ac-company them, but requested a little delay to get ready. Soon after a signal bell was rung, and immediately 75 to 100 men were collect-ed.

The Sheriff with Messrs. O'Connor and Taylor, (Mr. Moe having made his escape af-ter a blow had been aimed at his head with an axe which grazed his hair) took refuge in a shanty, which was broken into, and they were dreadfully beaten and left for dead. Sheriff Bowen made out to crawl from the shanty, when he was again attacked and left insensible. He soon after came to and at-tempted to rise, when a boy near him, cried out, "here is one who isn't dead yet, he moves—finish him." Mr. B. rose and stag-gered a short distance, and fell, when a man came to him with a club in his hand, whom he begged to spare his life, offering him \$50 to do so. The man left him, when he man-aged to crawl over a bank and escaped. He was carried to Compton the same night. His head is badly lacerated, and his shoulder bruised by the men jumping upon him, so that on Wednesday night he had no use of his left arm. We understand from Dr. Johnson, who visited him, that he is not considered in a dangerous state. The other two were found in the evening lying on the floor of the shanty, in a helpless condition and conveyed to Mr. Cutting's at Coaticook, where their wounds were dressed.

Mr. Taylor had his head and face dread-fully cut and bruised, there being as many as six severe wounds, and one arm broken. It is doubtful if he can recover. Mr. O'Connor had two ribs broken, and was badly cut upon the head and face, and is considered in a critical condition. O'Neil was also seriously in-jured. We understand that Dr. Roland had had some difficulty with some of his men, a large number of whom he had just discharg-ed, and who having plenty of liquor were ripe for any mischief.

It will be naturally asked how so small a force could venture themselves, after what took place on a former occasion, among such a desperate set of men? We are told that the Sheriff would not have done so, had he not been assured by one of the overseers on the road, in whom he placed great confidence that there would be no resistance whatever.

In the Court, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Felton, on behalf of the Crown, applied for another Bench Warrant, on the ground that the first could not be executed, and in-timated to the Court that a militia force would be required. The application was sustained by affidavits of the outrages of the railroad. Mr. Justice Rolland signified his willingness to grant a warrant but intimated that any thing with reference to a militia force could not be acceded to. Mr. Justice Aylwin dis-sented, observing that simply a Bench War-rant to be executed by a civil posse, would only be inviting a renewal of the aggression complained of. He stated his readiness, out of Court, to issue a precept for a sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in sup-pressing outrages and preserving the peace of the district. This he would do whenever called upon by the Crown officer.

Accordingly, as soon as Mr. Felton, who was engaged in conducting the prosecution of O'Donnell, for perjury, was at liberty, he ap-plied to Mr. Justice Aylwin, who forthwith issued a warrant, addressed to Lieut. Col. John Moore, A. G. Woodward, Esq. Mayor, and J. G. Robertson, Esq. J. F. E., authorizing the calling out of a sufficient militia force to meet the emergency. A session of Magis-trates was also held on Wednesday, and re-quisitions made on Cols. Moore and Kilburn for an efficient militia force, to rendezvous at Compton, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Col. Moore immediately issued orders to carry out the requirements of the civil authori-ties, and a messenger was despatched to Col. Kilburn to do the same.

It is therefore to be hoped that the law will be enforced, and the guilty parties be brought to justice.

MELANCHOLY NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—A private letter, we were informed, has been received at Bay Fortune, which conveys the painful and melancholy intelligence, that two sons of William Cooper, Esq. late Speaker

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.
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LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL SO-CIETY.
The regular weekly meeting of the Legis-lative Agricultural Society was held in the Representatives' Hall at the State House on Tuesday. In the absence of the President, Hon. Amos Walker occupied the chair. The subject of discussion for the evening was the comparative value of cultivating grass, grain and vegetables as farm pro-ducts.

The science of agriculture, the Chairman remarked in taking his seat has been much influenced of late in this part of the country by the facility afforded farmers of sending their produce to a market by the numerous railroads converging into Boston. One thing is certain, that those articles which are the least plenty in our market, and which cannot be brought in by railroad, are what we can most profitably raise in the vicinity of Bos-ton. The opening of the West to our trade, and the facility with which produce of every kind is brought from even distant parts, render agriculture a far different field of la-bor for the New England farmer from what he used to occupy. Those products which require a quick market can be reared with profit by our Massachusetts farmers, as com-petitors at a distance cannot keep the trade supplied.

