

Jewellery, &c.
received an assortment of
JEWELLERY, CUTLERY,
SILVER, &c. &c.
Articles,
be sold low for cash
Jewellery,
PAIRED AND CLEANED
S. and
GLASSES,
adjusted and touched.
diamonds, repaired, cleaned.

GEO. F. SUICENEY

PORK, &c.
be sent from New York
New York Mess Pork,
Extra,
J. STEPHENSON

LET

now occupied by Mr. W.
nine miles from St. Andrew's.
Mr. D. McCulloch,
of this paper,
MICHAEL TURNER,
Frederick.

ST. STEPHEN

AND BARING

has contracted to build
ST. ANDREW'S
MILLTOWN.

as a week, according to
element, viz:
on Mondays,
days, at 6 o'clock.

18. Thursdays and
A. M. and St. Stephen's
same days.

disposition of the Sub
years has driven up
every attention to the
of Passengers, with
a full share of public

ts will remain open
Hotel, St. Andrew's
Stephens, and Ray

THOMAS HARDY

4, 1850.

Stoves!

received on consignment
Boston, a large supply of

IT.

STOVES.

in this store, in the Market

W. MacLEAN,

corner, 1850.

RUNSWICK

BUILDING SOCIETY

VING'S FUND

John 50th Sep 1847

right, Robert F. Haze

Andrews, Geo. D. Street

opponents, J. G. Stevens

lasses, Flour,

cc. &c.

A Defence, from Boston

MOLASSES,

to SUGAR.

o I, Canada Superior

Barrels Extra. General

family use, &c. &c.

nd Java Coffee.

J. W. STREET.

ENTS, OIL, &c.

3, 1850.

Liverpool, via St. John

ite Paint, 14, 28 & 50

Kege.

ellow 14 & 28lb Kegs

gon Tea.

rest Cognac Brandy

CA from Boston.

ht Muscovado Sugar.

ALSO.

"Sui Pan" from Liverpool

e Starch.

JAMES W. STREET.

OTICE.

bers have entered into

ship in Trade and Manu

the style and Firm of

and TURNER

that lately occupied by

& Joseph Wilson, in St.

THOMAS T. ODELL

ELIZA TURNER.

The Standard.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
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15s. if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.
First Insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First Insertion of all over 12 lines 3d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year may be agreed on.

THE GOLDEN COIN;

OR THE LITTLE STREET BEGGAR.

A Story of "Happy New Year."

BY GEORGE C. HILL.

It was the morning of a bright new year
that had just set in, bright, golden, and beau-
tiful. The snow glittered like jewelled
rainments in the cloudless sun. The chiming
of the silvery sounds of the bells struck joy-
fully upon the listener in every street. The
air was cold, though not piercing; bracing,
though not biting—just cold enough, in truth,
to infuse life and elasticity into one that mo-
ved.

There was a little girl, a child of poverty,
on that beautiful New Year's morning, walk-
ing the streets with gay crowds that swept
past her. Her little feet had grown numb,
encased only in thin shoes, and those badly
worn, that she could but with difficulty move
one before the other. Her cheeks shone at
every step she took, and her lips looked truly
purple. Alas! poor little girl! She was a
little beggar.

Just like the old year was the new year
to her. Just like the last year's wants and
sufferings were the wants and sufferings of
this! The change of the year brought no
change in her condition with it. She was
poor; her mother was a widow and an inva-
lid, and the child was a poor beggar.

In the old and cheerless room glomed no
bright fires of anniversary. No evergreens,
no flowers, save a few withered ones, decked
her tiny stained walls. There was no sound
of merry voices within the door—in the
Widow Gray's, 'A happy New Year' to you,
Miss Gray! Heaven seemed to have
called her and her abode out from the happy-
ness that was all the world's on that festive day
of the year. It had provided, to all appear-
ance, no joyous congratulations, no laughter,
no flowers, for them. Why? Were they
outcasts? Had they outraged their claims on
the wide world's charities? Had they volun-
tarily shut themselves out from the sun-
light in the living creatures around them?

Not a shame take the world that it must be
answered for them. Mrs. Gray was poor!
Little Elsie stopped at times and breathed
her hot breath upon her blue and benumbed
fingers, and stamping her tiny feet in their
cage-mates with the force left in them; and
then big tears stood trembling in her large
blue eyes for a moment and rolled down her
purple cheeks, as if they would freeze to
death. She had left her mother in bed, sick,
exhausted, and famishing! What wonder
that she cried; even though those hot tears
only dropped on the icy pavement. They
might as well fall there as elsewhere; the
many human hearts that passed her were full
as icy and benumbed.

She would have turned back to go home,
but she thought again of her poor mother and
went on, though where to go she knew not.
She was to become a street beggar! Where
would street beggars go? What streets are
left out and named and numbered for them?
Surely, if not home, then where should they
go? It was this thought that brought those
tears—those tears that started those deep and im-
pressive wrinkles that etched her infant utter-
ance.

A young boy—a bright looking little fel-
low—chanced to pass her as she wept and
stopped. He caught the glimmer of those tears
in the sunshine, and the sight smote his an-
gel heart. He knew not what want and suf-
fering were. He had never known them him-
self—never once heard of them—knew
not what a real beggar was. He stopped
suddenly before Elsie, and asked her the
cause of those tears. She could make him
no reply—her heart was too full.

"Has any body hurt you?" asked the feeling
little fellow.

She shook her head negatively.

"Have you lost your way?" he persisted.

"No," answered the child quite audibly.

"What is the matter, then?" he asked.

"Mother is poor and sick, and I am cold
and hungry. We have nothing to eat. Our
room is quite cold, and there is no wood for
us. Oh you do not know all—you cannot
know all."

"But I will," replied the boy manly. "Where
do you live?"

"Will you go with me?" asked Elsie, her
face brightening.

"Yes; let me go with you," said he; "show
me the way."

Through street, lane and alley, she guided
him. They reached the door of her hovel.
The cold breath of the wind whistled in at
the cracks and crevices and key-hole before
them, as if favouring them. They entered.

A sick woman feebly raised her head from
the pillow and gave her a sweet smile. "E-
lie, have you come?" she faintly said.

"Yes, mother," answered the child; "and I
have brought this boy with me. I do not
know who he is, but he said he wanted to
come and see where we lived. Did I do wrong
to bring him, mother?"

No, my child, if he knows how to pity you
from his little heart. But he cannot pity me
yet—he is not old enough.

The bright-faced sunny-hearted boy gazed
in astonishment upon the mother and child.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Ex aris sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 621 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1850. [Vol. 18]

The scene was new to him. He wondered if
this was what they called poverty. His eye
looked sadly upon the wailing mother, but
they glittered with wonder when they looked
upon Elsie. Suddenly they filled with tears.
The want, the war, the barrenness, the deso-
lation, were all too much for him. He shud-
dered at the cold, uncovered floor. He gazed
mournfully into the empty fireplace. His
eyes wandered wonderingly over the naked
walls, looking so ominously and cheerless.
Putting his hand into his pocket, he grasped
the coin that his mother had that very morn-
ing given to him, and drew it forth. You may
have that! said he, holding it out to the
child.

Oh, you are too good. You are too gen-
erous, I fear! I broke in the mother; as if she
ought not to take it from him.

Mother will give me another, if I want,
said he; it will do you a great deal of good,
and I know I don't need it. Take it; take it!
You shall take it! and he was instantly gone.

It was a gold coin of the value of five dol-
lars.

Mother and child wept together. Then they
talked of the good boy whose heart had open-
ed for them on this new year's day. Then
they let their fancies run and grow wild and
revel they chanced. They looked at the
glittering piece. There was bread and fuel,
and clothing, and every other comfort in its
depths. They continued to gaze upon it.