Mr. Proctor of Danvers, thought the pas-ture-land in Massachusetts might be made more productive than at present. Four or five acres are now required to support a cow. He recommended the use of plaster, and had known lands much improved by planting locust trees. The profit accruing from the growing Indian corn he estimated at \$30 per acre, and other crops will not exceed this amount. Of the root crops, he thought car-rots most profitable. In his section they were grown wholly for feed for stock. They are easily cultivated, and with almost sure success. The profit of the crop per acre, he estimated at \$100. The beet leaves the soil in a bad condition, and therefore cannot be profitably raised.

Mr. Smith of Hampshire Co., remarked that in his section of the country, the products of the farm are regulated with a view to the support of stock and mankind—there being no convenient market. The broom corn crop they depend upon more than any other for yielding them money. Many farms in his vicinity cultivate tobacco. He had raised six-ty bushels of corn to an acre, but the common average is about forty bushels.

Mr. Proctor inquired of him if broom corn could be raised for a succession of years with-out exhausting the soil.

Mr. Smith replied that it could as he had for a succession of twenty years raised broom corn from the same piece, and thought the crop was not much if any diminished in the succession of years. The seed of broom corn is worth about as much as oats for feed-ing.

Mr. Rowley of Berkshire Co., concurred in the views expressed by the chair that the study of farmers should be to cultivate with regard to competition with the West. In wool we cannot compete with Western farm-ers, but in many things we can. The grass crop in his section attracted most attention. He thought more under-drainage might be profitably used, and that by a regular system of drainage the crop might be increased a quarter in most lands. The root crops are a perfect failure in his part of the State.

Mr. Proctor, in answer to a question, re-marked that in raising the carrot crop in his county, the land is first ploughed to a depth of 10 or 12 inches, and then large quantities of muck and barn yard manure are put in.

Mr. Faulkner believed guano might profit-ably be used on farms, and asked for infor-mation on the subject. He thought the failures in the use of guano attributable to the man-ner of applying it.

Mr. Howard thought the success of guano depended much on the character of the land to which it was applied.

On motion of Mr. Proctor, the following subject was selected for consideration at the next meeting: "The Establishing of Farm-ers' Institutes in the several Counties of the State, and the most useful form of Organi-zation."

Let every man, says Channing, if possible, gather some beams under his roof, and obtain access for himself and family to some social library. Almost any luxury should be sacri-ficed to this.

A little wrong done to another is a great wrong done to ourselves.

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax, on the 3d inst., with 66 through passengers, and a full freight for Boston.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool from New York at midnight, on the 18th.

ENGLAND.—In Parliament the Bishop of Exeter moved for the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Canada, respecting the Clergy Reserves, which was ordered.

A discussion on the state of relations with France, was brought on in the Commons on Friday night by Mr. D'Israeli, and elicited strong assurances of peaceful intentions.

The Navy estimates were voted, amounting to £7,000,000 sterling.

Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control, reflected on the Emperor of France in a speech at Halifax, and Government, have thought it necessary through Lord John Russell and Aberdeen to apologize in Parliament. The affair has caused much talk.

Both Houses of the Church Convocation were in Session, with a full attendance of Prelates and Clergy. An address to the Queen was presented, and Ecclesiastical affairs discussed, principally the Synodical jurisdiction.

The Board of Trade returns for the year show a surplus of Exports for the year over the preceding of £2,000,000 sterling. Metals show over £1,000,000 increase; while Cotton Manufactures show £150,000 decrease. Other Exports are all increased, except Candles, Cordage, Cutlery, Dry Salaries, Salt, Refined Sugar and Woolen Yarn.

SHIPWRECK AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—The Dublin Mail Steam Packet Company's ship "Queen Victoria," Capt. Church, from Liverpool on Monday, with 120 passengers and crew, went ashore in a snow storm at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning at the entrance of Dublin Bay. The ship was backed off the rock, intending to run into Harbor, but immediately sunk, one boat with 17 passengers reached the shore & got on the rock, and a few more were taken off the mass, but 63 perished, including several women and children.

New forgeries have been discovered, and to have been committed by A. H. Dedrickson, late Danish Consul at Dublin, engaged in the lumber trade.

Capt. Maynerid denies the authority of the Address published as Kossuth's to the Hungarians, and administers a sharp rebuke to the Times for its malignity towards Kossuth.

The weather in Britain the past week had been frosty, with a heavy fall of snow in the North.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and France alike wish for peace. M. Royer is appointed Premier General.

Rhims has petitioned the Emperor to go there to be crowned.

It is said that while the Legislature will support the Government, they have determined to get more independently in checking expenses.

Much speculation exists concerning a private audience given by the Emperor to the Russian Minister.

The Emperor and Empress continually appear in public.

St. Henry Bulwer was on board the Steamer that lately exploded on the Rhone; he escaped by swimming.

The will of Napoleon the first, it is believed, will be given up by England to France. Thirty ships are chartered by Parisian merchants to bring ice from Sweden to French ports.

Paris letters say that Foreign orders are beginning to arrive, and that some purchases have been made which sugar well for the spring trade.

ITALY.—Milan is now reported quiet, but Theaters and public assemblages are prohibited.

No outbreak had occurred at Turin, for the Roman States except some rising at Orvieto, where one man was strangled, and some windows broken.

At Sienna Rimini cries of Vive la France and Vive Napoleon were uttered, for which the town is fined heavily, and 50 persons were beaten with 50 blows each.

At Monsea, 6 leagues from Milan, the insurgents held out bravely for some hours.

The Times says it learns from a sure source that the rising in Italy was to be simultaneous with the assassination of Napoleon, but that plan having failed, had quite discomfited the Italian revolt.

No further movements have taken place in Montenegro. It is said the Porte will accept the mediation of Austria, that Prince Daniel will accept the conditions offered by Turkey, and that hostilities are suspended.

Levi Ives, ex-Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, embraced Catholicism at Rome, Dec. 25th. He handed to the Pope the Episcopal Cross ring and Seal, saying, "Holy Father these are the signs of my rebellion."

"To which the Pope replied, 'It is our will that these signs of your submission be suspended over the Tomb of St. Peter.'"

Ireland is giving tangible evidences of a gradual improvement in its agricultural condition. From 1847 to 1851, according to some recent returns, the amount of capital in farm stock has been constantly increasing, from £24,299,547 at the former period, £27,970,397 at the latter. Recently in the North of Ireland business has been brisk and employment abundant and remunerative.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The following standing Committees were appointed by the House of Assembly:—

Trade.—Messrs. Partelow, Macpherson, Thompson, Botsford, Williston, Montgomery, Williston, Harding, Lewis, Cutler, and Ryan.

Privilege.—Messrs. Hanington, Hayward, Barham, Street, and Needham.

Grant Committee.—Messrs. Partelow, Cutler, Jordan, Kerr, Hanington, Hatheway, Scoullar, Porter, Montgomery, Read, Earle, Ryan, Lewis, and English.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Taylor, Jordan, Thompson, Hayward, Barham, Parry, Sidgley, Gordon, Gilbert, McPhelin, Johnson, English, Hanington and Rice.

Post Office.—Messrs. Porter, Macpherson, Needham, Ryan, Botsford, Styles, Kerr, Gordon, McPhelin, Hayward, Earle, English, Barham, and Rice.

Accounts.—Messrs. Cutler, Williston, Smith, Montgomery, Kerr, Thompson, Hanington, and Harding.

Contingencies.—Messrs. Street, Macpherson, Hanington, Rice, Needham, Johnson, and Fitzgerald.

Finance.—Messrs. Williston, Cutler, and Hanington.

Fisheries.—Messrs. Gray, Fitzgerald, Williston, McPhelin, Goddard, Smith, Montgomery, and Robinson.

Lumber.—Messrs. Williston, Williston, Pickard, Rice, Barham, Cutler, Goddard, Porter, and Scoullar.

Emigrants.—Messrs. Hanington, Williston, Scoullar, McLeod, Read, Fitzgerald, McPhelin, and Harding.

Internal Navigation.—Messrs. Rice, Gray, Hayward, Earle, Hatheway, Johnson, McPhelin, Ryan and Barham.

Tuesday, March 1.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House the returns of the Supervisors of Roads, and several other public documents; after which a discussion arose in reference to the distribution of the daily journals.