Now they saw within its rim pictures of de-
light and joy; visions of long rooms, all de-
corated with evergreens and flowers; visions
of smiling faces and happy children, sights of
merry sleigh rides, and the glistering of bright
runners over smooth snow. They lis-
tened; they heard the mingled sounds of morn-
ing voices, and the chiming music of bells, the
accents of innocent tongues, and the laugh of
radiant hearts. Ah! what a philosopher's
one was that coin! How it turned every-
thing first into gold, and then into happiness!

It grouped around them kind and cheer-
ful friends, and filled their ears with kind vo-
ices. How it garlanded all hours of that day
with evergreens and full-blown roses! How it
spread them a laden table and crowded it
with merry guests; and those guests too, all
satisfied and happy! O, what bright rays
shone forth from that trifling coin of gold!

Could it be seen as bright in the child's or
man's dark pocket? No; else it had before
then burnished very way through and lent its
radiance to hers. Could it have shone with
such visions, the rich man's hands? No;
else his avarice would have vanished at once,
and his heart overflowed with generosity.

No, no; it was only to such as the widow and
her child that wore such a shine, and emitted
such brilliant rays, and revealed such
sweet and welcome visions! Only for such
as they.

That night turned this angel boy to the
black road, the filled with happiness and
lighted with joy but he was not alone; his
own mother was with him. Blessed boy!—
He passed the wife of New Year's Day by
making others happy. And how much hap-
pier was he himself! How his little heart
warmed and glowed to see the child uncover
the basket he had bought with him, and take
out one by one the things that were stowed
there! And how joyed was he to see his
mother offer the sick woman work and a new
home, and to see that sick woman grow sud-
denly strong, and elate with the influ-
ence of the kind girl! He wondered if
their happiness could possibly be as deep as
his own, if their New Year's was as bright
as his was to him. He knew not how
any one could be happy but he was at that
moment.

Years have rolled a waft to the silent past.
That little girl—Elsie—was a lady.
Not a lady only in name; one in every
deed, in heart, in conduct. She dwells in a
sweet suburban cottage, an her husband is
devoted only to her. Th husband is no
other than the generous boy who on the New
Year's festival accosted her tenderly in the
street, and went home with her. Her poor
mother sleeps quietly in the little church-yard;
yet she lived to know that God had provided
for her child. She died resigned and happy.

Are there coins either of gold or silver,
that must be locked away from the sun on this
day of the new year? Are there any contain-
ing within their depths such sweet visions,
such happy sights, they must lie under lock
and key all this day, lest happiness and com-
fort may become too universal?

Here is one—where comes another?
From the Flower Basket.

PHYSICAL BEAUTY.—I cannot understand
the importance which certain people set on
outward beauty or plainness. I am of opi-
nion that all true education, most influ-
ence, noble calm, a wholesome boldness, an
intelligence, or whatever people may call it,
towards such-like outward gifts, or the want
of them. And who has not experienced
how little consequence there is, in fact, for
the want of it. Who has not seen the
well or woe of life? Who has not expe-
rienced how, on nearer acquaintance, plain-
ness becomes beautiful, and beauty loses its
charm, exactly according to the quality of

the heart and mind? And from this cause I
am also of opinion that the want of outward
beauty never disfigures a noble nature, or
will be regarded as a misfortune. It never
can prevent people from being amiable and
beloved in the highest degree; and we have
daily proof of this.—[Frederika Bremer.]

POETRY.

SONG OF THE SEASONS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

I heard the language of the trees,
In the noons of the early summer:
As the leaves were moved like rippling seas
By the wind—a constant comer.
And it evermore loved to dally,
With branch and flower, from the cope of the
hill.

To the warm depths of the valley
The sunlight gleamed; the waters flow'd
The birds their music chanted,
And the words of the trees in my senses fell—
By a spirit of Beauty haunted:
Said each to each in mystic speech—

—The skies our branches nourish—
The world is good, the world is fair,
Let us enjoy and flourish!

Again I heard the steadfast trees:
The wintry winds were blowing;
There seemed a roar as of stormy seas,
And of ships to the depths down going.
And over a moan through the woods was blown
As the branches snapped asunder.

And the long boughs swung like the frantic arms
Of a crowd in affright and wonder.
Heavily rattled the driving hail,
And storm and flood combining,
Laid bare the roots of quivering oaks
Under the shingle twining.

Said tree to tree, "These tempests fret
Our sap and strength shall nourish;
Though the world be laid, though the air be
Cold,
We can endure and flourish!"

European Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The news from France is most impor-
tant in the affairs of our Country have crossed at
length to the exclusion of everything else.
The late deposed Emperor has been
made, and the President having seized the
reins of Government, dissolved the Assembly
—declared a state of siege—arrested the lead-
ing opponents of his policy, and appeared to
the people! All this was done at an early
hour on Tuesday, the 24th inst., and prepara-
tions for it having been perfected with consummate
skill and secrecy during the preceding night,
and the whole thing done and completed be-
fore any one had the least idea that it was in
progress, or in contemplation.

The President's proposal is—the instant
restoration of universal suffrage—the instant
election by the people and the Army, of a
President to hold office for five years, supported
by a Council of State, and by two Houses
of Legislature; and that during the few days
required to complete the elections, the Execu-
tive power shall remain in the hands of the
President. The election took place during
the present month, and the President prom-
ising to show to the will of the people, whether
they chose him or not, but else, and declares
that he has power only to ask the will of the
people can be made known. Meanwhile he
demands a preliminary vote from both the
Army and the People; to declare whether
they confide to him the Executive power and
interim.

The President declares himself to have
been forced into this measure, and it is ascer-
tained that Changarnier, Thiers, and others
of his opponents, had decided to demand his
arrest and impeachment on 24 inst., and were
together in the very act of confirming this
decision when they were themselves arrested
and conveyed to Vincennes. Many mem-
bers of Assembly have given in their adhesion
to the President, it is stated as many as 300
during the first day. Reports from the de-
partments declared the news to have been
hailed with enthusiasm by the Provincial
population. Barricades had been erected in
some of the more turbulent quarters of Paris,
but were all broken down by the troops; At
one of them two members of Assembly taking
prominent places were killed in the conflict.
The full rigours of Martial Law had been
proclaimed against all persons concerned in
barricades; and they were accordingly shot
without delay. Up to the latest accounts the
success of the President's movement seemed
certain.

A section of the Assembly had contrived to
meet at one of the Parisian Marriages on Tues-
day, and had decided the deposition of the
President, and his impeachment, for high
treason; but the meeting was dispersed by
the troops, and the decrees filed and dis-
posed of all hands. In addition to the arrest
of the officers of the Assembly, among others
of M. Dupin, the President of the As-

sembly, was occupied and himself put under
a sort of durance, though he was not actually
arrested. Martial law in full vigour was
proclaimed against all concerned in barr-
icades, and they were shot without delay.

At half past one o'clock immense crowds
of troops, numbering about 5000, moving
along the Boulevards, verified on from the
neighbouring passages and houses close by.
This they returned, and the contest lasted
busily for half an hour. 15th cannon shot
and musketry were used. Further down the
Boulevards the firing continued brisk up to
four o'clock, &c. It had the nearly ceased
in the Boulevard des Italiens but continued
in other quarters. Many papers by were in-
jured. A gentleman and his daughter report-
ed killed. At six o'clock the firing here had
almost ceased.

It is said that 700 French Refugees left
London for Paris on Thursday evening. It
is also said that the Government stopped the
transmission of despatches by Telegraph.

THE LATE ALEXANDER LEE.—The touch-
ing incident which follows is published in the
"Home Journal."

Died, in poverty and want, recently in Lon-
don, the author of some of the most admired
songs of the day—Alexander Lee. His death,
as mentioned in the journals, as he, but
from a private letter we learn what we are
above and one of two affecting circumstances
in addition. About a week before his death,
he called on a friend and brother pianist, Mr.
Thirwall—stated his extreme destitution, and
asked that a concert might be got up for his
relief. This was done, generously and very
promptly. The concert was advertised, Lee
and Thirwall to preside at the piano. The
other performances were to be by Mr. Thir-
wall's four daughters, and by half a dozen
other friends and pupils of Lee, who offered
their gratuitous services. On the day of the
proposed concert, he for whose benefit it was
to be given, died. It was thought best, how-
ever, to perform the concert and devote the
proceeds to paying the proper burial to his
memory. They did so, but most of those
who tried, their voices were too much affect-
ed to sing, and the performance was at last
brought to an abrupt termination by one of
his pupils, who burst into a passion of tears
while endeavouring to sing "The Spirit of
Good," an air by the departed master. Lee
was the author of "Come dwell with me,"
"Away to mountain's brow," "The Soldier's
Tear," "Meet me in the Willow Glen,"
"Come where the Aspens quiver," and many
other delightful airs well known to musical
world.

The following is an extract from the Re-
port of the Post Master General of the United
States:—

A copy of the proposition of Mr. Ambrose
W. Thompson, in behalf of himself and his
associates, for the establishment of a line of
mail steamers between New York and Gal-
way, is herewith submitted. This proposi-
tion was received on the 23rd inst., too late
for deliberate consideration. It will be seen
that Mr. Thompson proposes to enter into
contract to carry the mail for ten years in
steamers steadily convertible into war
steamers employed; or to contract for such
service, and receive therefore only the postage
which shall arise from such mail matter as
may be actually transmitted in the ships of
the proposed line. This Department has
granted authority to make contracts giving
such a rate the postage accruing thereon;
and even if it has, there is a manifest prop-
riety in submitting the matter to the Congress.
There is much reason to believe that such a
line would lessen the time now required for
the transmission of the mails between this
country and England and Ireland; and other
cogent reasons not directly connected with
its usefulness for mail purposes, have been
strongly urged in favor of its establishment.
As these reasons will, without doubt, be soon
presented to Congress by those most familiar
with the subject, I shall perhaps best promote
the object by simply recommending it to the
early and favorable consideration of that
body.

Application has been made for the exten-
sion of the trips of the steamers of the New
York and Havre line to Bremen. The sub-
ject is yet under advisement.

Arrangements have been made with the
Lower North American British Provinces,
for the reciprocal transmission of mails—the
rate of single postage to be ten cents, or six-
pence Canadian currency, when the trans-
mission does not exceed 3000 miles from the
boundary line, & 15 cents per 9 pence when
it exceeds that distance.

Mr. Alderman Salomons and the House
of Commons.—Mr. Alderman Salomons, so
famous for his late received notice of trial, in
separate actions, which will bring the ques-
tion of the admission of the Jews into Parlia-
ment before the Court of Queen's Bench, in
the course of a few weeks. The notice of
trial are for the sitting after Michaelmas Term
—consequently the case will come on early
in December, as the term ends on the 25th

LAW-RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice to the contrary, are considered as wish-
ing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance
of their papers, the publisher may continue
to send them till all arrears are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take
their papers from the office to which they
are directed, they are held responsible till
they have settled their Bill, and ordered
their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places,
without informing the publisher, and the
paper is sent to the former direction, they
are held responsible.

if November. The actions are brought for
having voted in the House of Commons
without having first taken the oaths required
by law. The defence to the actions is being
conducted by Mr. George Conquest, of
Lincoln's Inn.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—GREAT STORM ON THE
LAKES.—The storm which commenced here
on Monday night, still rages, and is the worst
ever experienced here. The snow is falling
in vast bills, and all the mails are delayed.
The propeller Oneida has been driven ashore
at Fairport. On Lake Erie the gale has
been dreadful. Nothing like it has been
known for years. We learn by a telegraphic
despatch from Girard, Penn., that the steamer
May Flower, which left here a few hours
before the gale commenced, and about which
much anxiety was felt, was driven ashore
last night five miles below Conneaut, and is
a perfect wreck. The crew and passengers
were saved, through the skill and courage of
the officers. The captain reports that they
saw nothing from Monday evening until they
struck the shore last night.

Contributions to the Hungarian Fund.—
In addition to the \$1000 given by Mead,
of Cincinnati, and the \$1000 announced by
Mr. Draper, \$1000 has been sent in by Mr. J. N.
Ginn, the latter, and \$1000 from Mr. E. M.
Paterson, of New Brunswick, N. J.

It is proposed in Philadelphia to give up the
idea of having a dinner on reception of Kos-
suth there, and to appropriate the money it
would cost in aid of Hungary.

A. Kosuth has issued the following ad-
dress:

To the People of the United States.
I have come to the conclusion to avail my-
self, for the cause of my country, of the
sympathy which I had reason to believe ex-
isted in the heart of the nation. I found it my
duty to declare, the first moments of my
arrival, that it is my mission to plead the
dependence of Hungary, and the liberty of
the European continent, for the great re-
public of the United States. My principle in
this respect is, that every man has the sove-
rain right to dispose of his own domestic af-
fairs without any foreign interference; and
therefore, shall not meddle with any of the
concerns of the United States, and that I will
do anything in respect to myself that could
throw difficulties in my way, and while ex-
pressing sympathy for the cause, would in-
jure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the neces-
sity of again making that appeal to the public
opinion of this country, and particularly to
those who profess themselves to be the friends
of my cause, to give one proof of their sym-
pathy by avoiding every step which might en-
tangle me into difficulties in respect to that
rule which I have adopted, and which I again
declare to be my leading principle, viz: not
to mix, and not to be mixed up whatever
with domestic concerns or party questions.

L. Kossuth.

New York, Dec. 12th, 1851.

NEAPOLITAN CRUELTY.—A gentleman res-
iding at the Island of Capri, communicates the
following tragic event, which occurred a few
days since: "We have 120 political exiles on
the island of Capri. They stroll about during
the day, and are obliged to be put in their
houses by Ave Maria. The government pays
them 40 per day. One of these unfortunate
men was condemned to be hanged in the
Piazza of our little village for some trifling
offence. During the night he nailed up his
prison door. The ordinary Urban guard the
next morning were sent to bring him to the
gibbet post, but finding they could not get
at the prisoner, the civil authorities called in
a picket of soldiers. The prisoner from
within prayed for trial, saying he was unjustly
condemned to be hanged. At last the sol-
diers broke open the door, and he was laid
on a bench to be hanged. The unhappy man
tried to escape, the soldiers then struck him
with the butt ends of their guns upon the hips,
head, and belly, accompanied by sabre
wounds. Thus bleeding and exhausted, he
was again placed on the bench to be hanged;
but being supposed to be dying, he was
carried off to prison, where he expired in a
few hours."

USES OF IRON.—Iron, in some of its innum-
erable forms, ministers to the benefit of all.
The implements of the miner, the farmer, the
carpenter, the mason, the smith, the ship-
wright, are made of iron, and with iron.
Roads of iron, travelled by "iron wheels,"
which drag whole townships after them, and
outstrip the birds, have become our commonest
highways. Ponderous iron ships are afloat
upon the ocean, with massive iron engines to
propel them; iron anchors to stay them in
storm; iron needles to guide them; and
springs of iron in chronometers by which
they measure the time. Ink, pens, and
printing presses, by which knowledge is cir-
culated over the world, are alike made of iron.
It warms us in our apartments; relieves our
joints in the carriage; ministers to our wil-
lows in the chalybeate mineral waters, or
the medical dose: it gives a variety of color
to rock and soils, nourishment to vegetation,
and vigor to the blood of man.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard. FREEDOM OF TRADE.

Mr. Editor.—When a man has once made up his mind to believe a falsehood, absurdity and contradiction only serve to confirm his belief. His affirmations and predictions, though never so often falsified by events, are still still persisted in with a dogged tenacity and assurance, that know no shame. Detection in the fact occasions no blush. Protectionists are persistent illustrations. Wherever commercial ameliorations have been made, the anticipations of their supporters have been more than realized, and the falsity of opposing predictions shown. Still there is a stolid persistence in attributing results to other than the true causes, as if they hoped to supply the place of truth by boldness and impudence of assertion. In England, however, protectionists generally have come to the conclusion that false predictions must have an end, to go to the mountain which refuses to come to them. In the United States, the tariff of 1840, according to protectionist oracles, was to produce a revenue of only some twenty one millions of dollars. The first year it produced thirty one millions; and has now, though reduced one half, more than doubled the revenue under the high tariff of 1841.