The chairman of the committee on the Debates reported, that tenders had been received from Messrs. Hogg, Fenety, Anglin, and Woodrow, the latter agreeing to furnish 2000 copies of the *Morning Times*, with the debates, (75 tri-weekly and 1925 weekly,) for £160.—Mr. Thomas Hill to be the reporter. This being the lowest tender, the committee therefore had reported unanimously in favor.

The committee then rose, and the chairman reported, that the Report of the Select Committee was sustained.

Wednesday, March 2.

There was no debate to-day, and scarcely anything else worth reporting. A Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Diocesan Church Society was committed and read through, when the committee rose and reported progress.

Thursday, March 3.

There was considerable routine business done to-day.

The committee on Supply opened, and the ordinary business was transacted.

An attempt was made to give the Librarian £100 per year, which is £12 10s more than his present salary. Lost by a vote of 17 to 10.

Three local bills were passed.—The Bill for incorporating the Crooked Lake, Brook and River Driver Company of Charlotte County; the bill for providing for sick seamen at Bathurst; and the bill for altering the time of holding Courts in Westmoreland.

Mr. English, by leave, presented a petition (which he read) from the Warden and Municipality of Carleton County, to amend and extend the Election Law, Vote by Ballot, and Elective Franchise in said county.

Also a petition from the Warden and Municipality of said county to elect their own Sheriff.

Mr. Porter presented a petition from St. Stephen, Charlotte county, for aid towards a Fire Engine, and other apparatus connected with it.

Mr. Earle presented petitions to incorporate the local Orange Lodges of this Province in connection with the Local Grand Lodge of the Province. Mr. Hatheway for aid to enable the York County Agricultural Society to purchase an improved breed of stock.

A petition was presented for the erection of a Light House on "White Horse Island" in the Bay of Fundy.

Friday, March 4.

The business in the House to-day was unimportant. A petition was presented from the St. John Presbyterian Church, praying for no alteration in their charter.

In a discussion on a petition for a repeal of the export duty on black-nateck knees, the Hon. Mr. Partelow said that unless the Americans reciprocated with the Colonies, a more stringent duty would be laid upon them.

March 5.

This Morning the House was chiefly occupied in presenting Petitions.

The Bills brought in Yesterday were read a second time.

The following Bills were brought in:—viz: by Mr. Thompson—to increase the Stock of the St. Stephen's Bank; by Mr. Porter—to Amend the Act for the Division of the Province into Counties and Parishes; by Mr. Rice—to continue the Act of Incorporation of the Tobacco Boom Company.

The Correspondence relative to the treatment of a Lunatic, was referred to a Special Committee, composed of Messrs. Harding, Johnson, and McPherson.

COST OF SHIP BUILDING.—The Portsmouth Journal corrects the statement going through the papers, that clipper ships built at Portsmouth cost \$65 per ton, and states that the price is much overrated. Ship builders state

the proper sum, as a general average, to be about \$55 per ton. In some cases they have been built much below that price—in no case have they come up to sixty dollars per ton.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamer United States arrived at New York with the details of the California news to the 1st ult. She left Apinwall on the 18th Feb. and Kingston, Jamaica, on the 21st. She brought \$1,200,000 in gold dust, and 330 passengers.

The steamer Georgia, with the California mails, arrived at New York, bringing \$2,500,000 in specie, and 317 passengers.

The steamer Sierra Nevada had arrived at Panama, in fifty-eight days from New York—the quickest on record.

The floods throughout California had nearly subsided, but the roads were still in an almost impassable condition, and the sufferings of the inhabitants of the interior, from the want of provisions, were truly heart-rending. The supply of flour at Nevada and its vicinity, was entirely exhausted. The miners in some places were sustaining life on scraps they had previously thrown away.

A gang of Mexican marauders, headed by a person named Joaquin, who had recently committed several murders and other outrages in San Andreas, have been driven from the country, together with all their countrymen, by the enraged Americans—not however, before they had killed many miners and Chinamen, and carried off or burned their property.

A mass meeting had been held to take measures to expel the Mexican population from the country. An attempt was made to leave by the steamer "Sierra Nevada," but was refused.

An old Indian chief at Nanchatown, had been hung by a lynching party.

Numerous accounts of extraordinary yield of the mines were coming in.

The New Motive Power.—Mr. Kenney writes again from Genoa, concerning Dr. Corozzi's plan of propelling ships:—"The reports of the success of the caloric ship 'Ericson' in New York, attract much attention in this quarter. But great as that enterprise is, the recent invention of Dr. Corozzi of this city, to which I have before referred, promises to supersede it. The Doctor and his friends, who are numerous and wealthy, think he has completely succeeded in devising a substitute for the steam engine, fire, &c., and that electro-magnetism will henceforth be the motive power of all machinery. An agent is now on his way to the United States."

The Ensign.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express gives the following as the general opinion at Washington in regard to the new caloric ship:—"The impression of intelligent practical men, who have visited the caloric steamer here, is rather adverse to her speed, and, of course to her usefulness, when speed is required. It is alleged, that if this steamer was loaded down with coal and armament, she would scarcely move at all—but it is replied that her machinery, engine, and boiler are not adequate for such a sized steamer. The experiment of motion is of course successful; but how much, and if therefore available, is not deemed settled."

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR.—I beg to inform you—that our hitherto quiet village, Wellsport, has been the scene of confusion for some days past, on account of dishonest persons breaking into Capt. Robinson's store, and stealing from thence a considerable quantity of liquor placed there on storage. Capt. R. himself being from home, the thieves took advantage of his absence, continuing their nefarious practices for more than a week, eluding detection for a considerable time, and although the place had been well secured and watched by night, still the thieves acted with so much cleverness and activity that they could not be found out for a good while.

At length Mr. Luke Byron, who is acting as agent for Capt. Robinson, got some intimation of who the perpetrators were, and immediately set on foot an inquiry, and soon hunted them out, and lodged a complaint against several persons in the Pool, (some of whom I am sorry to say are married men,) and he got a warrant issued for their apprehension, and had five of them taken and tried before Thomas Moses, James Brown, and John Farmer, Esquires, on Tuesday the 13th inst. in the County Jail for a month—the married men narrowly escaping by swearing an *alibi* on the day upon which they had been accused of the theft; but I believe the impression on the minds of the Court and audience then present, was, and still is, that these men were guilty of the charges laid against them. The person giving evidence not being able to swear positively the exact day upon which these men were said to steal the liquor, they were dismissed; but I hope the disgrace brought upon them, and the punishment (slight as it is), will be a salutary lesson to them and others to discourage such villainy, knowing that they will be dealt with according to the rigor of the law for each and every such offence. Mr. Byron received the general approbation of the inhabitants for the active part, which he had taken in bringing the offenders to condign punishment, hoping 'twill put a stop to pilfering here for the future.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Your obedient servant,

JUSTITIA.

Campobello, Feb. 21, '55

TIDE ALARM APPARATUS.—A very ingenious, yet simple apparatus has been invented by Dr. M. R. Fletcher, which, if adopted, will prove of great advantage to mariners, especially during fogs and dark nights, by informing them of their near approach to land, what position they are in, and whether the tide is on the ebb or flood. Those who know best, speak highly in its favor. A working model is now at the Merchants' News Room.—[Boston Semi-Weekly Courier.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1853.

FIRE.—We are called upon this week to chronicle a rare occurrence in St. Andrews—the destruction by fire of eight houses, which were principally occupied as stores and dwellings. On Thursday night, about half-past 9 o'clock, the inhabitants of the town were aroused by the ringing of the bells and the appalling cry of fire, which was discovered issuing from the roof of the store occupied by Mr. M. J. Elliot—as a refreshment saloon, on the Western side of Water-street.

The flames spread so rapidly that it was deemed impossible to save the adjoining buildings occupied as stores by Messrs D. Bradley, C. E. O. Hatheway, and Francis Waddell. Mr. Waddell also resided in the same building commonly known as "Happy Corner."

The fire spread with fearful rapidity to the houses on the same side down William Henry street to the harbor, and it was not without great exertions Mr. Bradley's hotel (only separated by a narrow lane from Mr. Bradley's store,) was saved, not without damage to the end next the fire, which had ignited, but was quickly put out by the engines constantly playing upon it while water was to be had; and we believe that, had it not been for the supply obtained from the tank in the house of G. F. Campbell Esq., the whole block would have been reduced to ashes. The goods which were promptly removed from the stores, have been so much damaged that the greater part are unsaleable. The probable value of the houses is estimated at about £1300. We understand that upon the goods and houses destroyed, there are policies for upwards of £2,550. This, much we must say, that the firemen populace and military, worked hard of their own accord, to save the property from the devouring element. The management, or rather want of management and order at the fire, needs no comment. The fire is said to have originated from a defect in the chimney.