There was not to be a specie-paying Bank in the United States in eighteen months after the tariff of 1846 took effect. All the world knows the result, yet multitudes have or pretend to have, faith in these pseudo prophets. In England and America, both revenue and commerce have rapidly increased since 1846, when the corn laws were abolished. The masses in England are better fed, and better clothed in consequence of cheapened articles of consumption—with increased, at least, not diminished wages. Many direct taxes have been abolished, others reduced, and a surplus revenue realized. The doctrine of free trade, admitted to be true in theory, have been triumphantly vindicated in practice.

If the race of dupes had become extinct, protectionists would have nothing to keep them in countenance, and ere this would have been effectually silenced. Their clamor will be heard awhile longer; but the time probably not distant when the wonder will be that it was ever heard at all—when the will be consigned to the category of the who would reap without sowing, and grow without sowing, as fictions of other men's labor, and treated accordingly.

The modification of the navigation laws was to ruin the shipping interest; instead of which, new interest was at once imparted to the trade. The protectionists attributed to the failure of many lives would ere this have ceased their cries, or the Nutrient which sustains croakiness is the extreme gullibility of unthinking and ignorant men. The soundness of free trade principles is in itself self evident, and would be universally seen to be so by intelligent persons, if they were not blinded by interest, by prejudice, or by the dogmas of a false education. Moral and political truths, though as unerring in their laws as mathematical truths, are not so obvious to the apprehension—not so readily seen at a glance. Men become bewildered by ingenious sophistries, and audacity of avowal.—They want the power of analysis to detect the fallacies; and imagine they must surrender at discretion their own intuitions, because they are unable to put them in the form of words—must yield, because they cannot answer.

The United States were told by an official organ that a loan of some thirty millions more than the available resources of the country, would be required to meet the exigencies of the current year; that the exports would greatly exceed the imports, &c.—The result is, that the imports are less than the exports—some eight millions of the national debt paid off, and a surplus of thirteen millions in the Treasury. What next? The marvel is, not that such predictions should be made, but that dupes should be found to give them credence, after having been so often falsified by events.

Trade is governed by laws as fixed as those which govern the material world. Man may mar, but cannot mend them. All trade resolves itself directly or circuitously, into an exchange of the products of industry. The doctrine of balance of trade, drain of specie, &c. as held by protectionists, is a fiction.—If more is not brought back than is taken away, the exporting country gains nothing—if less, it is a loser. Specie, in a specie producing country, is as much a product of home industry as any other article. More of it than is necessary to facilitate internal exchanges, must find a market abroad, or be useless as an element of wealth. If the surplus goes into the home circulation, the effect is to diminish its value, by the amount of the surplus.

Specie is to be treated as an article of commerce, the same as corn, cloth, iron, or any thing else, which will flow, by a law of trade, where most wanted. Its value is conventional, not real or inherent. By common consent, it is made a representative of value, because it is useful in facilitating exchanges, which would be cumbersome and expensive, if effected in kind. A medium of exchange is needed having lightness, durability, portability, and scarcity, and these qualities belong to gold and silver. A commercial country, not producing specie, must purchase with the products of its industry enough of it to supply its wants for internal and external exchanges. The specie thus purchased is again exchanged for products of industry, domestic, or foreign, and so in a continuous series. Like corn, or other articles of consumption, specie will flow to the best market, and like

them, a disturbed equilibrium between demand and supply will readjust itself—and all the better without legislative interference. This is impotent to help, but powerful to disturb, the healthful operations of trade. It would be just as wise to enact laws to prevent a drain of bread, as a drain of specie—and indeed more so, as bread in a time of scarcity may be needed for home consumption.

Legislative interference with trade, any further than to supply revenue alone for the common wants of a country, is a perversion of the legislative function, and hostile to the substantial and permanent interests. To this doctrine, England has given a national sanction, the soundness of which has been abundantly illustrated by practical results. Her example will force other countries to the adoption of a similar policy. This has been already done to a certain extent, and it may be confidently anticipated that the time is approaching, when the chimera of protection as a national benefit will be forever exploded.

M.
24th Dec. 1851.

Blasting on a large scale.—Galignani's Paris Messenger gives the following account of engineering operations near Weismetz, in the Italian Tyrol:—

A quantity of one being required for the construction of viaducts and bridges for a railway, it was resolved to use a huge rock 360 feet high and 85 wide, which rose like a wall. In two places only was this rock connected with the chain of Alps. First of all it was entirely separated from the mountain (a very difficult operation, which occupied 800 workmen for some time); then seven or eight large openings were effected at the base, so that no immense mass supported on columns; and then trains of gunpowder were placed in or on opening. Everything having been placed in or on opening, the train, which had been prepared for some time, was fired. In 11 minutes a frightful explosion took place, and the mass came down. The fall shook and the earth for a distance of nearly two leagues, and the pieces of rock spread over nearly ten miles.

Latest from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Canada arrived at Halifax, on Friday morning, with 32 passengers for Boston and 10 for Halifax. She left Liverpool, at 3 o'clock, p.m. having been detained by a dense fog. After the third day out she had a succession of violent head gales with most terrific squalls and high seas. At 8 a.m. on the 17th, she saw the *Asia*, lat. 51. 25. lon. 27. 39. No American steamer left since the *Baltic*.

The State of Trade in Manchester.—The comparative cessation of violence in France has operated favorably upon business. But the apprehension felt for the tranquility of Germany has inspired extreme caution in all operations relating to trade. German and Italian houses are acting with extreme caution. The tone of trade throughout the week, however, must be considered healthy. This feeling can be arrested but by the recurrence of disorders in France, or the outbreak in Germany that too many indications would seem to portend.

The London stock market was rather active and prices had rallied to almost their former point. Consols closed, on the 12th Dec., at from 98½ to 99½, and after business hours advanced ½ to 1 more. Railway Shares were strongly on the advance. Timber market less active, prices had given way a little in the face of large arrivals. Cotton.—Sales of the week 31,780 bales, at a decline of about 1d per lb. Flour and Wheat in less request, the former declined 6d per barrel, the latter 1d per 70 lbs. Tea—large arrivals had checked sales, and a decline had been submitted to. Sugar—a larger business done at a decline of 6d per cwt.

FRANCE.—French affairs continued to be the great subject of attention, but there were no fresh incidents of much importance. The vote of the army so far was reported as 65,000 in favor of Louis Napoleon, and 3,500 against him. No less than five more departments had been placed in a state of siege, but serious disturbances were few and of limited extent. The total number of arrests is stated at 1900. M. Thiers was again arrested and sent to the Frontier. Many of the members of the Mountain have fled the country. Girardin has resigned the editorship of *La Presse*, and is said to be going to the United States. In the *Pinivire*, the Socialists, during a short ascendancy, had burned registers and archives, and destroyed much property. Count De Chambord, Henry the Fifth, had an interview with Prince Schwarzenberg, at Vienna, but was told that Louis Napoleon must receive the countenance of all Monarchical Cabinets. Seventy three newspapers had to be suspended through France. A letter from Jerome Buonaparte to the President advising moderation, and a genuine appeal to the people, was published. Several legions of the National Guards were disbanded for exhibiting disaffection.

A present of 8 horses from the Sultan, to the President, arrived at Marseilles, on the 9th instant.

The Departments of the *Geise*, the *Yaz*, and the *Lotet Garonne*, are declared in a state of siege.

The Minister announces the loss of the army to be one officer, and 24 privates killed; and 17 officers, 167 privates wounded.

The accounts from Toulon, on the 8th Dec. state that news reached there from Draguignan, that 2,000 insurgents, who were marching on that town, retreated, making some hundred Bourgeois and functionaries, with chains round their necks, march at their head. In a despatch from Lue, of Dec. 7th, is a regular sheet of advice, signed by the Provin-

cial Directors, named by the Sovereign people.