Mr. Hincks affirmed in the Canadian legislature, that he and his colleagues would be ashamed of the declarations which Mr. Howe concluded his statement that he would leave the decision of the plan to the House, and that he had attempted to create a coalition ministry with the ablest members of the conservative party. He understood that the Nova Scotia roads offered by Messrs. Sykes, were to be very inferior to those to be built in Canada, and that there was to be a partnership between the Province of Nova Scotia and the contractors in the roads when built.—[Quebec Paper.

Nothing can be more erroneous. The roads proposed to be built by Messrs. Sykes & Co. in Nova Scotia, were not to be "inferior" to those in Canada—but were to be equal to the best English roads, as far as the nature of the material would permit through which the lines run. Neither was there to be a partnership between the Province of Nova Scotia and the Contractors. The fact is, the people of the Colonies have been so mystified by large prices and aristocratic contractors, that when honest, practical men offer to do work with which they are thoroughly conversant, at a fair rate, leaving them a moderate profit on their capital—the cry is raised they can only build inferior roads at such low prices! When they contract to perform their work according to specification at a fixed price, surely they must be the best judges whether they can fulfil their engagements, and when content with the prices, what business is it of ours whether it will be a loss or gain to them.

It certainly does appear that none but Messrs. "Take-all & Co." will satisfy the wilfully blind people who are determined to saddle their children with a debt which they cannot pay—aye, placing burdens on their shoulders which they are not able to bear. How is it that, if these lines are to be rendered so inferior by the cost per mile fixed by Sykes & Co., viz. £4,500, that Mr. Jackson can step from behind the bush with an offer to construct the same for £4,000 per mile—being £500 per mile less than Sykes & Co.'s offer? Perhaps the St. John alarmists can solve the problem.

THE CHARLOTTE SCRUTINY has dragged its slow length along through two sessions of

the legislature, and has been on the carpet again during the present session for some days. The committee are driving on however, and it is probable ere another week elapses, the matter will be decided: we trust it may, as the County has, in a great measure, been deprived of the services of one of its Representatives. If any further argument were required for a change in the Election law, this scrutiny would furnish a conclusive one.

NEW ENGINE COMPANY.—We are pleased to learn, that a number of young, active men, residents of the Town, are about organizing themselves into an efficient Fire Corps; and tendering their services to their Worship, for the purpose of working the new Fire Engine. We also understand that in accordance with the system pursued in other places, the Company are to elect from among themselves, suitable persons to fill the situation of officers. There can be no question, that such a company is much wanted, and that when its services are called into requisition, the members will prove themselves all that could be desired.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of Dr. Charles D. Rice, which occurred on Sunday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Savage, in this town. His age was 43 years. He left a wife, almost distracted by this bereavement, but no children. Dr. R. moved to this place from Woodstock, N. B., about three years since, and during his stay among us he had endeared himself to almost every body who became acquainted with him, by his easy and gentlemanly deportment, his kind heartedness, and his general worth as a Man and a Christian; and he has left us with the general regret of our citizens, who will long cherish his memory in the high estimation in which he has ever been held. A man so well fitted for life, was eminently prepared for death, which, to such as he, can be but a door to immortal bliss. He was a disciple of the New (Swedenborgian) Church, to whose publications he has been a prominent contributor.—[Eastport Sentinel.

CARD.—The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Fire Companies, Military, and inhabitants generally, for the assistance given to save his property from destruction at the fire on Thursday night last. D. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, March 9 1853.

REMOVAL.—D. BRADLEY begs to intimate to his friends and customers generally, that he intends commencing business in the course of a short time, in the Store formerly occupied by the late Mr. T. Turner, of which timely notice will be given. St. Andrews, March 9 1853.

CARD.—The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for their kindness in saving his goods and household furniture from being consumed by fire on Thursday night last. F. WADDLE.

March 8, 1853.

ST. STEPHENS BANK.
St. Stephens, March 1, 1853.

A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. will become payable on the 20th instant. D. UPTON, Cashier.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 23d day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, three excellent and substantially built DWELLING HOUSES, and out houses, situated in Queen Street (Church Block) together with the piece of ground in rear of each sufficient for a garden. A new lease has been lately obtained from the Church Corporation for five years from first May last, at £4 19s. for both, renewable at the expiration for 21 years, at such rent as may be considered equitable by arbitrators, (the Church Corporation take the property at a valuation to be ascertained by two disinterested persons, mutually chosen.

Terms made known at time of sale. W. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, March 1st, 1853.

Public Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CHRISTIE & ARMSTRONG, as Merchant Tailors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES CHRISTIE, J. THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

N. B.—All persons having unsettled accounts with the above firm will please call on Thomas Armstrong, as he is the sole person legally authorized to adjust the same, and by whom the business will be carried on in future.

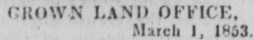
TWO HOUSES TO LET.

A House and Garden, with a good Well of Water, at the upper end of Queen-st. lately occupied by G. H. Rice, Esq.

Also—A House, with a Garden Lot attached, nearly opposite the residence of J. W. Chandler, Esq.—Both well adapted for small families. Apply to J. W. STREET.

Feb. 7, 1853.

J. W. STREET.



therefrom all articles of Foreign growth or Man-

WILLIAM JACK, s.) 1018.

the same, be also presented to the Council in

May next. Apply to _____
H. H. HATCHER

100

SHERIFFS SALES
To take place at the Court House.
Real Estate of James Hatt. Sep. 10.
Do Sarah Connick and Thos. K. Connick. June 25.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 10th day of September next, at twelve o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JAMES HATT, of in and to the following Property, viz:
All that certain piece, or parcel of land, situated on the Western side of L'Eau river, being lots numbers 6 and 7 granted to Francis Hatt, in the second division of the grant to Neal M. Nichol and associates, fronting on L'Eau river, bounded north-easterly by lot No. 5 in the said grant, north westerly by the rear line of the said second division and south westerly by the lot No. 5, lately granted to Archibald M. Vear, and containing in both lots 216 acres, with ten per cent. allowance.
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Samuel G. Andrews, endorsed to levy £30 5s 11d and interest thereon from the 8th day of February, 1852, till paid, and also £5 11s costs, &c. for memorial and postage, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Feb. 14th, 1853.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest and demand of SARAH CONNICK and THOMAS CONNICK, of in and to the following described lands, privileges and premises, situate at and near to Waveig, in the County of Charlotte, to wit:
The Farm Lot purchased by Samuel Connick deceased, from William McKay, containing 330 acres more or less, and on which John K. Connick now resides; also that part of the Jones lot so called, lying on the Western side of the River Waveig, in the said County, both above and below the main road leading to St. Stephen, which the said Samuel Connick died seized and possessed of. Also 100 acres of the land purchased by the said Samuel Connick from Colin Campbell, lying on the south side of the old Fredericton road, in the said County, and bequeathed by the former in his last Will, in reversion to his son Samuel. Also, all the land of which the said Samuel Connick died seized and possessed, situate on the Eastern side of the Waveig river, in the said County on both sides of the Fredericton road, with the Buildings thereon. Also, the strip or gore of land lying on the Eastern side of the said Waveig river below the bridge, bounded Easterly by the road leading to St. Andrews, Southerly by the River Waveig, and westerly by the said Waveig river, except one acre sold to the widow Abernethy. Also, the Carriage Machine and Water Privilege joining the saw Mill of Waveig aforesaid, with the privilege of drawing water for the same. Also, the Saw Mill and Grist Mill above and near the Waveig Bridge, with all their privileges and appurtenances. Also, all the lands which the said Samuel Connick died seized and possessed, lying on the Eastern side of the Turner's Ridge Road, consisting of the Meadow Lot so called, about 200 acres; one half of the Lot called the McKenney Lot; the remaining half of the Lot called the Fountain Lot; and the remaining half of the Bazar Lot so called.
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution at the suit of Richard M. Andrews, endorsed to levy £51 9 9, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.


THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Dec. 18, 1852.

BRANDY, GIN, TEA, &c
Ex the "Industry" from Liverpool & "Sir Harry Smith" from London. The Subscriber has received.
54 Chassis Congou Tea,
15 Half
4 Pieces Crush Sugar,
1 Ton best white & Yellow Paints,
3 Pieces whitening,
18 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
6 Do. best Poland Starch,
1 Do. "Hall's" best Patent Starch,
65 Casks 4 Doz. ea. London B. Stout.
J. W. STREET.