The Minister of the Interior reports that the Insurgents have attacked the public Forces, and that a sanguinary collision ensued. They attacked and took two communes, which were afterwards taken from them by the troops. More than 1000 insurgents have entered the Chief Lion Digue. The troops at Lion and Four-d to keep the citadel, defended by only 80 men. The municipal authorities were compelled to remain, and a Socialist Committee sat in the Hotel de Ville. The two had the appearance of a place taken by assault. The Government were preparing to repress the insurrection.

The Minister of War has addressed a despatch to the Generals of Corps. He orders that any one residing shall be at once shot.

It is said that several officers of the National Guard of Paris tendered their resignations. The *Constitutionnel* states on authority that the whole department of the Basses Alps is in the hands of the Royalists. This is an exaggeration intended to create alarm against the enemies of order and rouse its friends.

It is learned from authentic sources that many of those communes are already free from the socialists.

Several distinguished members of the Legationist and Orleanist parties sent in their adhesion to the Government.

On the appearance of a statement in a London Journal that the Prince De Joinville and the Duke D'Aumale were about to place themselves at the head of a movement in France, a meeting of the Orleanist party was held at which it was decided they would not support any attempt to keep on a civil war.

Spain.—On receipt of the French news, the ministers went to all the provincial governors recommending them to adopt measures for the maintenance of public order. A project for the construction of Railroads was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. Italy.—A movement to Gelanabus is about to be effected in Genoa.

Prussia.—The coup of the French President has met with great approval in the diplomatic and official circles; as soon as the change of Government in France is officially announced it will be recognized.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices from the Cape to the 4th of Nov. state, that a severe chastisement had been inflicted on the enemy by the force under the command of General Somerset. The Kafirs in Fish River Bush district had been repulsed in several skirmishes. The Water Kloof the enemy was beaten back after several hours of hard fighting, and their camp destroyed. The British loss amounted to 40 killed and wounded. The number of Kafirs killed is estimated at from 400 to 500.

St. John.—Halifax will not, it is now confidently expected, return to Washington, but be appointed to a mission in Europe.—*Daily News*.

Two Weeks later from California.—The steam ship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived at New York on the 19th inst. bringing advices from San Francisco to Nov. 16.

The Daniel Webster has \$78,000 on freight, \$600,000 in the hands of passengers, besides \$200,000 to Charleston and New Orleans.

The steamship Georgia arrived at New York on Sunday morning from Chagres, via Havana, with 390 passengers. She brought the California mails and \$1,500,000 in freight, and an equal amount in the hands of passengers, which is the largest amount ever brought by passengers at any one time. The Georgia brought to Havana 450 passengers for New Orleans.

The mines continue as productive as ever. The prosperity of California continues unabated, and things are fast settling down into that permanent state which must immediately make her one of the greatest members of the confederacy.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Quebec Dec. 26.—The Royal Artillery Barracks, near Orleans Street in Arceval street, burst down. The fire was discovered about half past 3 o'clock this morning, by the sentry at the outer gate of the Artillery Barracks, and shortly afterwards the flames burst out from one of the men's room opposite the guard room. The fire originated between the roof of No. 9 and floor of No. 5, and there was no getting at it sufficiently soon to arrest its progress. The amount of the men living in the rooms could do was to endeavour to save their effects, in which they but partially succeeded. Capt. Franklin's company are reported to have lost all besides what they had on their backs. Water could not be got below zero, and the engines were consequently useless. In this extremity, Col. Higgins ordered that part of the officers quarters to be blown up, by which the further progress of the flames in that direction was arrested. But they communicated to the extensive Ordnance Stores in Arsenal street, which in a few minutes were hopelessly on fire. To save as much of the ordnance property as possible, a gap was made near the centre of the building by gunpowder, which it is hoped will arrest the progress of the flames.

The loss must be heavy—some say over £200,000. The houses opposite suffered considerably by the concussion.

Postscript.—We learn that the Ordnance Building is now altogether on fire.

The Capital at Washington on Fire!

Washington, 24th December, 10 A.M.—A fire was discovered in the Capitol at daylight this morning. The valuable Library is already consumed, and the building is still in flames.

Out of all the subscribers to the Spirit of the Times last year, only seven had to be

dunned; five of whom were dead, and the money of the other two were stolen from the Post office.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1851.

As this number is the last we will issue this year, we improve the opportunity, and tender to our Readers—the compliments of the season, wishing them all a happy new year.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—The present number completes the 18th volume of the STANDARD. We have "worked our way" through many discouragements, and, although we have suffered considerable loss, we have never yet failed issuing our sheet regularly. We return our grateful acknowledgments to our patrons and friends for their liberal support, and trust that we will merit a continuance of that support so generously awarded us since our commencement.

Within a few weeks we have imported a quantity of new type, and are making arrangements to improve our office. As this is attended with expense, and we are in want of funds, we earnestly request those indebted to us for one year and upwards, to pay promptly when called upon, as we have liabilities to meet during January. Some of our subscribers must suppose that we live on air, and pay for labor in promises, or they surely would not put us off for years. We beg to inform them, that we do not publish a paper gratis—that "pay day" has now arrived, and those who do not make some satisfactory arrangement to liquidate our demands against them, will oblige us to hand their accounts immediately to a Magistrate for collection. To those subscribers who have paid regularly, we tender our best thanks. They have cheered us on in our labors; and no efforts will be spared, to render the Standard worthy of their continued support. Our thanks are tendered to Correspondents who have during the past year enriched our columns with original articles on many interesting subjects. We will be happy to hear from them as formerly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of "Big Nose," on Railway matters, is unavoidably postponed until our next number.

RAILWAY MEETING AT ST. JOHN.—A Public Meeting was held at St. John on the 23d inst. pursuant to a requisition to the Sheriff. The object of the Meeting was to declare what route the inhabitants of St. John preferred. From one of the resolutions we gather, that they very justly prefer the route by the Valley of the St. John, as presenting the best prospect of advantage, both as respects remuneration and general convenience, and that "no other route should be entertained by the Legislature." Another resolution is as follows:—

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting any Representative of the City or County of St. John, who shall advocate the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad by way of the North Shore, will in doing so be acting adversely to the general interests of the Province."

We observe that the Meeting were of opinion, "that Railroads in this Province should not be undertaken by the Government." What seems to us an oversight in the proceedings is, that no resolution was brought forward either approving or disapproving the policy of borrowing the two millions from the British Government to build the Railway. Our neighbors of St. John have much to learn about Railways and Railway meetings.

RAILWAY MEETING AT ST. GEORGE.—We are informed that our spirited neighbors at Maguadavic held a Meeting in that place on the 23d inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of making a Railroad from the Upper Falls to L'Etang. Several animated remarks were made, and statistical information given. An immediate preliminary survey is to be made under the direction of Major George Wightman, Civil Engineer, who left here last week, for that purpose. We know the country through which the line will run, to be level; and no doubt a railroad can be made there, below the average price per mile of railroads in the United States, viz. £6,500. We wish the spirited inhabitants of St. George, that success which their enterprise is entitled to.

IMPORTED SHEEP.—By a notice in our columns it will be seen, that the C. C. Agricultural Society, will sell their sheep, imported last fall, from the mother country, on the 13th January.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The semi-annual examination was held on Tuesday 23d inst. before the President and

directors of the Institution, who we are happy to state, were highly gratified with the preparation of the boys.

The books read in the classics were as follows, Homer's Iliad lib. 3rd, Virgil lib. 4, the *Are Poetics* of Horace, Euripides, &c., which list will show the Cicero's advice to his son "semper cum Græcia Latina conjugere ut par sis in utriusque oratione facultate," is not neglected.

The Mathematics consisted of Euclid as far as lib. 6th, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry and Navigation, with which subjects the classes seemed quite conversant. Although due attention is paid in these higher branches of learning, yet they are not allowed to interfere with the more generally useful and necessary subjects, such as Geography, history, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Spelling, &c.

All the classes acquitted themselves with credit to themselves, and plainly showed that neither they nor their Master had spared pains during the past term.

The President Dr. Alley closed the proceedings of the day by prayer and an appropriate address to the boys; telling them that he had never heard a better classical examination in the parish, but that there were still a great many little niceties and difficulties that required perseverance and study to conquer. "Labor omnia vincit." Exhorting them at the same time as to their moral behaviour both in school and out of school, to be obedient to those set over them, to do nothing that sons of gentlemen or members of the C. C. Grammar school could be ashamed of that when they enter into life, they might be ornaments of that society in which they are destined to mingle; but that neither reading nor morality nor anything else, should be a reliance on that Saviour that died for them, could insure them a happy immortality hereafter.

The classes will recommence on Monday January 12.

FIRE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the carriage-factory of Mr. James E. Masters, in Union street, caught fire, and together with nearly all the contents, was consumed. A house and barn adjoining were also burnt down. [St. John Morning Times, Dec. 29.]

DEATHS.

At Johnston, North River, on the 6th inst., Mr. Adam G. Todd, formerly an officer of the Bank of British North America, and resident of St. John, N. B., in his 43d year.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Dec 17th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Esq. port, provisions.
23rd.—Packet Spray, Baleson, Saint John, merchandise.
25th schr. Fame, Cole, St. John, Mdze.
CLEARED.
30th Schr. Ulica, Meloney, Boston, Lime.
CLEARED AT ST. STEPHEN.
Dec. 22d.—Am Ship Edward O'Brien, Vesper, Liverpool, depts.—F. H. Todd.
CLEARED AT ST. GEORGE.
Dec. 22d.—Am. Ship Mary Green Everitt, London, depts.—F. A. Babcock.

HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 318.

THE regular Monthly Meeting will be held on Tuesday evening the 6th Jan'y, next, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. By Order of the W. M.
Dec. 31, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Charlotte County AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of January 1852, at 11 A. M., for the election of Officers, and the transaction of business generally.

A full and punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secy.

The imported SHEEP will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Market square, at one o'clock, P. M. on the same day, subject to the terms previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee,
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secy.
Dec. 30, 1851.

Exchange for Sale.

REQUIRED by the Controller of Her Majesty's Customs at Saint Andrews, the sum about £108, sterling, payable in dollars or half dollars at 4s. 2d. sterling, per dollar, or in British gold or silver at the sterling value.

Tenders will be received up to one o'clock, on Monday, the 5th of January, 1852, by the Controller, for a Bill of Exchange to be drawn by him on the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, London, at 30 days after sight.

Parties tendering will state what amount of Bill they will accept for the above mentioned sum. Tenders to be addressed to the Controller of Her Majesty's Customs, St. Andrews, and to be marked outside "Tender for Bill."

Custom House, St. Andrews, 5
Dec. 23, 1851.

Notice to the Public.

THE Post Office Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, authorizing the transmission by Post, to and from the United Kingdom, of Books, Pamphlets, &c., at reduced rates of Postage, not having received the Royal assent, the Public are hereby cautioned that all Books, Pamphlets, &c., at present forwarded through the Post, to and from the United Kingdom, are liable to full Letter Rates of Postage.

Due notice will be given when the provisions of the Book Post, above referred to, come into operation.

General Post Office,
St. John, 26th Dec., 1851.

P. M. O.

PUBLI

HAVING upward and Household party, of this subjoined, the signers thereof may be considered as concurring in the propriety of the Municipal

I do hereby co

THESE

at 12 o'clock

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Notice to all

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Copy of P

thereto:—

To THE

High Sheriff

Sir,

Where

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(Communicated.)

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[St. John Morning

THIS.
River, on the 6th inst.,
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JOURNAL.
ANDREWS
IVED.—J. Andrews,
ilda, McMaster, Esq.,
Belton, Saint John.
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RED.
ney, Boston, Lime.
St. Stephen.
ip Edward O'Brien,
is—F. H. Todd.
t. George.
n Mary (Cipen) Everett,
Babcock.

ODGE, No. 318.
Meeting will be held on
the 6th Jan'y, next, at 6
o'clock in the evening.
By Order of the W. M.

ICE.
of the Charlotte County
RAL SOCIETY.
Hall, on Tuesday, the
y 1852, at 11 A. M., for
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ALEX. T. PAUL,
1851. See y.
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ALEX. T. PAUL,
See y.

for Sale.
Controller of Her Majes-
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I state what amount of Bill
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P. M. O.
4851.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING received a Petition, signed by
upwards of fifty resident Freeholders
and Householders, paying Rates upon Pro-
perty, of this County, a copy of which is
subjoined, together with the names of the
signers thereto, praying that a Public Meet-
ing may be called, for the purpose of taking
into consideration the propriety of incor-
porating the County of Charlotte, in con-
formity with the Act for the establishment
of Municipal authorities in this Province:
I do hereby call a **PUBLIC MEETING**,
to be held in the County Court House at
St. Andrews, on

THURSDAY the 22d day of **APRIL** next,
at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose
of taking the prayer of the said Petition into
consideration; and I do hereby also give
Notice to all concerned, to govern them-
selves accordingly.

Copy of Petition, and Signers' Names
thereto:—
To **THOMAS JONES**, Esquire,
High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte
SIR,

Whereas "An Act to provide for the
establishment of Municipal Authorities, in
this Province," passed the Legislature on
the 30th of April last, and was specially
confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted by
an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated
the 7th day of August:

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, re-
sident Freeholders and Householders, of this
County, paying rates upon Property, pray
that, on as early a day as practicable, a
Public Meeting be called, at the County
Court House, for the purpose of taking into
consideration the propriety of incorporating
the County of Charlotte in conformity with
the said Act.