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

Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, &c.
Just received per the Delancey from Boston.
20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
100 Hhds. Extra Fine Canada Flour,
10 do. do Rye Flour,
3 Bags Coffee, &c. &c.
Which will be sold low.
Nov. 3, 1852. J. W. STREET.

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

JUDSON'S
CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT.
Can be and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy. JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and the remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly proved and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying has been cured by this wonderful remedy and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medicaments which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.
Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by excretion, producing a most delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind-hearted friends and Nurses, has failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no dangerous drugs and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of Blood, Coughs, pains in the side and chest, night sweats, &c. &c.

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like Quackery, [will show them to any person calling at our office.] This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favour wherever it is tried.

Caution.—This medicine is put up in a large bottle and you must find the name of Comstock & Brother, Proprietors, New York, on the splendid Wrapper around the bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9, John St. New York.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND DEALERS IN HORSES.
CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.
For the cure of Founder, Split Hoofs, Hoof bound, Horses, and contracted Feet, Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S RING BONE CURE.
For the cure of Ring Bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splint—a certain remedy.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at those changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will at any time cure it when any symptoms of disease appears in used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretory glands, and therefore have the same effect upon the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

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 of Division illustrated with several maps or highly finished steel engravings.—John Tallis & Co., 97 & 101, St. John St. London, publishers.—
The History of England, from the text of Hume & Smollett 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. Gaspey, 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. Martin, 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 Fortification.
History and description of the Crystal Palace.
Goldsmith's Earth and Animated Nature London—Illustrated, or a complete Guide to the British Metropolis.
With several other beautifully illustrated Works.
T. SHERIDAN, Agent.
The above Works are now publishing in monthly parts at 1s. 2d. each. Subscribers receive at this Office.

SURROGATE COURT.
County of Charlotte.
In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Cunningham late of the Parish of Saint David in the County of Charlotte, deceased.
WHEREAS Lachlan Dunn administrator of all and singular the goods, Chattels, and credits which were of the said Daniel Cunningham deceased at the time of his death, hath this day filed his Account with the said Estate, and hath prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased Estate, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance to the said account.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Saturday the Tenth day of APRIL, next, at the hour of one in the afternoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the Account of the said Administrator.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this tenth day of December A. D. 1851.
(Signed) H. HATCH, Registrar of Probates.

FRUITS &c.
Has just received a fresh supply of
FRUIT, SPICES &c.
among which are,
Boxes RAISINS, Zante CURRANTS,
PIC. APPLE, NUT, CONFECTIONS,
SPICES, &c., 50 barrels CANADA FLOUR,
50 bags FRESH GROUND ditto.
On board Schr. "SPRAY," lying at the market wharf,
60 Tubs Cumberland BUTTER, from 20lbs. and upwards.
The above with a general assortment of Groceries, will be disposed of at the lowest prices to cash.
[December 24.]

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 to the office of the subscriber in St. Andrews.
Dec 16, 1852. xii
EX the Lisbon from London, via St. John.

10 Chassis 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 Black ing.
Also, to arrive per the Grace from Liverpool —
1 fine old PORTWINE,
1 Hhd. fine old Jamaica Rum,
2 Hhds. "old Port Wine,"
20 Hhds. Best Cognac BRANDY,
5 Pipes "Martell" Hennessy
Hhd. Brown Sherry.

Valuable Building Lot.
FOR SALE, LOT No. 8, Block C, Parr's Division, adjoining the Lodge Lot, and fronting the Wesleyan Chapel, on William street and Mrs. Ames's property on Montague street. The above is a most desirable site for building.
Apprentice Wanted.
WANTED an Apprentice to the Carriage, Sleigh, and Wheelwright business. A desirable situation may be obtained on application to
E. SCIENTIFORD,
St. Andrews, Aug 1852.

S. K. FOSTER'S
LADIES' FASHIONABLE
SHOE STORES.
Germain Street, Saint John; Queen Street, Fredericton.
JUST RECEIVED.
THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer via Boston —
TEN CASES Ladies' CLOTH and Prunella ROOTS.
Also, an elegant assortment of the Newest styles Ladies' Bridal Slippers, and Ladies' and Misses' Evening Dress Slippers. (Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention)
Dec. 13. 2w. S. K. FOSTER.

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

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A. J. W. Oct. 12, 1852.

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