Robert M. Todd, J. P.; George Isford,
Charles F. Stewart, Patrick M. Mahon, W.
Thompson, Geo. F. Todd, Mir L. Todd,
James W. Perkins, James Condon, William
Condon, Jacob Haley, Abner M. Allister,
H. S. M. Allister, James Lowden, S. R. Nae,
George Hiltz, Daniel Harmon, Joseph
Townsend, Wm. Rose, William Blair, P.
S. Smith, Henry M. Munroe, John O'Sul-
livan, John Austin, T. Wilder, William
Smith, Ebenezer R. Doten, Joseph J. Do-
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gers, David Smith, Rufus Dean, John Pin-
ney, Thomas Black, Jr., Samuel Irons,
Charles Black, John Black, John Mitchell,
John Foxmerrick, H. W. Young, Nicholas
School, Henry School, George Ferguson,
Robert Ferguson, Thos. Turner, Odel,
William Frittle, C. Donaldson, John A.
Young, John Wilson, J. P.; F. A. Babcock,
Thomas Berry, A. W. Smith, C. R. Hathe-
way, Alex. T. Paul, M. S. Hannah, B. R.
Fitzgerald, Stephen M. Curdy, Andrew El-
liott, Alex. Watson, James M. Chase, Jo-
seph Weston, James Milligan, Thos. Algar,
John McNeill, Isaac Scott, James Clark,
W. H. Mowat, Henry Ritchings, Robert
Mitchings, E. Herbert Eastman, Timothy
F. Harley, Hugh Melouey, Obadiah Clark,
Sargent Melouey, James Melouey, John
Elison, Samuel T. King, Horatio M. Hill,
Albert Robinson, Andrew Waters, John
Watters, John Magoun, Edward Sprague,
J. Lane, John Simpson, Andrew Harring-
ton, Thomas Robb, Silas N. Lane, Tobias
M. Lane, Sidney S. Robinson, Warren Cun-
dy, Patrick Hinchey, Angus Hodgman, Joel
Simpson, David M. Knish, Michael Gilder-
son, Jacob Moody, James B. Up on, Cyrus
S. Brunes, Randal Lowden, George Wil-
son, George Cook, Henry O'Neill, John
Luchery, John Fortune, John D. Cameron,
Michael Pauls, John Grant, James M. Car-
ter, Charles Bradley, John Morrison, Kis-
tner, Richard Turner, David Hanson,
Samuel Curran, Hiram Hanson, Robert
Purves, Peter Dow, James Turner, John
M. Miller, Joseph M. Colough, Cyrus A.
Thompson, William H. Butler, G. B. Al-
ward, Mthue Campbell, Hugh Temple,
James Craugh, Patrick Donnelly, Patrick
Casey, Samuel S. Ciley, O. S. Frost, John
Farahan, Thomas Osborne, Alex. G. Smith,
Joel Whitney, James Hill, Michael Barrett,
Samuel Hamilton, Helen Whaley, Arthur
Albee, D. A. McAllister, C. P. Lovejoy, Eu-
stace Church, Samuel Butler, W. D. Swain-
son, Thomas Mitchell, Robert Ross, Thos.
School, Hugh M. Ross, William Ross,
Warren Powers, James Boyd, John G. N.
McCurdy, James R. Bradford, James Stin-
son, John Levur, Ephraim Black, E. Bur-
ham, R. P. Esty, Samuel Staples, Alexan-
der Morrison, George Meash, Charles Mc-
Lain, James Watters, John O'Brien, Ste-
phen W. Hilson, Amassa Harrington, Ste-
phen S. McLean, Michael Hogan, Edwin
Morae, Wm. F. Dirmit, John C. Green, J. L.
McDonald, John Campbell, Philip Dwyer,
William Dawson, Malcolm McFarlan,
Edward Hitchings, John Christie, John
Pratt, Robert Minnard, Patrick Ryan,
Jonathan Drasser, James Bowes, Patrick
McCourt, J. J. Jamison, James Steel, Mar-
tin Horan, Henry Hennegar, P. O. Neill,
M. A. Daly, Samuel Sweet, P. Curran,
George Moore, Thomas Meany, James
Aulherin, Thomas Tharon, Raymond E.
Rideout, Patrick Loughran, Patrick Mc-
Cann, John Humphrys, Chalmers Nodin,
Isaac Nodden, John B. Smith, George A.
Daggett, J. H. Whitlock, Geo. A. Boardman,
Samuel Perkins, James Albee, Jr.; John
Gillmore, Andrew Savage, John McLane,
John D. Andrews, David Smith, John
McAdam, Dugald Blair, M. D.; J. Carran,
John Donahue, James Waddell, Alex. Gil-
more, D. Brown, John M. Diarmid, Gordon
Dewolf, James M. Budge, Samuel Stuart,
Andrew M'Callough, George Christie,
William Leemon, John Buchanan,
Abram Marshall, Jacob Libbey, junr;

Harrison Thompson, Thomas Armstrong;
F. H. Todd; Alexander Gibson; Thomas
Vezzey; N. S. Holden; H. Webber; M.
McWilliam; C. B. Eaton; Thomas L. Ham-
ilton; Wm. Watson; Wm. Vroom; Alex.
Johnston; P. M. Abbott; G. M. Barratt; I.
Ryder, senr.; James M'Gibbon; Samuel
Darling, jr.; Archibald Thompson; John
M. Norwood; Jos. Rogers; Francis Beck;
James Albee; Horatio N. Maxwell; James
Libbie; Alfred Price.

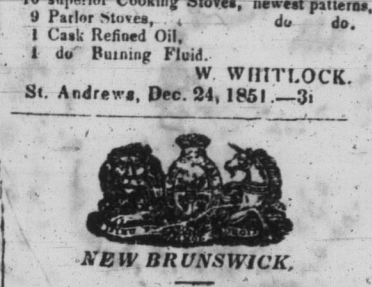
GIVEN under my Hand, at my Office,
in St. Andrews, this 16th day of
December, 1851
THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte

CHRISTMAS FRUITS &c.

John B. Balson,
Has just received a fresh supply of
FRUIT, SPICES &c.
among which are,
Boxes RAISINS, Zante CURRANTS,
FIGS, APPLES, NUTS, CONFECTIONS,
SPICES, &c., 50 barrels CANADA FLOUR,
50 bags PRISH GROUND ditto.
On board Sloop "SPRAY," lying at the market
wharf,
60 Tubs Cumberland BUTTER, from 20lbs.
and upwards.
The above with a general assortment of Gro-
ceries, will be disposed of at the lowest prices for
cash.
[December 24.]

Flour, Stoves, Oil, Fluid.

Esch Schoner "Belle" from New York:—
100 BARRELS No. 1. CANADA FLOUR.
—Per "Ulric" from Boston—
10 superior Cooking Stoves, newest patterns,
9 Parlor Stoves, do do,
1 Oak Refined Oil, do do,
1 do Burning Fluid, do do.
W. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews, Dec. 24, 1851.—3.



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The following were adopted as Standing
Rules in the Session of 1851:—
37th.—That no Bill of a private nature
or petition for money or relief, shall be re-
ceived by the House after the fourteenth
day from 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 New-
spapers are published.

38th.—That this House will 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, showing the time actually
taught;—the Teacher to be licensed;—the
cause why such Teacher was not certified
to be Sessions in the ordinary way;—and
that such Teacher was not compelled to
discontinue his or her School on account
of any improper conduct.

Dec 24. **CHAS. E. VETMORE, Clerk**

SURROGATE COURT.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.
In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Cun-
ningham late of the Parish of Saint
David in the County of Charlotte, de-
ceased.

WHEREAS Lachlan Doon adminis-
trator of all and singular the
goods, Chateles, 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, and all persons interested
in the said Estate, may appear and attend
the passing and allowance of the Account of
the said Administrator.

NOTICE thereof is therefore hereby giv-
en, to all the Creditors and next of Kin, of
the said deceased, and to all persons inter-
ested in the said Estate, and they are here-
by cited to appear before me at a Court of
Probate, to be held at the Office of the Re-
gistrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the
said County of Charlotte, on Saturday
the Seventh day of February 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) **M. HATCH.**
Sur. Judge

Geo. D. Street,
Registrar of Probates.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 250 Acres of Land, situ-
ated on the Coast Ridge, so called, in
the County of Charlotte, being Lot No. 13
on said Ridge. For particulars and a
plan of said Land, apply at the office of the
subscriber in St. Andrews.
WILLIAM KEB.
Dec. 16, 1851. zm

NOVEMBER, 1851.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ODELL & TURNER,

Importers of British and Foreign Goods,
Water Street, St. Andrews.

Have just received from the Manufactories, per ship "Speed,"
a part of their Fall and Winter supply of British Merandize:—
—consisting of—

SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS, new styles best quality,
BLANKETS, **FLANNELS**, **SHIRTING** and long **COTIS**,
BONNET RIBBONS, latest fashion; **HOSIERY** and **GLOVES**,
A large supply of **SHEFFIELD GOODS**, per Montrose.

Per ships "Montrose," "Queen Pomare," "Themis," &c.:

Superfine Wool dyed BROAD CLOTHS, Black, Blue and Brown Bear, and Pilot
Cloths; Dressings of every new design, Gentian, Tweeds and Union Cakings.
A very extensive stock of seasonable **DRESS GOODS**,
at lower prices than ever before offered, consisting of—
ORLEANS, Plain and mixed Alpacaes, Shots, O. regons, Coburgs and Scotch Prints
Gala Plaids, 7-8 and 5-4 Prints newest styles, Black Orleans, Lustres, Cobur, Crapes &c.
A large Stock of every description of Haberdashery, &c.
English Groceries, Lard and Crushed Sugars, Tea, &c. &c.
Hardware, Sheffield Cutlery, and Joiners' Tools, Iron and Steel, Earthenware, Salt, &c.
Fresh lot of London **STATIONERY**—Superfine, laid and wove 4/10 cap, Satin
Post, Note, Pot, and Blotting Papers, Blank Books, Ledgers, and D/Books, Steel
Pens, Quills, Ink, Pencils, Wafers, Envelopes, &c.
The above completes our **FALL and WINTER STOCK**, which is offered for
sale at low prices, wholesale and retail.
St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1851. **ODELL & TURNER.**

S. K. FOSTER'S

LADIES FASHIONABLE
SHOE STORES,
Gormain Street, Saint John; Queen Street
Fredericton.
JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London
per Steamer "Boston"
TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella
BOOTS.
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.**

OIL, PAINTS, TEA, &c. Dec. 4.

Just received, per "Teemahagow," from
Liverpool, via St. John:—
7 Hds. Boiled and Raw L. Oil,
13 Cwt. best White Paint, 28 and 14lb
kegs
20 Chests Superior Souchong Tea,
10 Half Chests, do
8 Cwt. 8, 9, and 16 lbs. best Horse
Nails.
20 Cwt. fine cut Nails, assorted,
10 do. 8 in. Spikes, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons from either
purchasing or negotiating five certain Notes
of Hand, drawn by me and made payable to one
Joseph P. Hay, as follows:—one made payable
for twenty-five Pounds, in November 1851; one
for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November
1852; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable
in November 1853; one for Twenty-five
Pounds, payable in November 1854; said notes
being given to said Joseph P. Hay for a certain
House and piece of Land, wherein the said Joseph
P. Hay has no title whatever; therefore there has
been no value received for said notes, and I will
not pay them.

I also caution all persons from purchasing a
certain note of hand, drawn by me in favor of
Susan Sawyer, for six Pounds five shillings, pay-
able on demand, in 1850, having received no value
whatever for said note.
Dated at Milltown, St. Stephen,
October 27, 1851. **JOHN MITCHEL.**

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES

THE Queen's Printer having obtained the
Contract for reprinting and Publishing the
DEBATES of both Houses of the Legislature, re-
quests all those who may be desirous of obtaining
Copies to send their address, forthwith to the
Royal Gazette Office, or to either of the under-
mentioned Gentlemen (who are respectively so-
lized to act as Agents for the above publications)
so as to supply complete Copies can be relied up-
on after the commencement of the Session.
The Debates will be printed and published so as
to contain a distinct Volume of Reports, uncon-
nected with other matters, and containing also the
Resolutions, Amendments, and Divisions.
TERMS—Five shillings per single Copy, or
Seventy shillings for a Volume of the Reports of
both Houses, which may be paid by advance.

AGENTS:
Samuel J. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews.
James G. Stevens, Esq. St. Stephen.
James Bowes, Esq. Milltown.
J. Wallace, Esq. Marguadavie,
Fredericton, Nov. 4, 1851.

WHISKY.

Per "Sophia," from Greenock
1 Purest best MALT WHISKY.
Oct. 11, 1851. **J. W. STREET.**

earthenware.

Just received per the "Olive," from Liverpool via
St. John.
11 Crates well assorted Earthenware, &c.
Oct. 11, 1851. **J. W. STREET.**

NOTICE.

A Further and last **DIVIDEND** of Eleron and
a half per Cent. will be paid to the Credi-
tors of Silas Williams, who have signed the
Deed of Assignment, on or after the 10th inst.,
by check on the Bank of New Brunswick.
Apply to the undersigned, at St. George.
ISAAC KNIGHT,
SIMEON HOWE,
HUGH LUGGATE.
St. George, Dec. 9th, 1851.

CANADA FLOUR.

Ex Schooner "Tomah" from New York:
80 BLS. Superior CANADA FLOUR,
—ALSO—
On Hand—A good assortment of **BOOTS**,
Shoes, and Rubbers, &c.
W. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1851. zm

NEW-BRUNSWICK

CLOTHING STORE.

(Situated in the Golden Lamb.)
Water-Street, St. John.

RECEIVED per "Highland Mary" from
London, "John S. De Wolf," "Bondica,"
and "Thames" from Liverpool, "Henry Hol-
land" from Glasgow, "Mary Turcan" from New
York, and "Crestle" from Boston—117 Pack-
ages, containing:
BEAVERS, Pilots, Whitney and Canada Cloths,
in all shades and every quality;
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Dressings, heavy
Tweeds, and double milled Kerseys, all colors;
VESTINGS, embossed and plain silk Velvets,
plain and figured Satins, fancy embossed
Tulle, fancy Ottomanes, Harlequins and
white Marcell, damask and plain;
CLOTHING of every description, and for quality,
styles and prices cannot be equalled; quali-
ty far exceeding any other Establishment in
the Province;
HATS, in satin, silk and beaver; London, Pa-
ris, and New York fashions;
Ditto, in felt, colors red, green, brown, white,
black, and fancy;
CAPS—Fur, Plush, Seal, Cloth and Glazed,
made expressly for this Market in all the ad-
mired styles; prices from 6d. to 3s.;
LAMBS WOOL SHIRTS and **DRAWERS**, very
heavy and fine quality;
KURT SHIRTS and **Drawers**, Scotch make, com-
monly called **Life Preservers**;
WHITE SHIRTS, newest styles, plain and fancy
bosoms, best description ever offered for sale
in this market;
Essstra and striped ditto, silk and Angora un-
der Shirts; red, white and blue Flannel
ditto;
BUFFALO and Lama FUR COATS;
Buffalo, Lion, and Wolf Sleigh ROBES, war-
ranted best description, without seams, and
seasonable furs;
GOODYEAR'S Patent Metallic India Rubber
Water Proof COATS, Capes, with and with-
out sleeves; Jackets, Carpet Bags, Navy
Bags, Satchels, Hats, Caps, newsmen's, Leg-
gins, Walking and Riding long Boots, Fishing
Boots, Life Preservers, Horse Covers, and
Carriage Aprons;
SEWING MACHINES, of all kinds, for every
climate;
LUMBERERS supplied with every description of
Goods;
KERSEY FLANNELS expressly for Drawers
Blankets, Counterpanes, Rugs, Sheets, Shit-
ing stripes, White Shirtings, Grey Cottons
and Swansdowns;
Satinette, Moleskins, Corduroys, Canfons, Wool
and Gala Plaids, Druggies, Drabets, Black-
etts, Silicas; a black, colored and fancy
Linen and Cotton Hollands, Jeans, Oil Cloth,
Table Covers; silk, gingham and cotton neck
and pocket Hkerfs; silk and satin Scarfs and
Stocks, Mufflers, Braces, Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Small Wares, and Tailors Trimmings, &c.
The above will be sold Wholesale for Cash or
approved paper, and by Retail for Cash only. (All
goods marked in plain figures, and positively no
second price.)
Wholesale department upstairs.
Remember Sign of the Golden Lamb,
SAMUEL NEILL,
Proprietor.
October 23, 1851.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE

Company
EMITTING, ON EQUAL TERMS PERSONS OF EVERY
CLASS AND DEED,
TO ALL ITS BENEFITS ADVANTAGES.
CAPITAL, £50,000.
INCORPORATED.

BY the deed of settlement the Directors have
power to appropriate tenth of the entire
profits of the Company—
1st. For the relief of aged and distressed parties
assured for life, who have paid five years' pre-
miums, their widows and orphans;
2d. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
3d. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
4th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
5th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
6th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
7th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
8th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
9th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
10th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
11th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
12th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
13th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
14th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
15th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
16th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
17th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
18th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
19th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
20th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
21st. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
22nd. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
23rd. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
24th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
25th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
26th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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27th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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28th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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29th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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30th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
31st. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
32nd. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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33rd. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
34th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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35th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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36th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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37th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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38th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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40th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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41st. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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42nd. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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43rd. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
44th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
45th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
46th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
47th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
48th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
49th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
50th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
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together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
51st. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
52nd. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
53rd. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;
54th. For the relief of aged and distressed prop-
rietors, assured or not, the widows and orphans,
together with five per cent. per annum on the ca-
pital originally invested in them;

