



S' PILLS,

BROUGHT CURED OF
ACH COMPLAINT
Earl of Aldborough
on 21st February 1847
FOLLOWING

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and obedient Servant
ALDIBOROUGH
E. OF DROPSY
STANDING
Mr. Thomas Taylor (C
n. 17th April, 1845.
HOLLOWAY.

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Mr. Dr.
THOMAS TAYLOR
THOMAS AND CON-
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R. Hygiene House, 1
the "Bathurst" 4
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HOLLOWAY.

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obedient servant,
MYTHEN BAXTER
A. AND SHORE
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the Rev. David H.
at Beaumont, 1
HOLLOWAY.

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F. B. LILIANE
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AS BIME, St. An-
of Charlotte, John
and Stephens, and
In Port and
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NTURES
nks for sale at this
Office.

FANDARD.

VERY WEDNESDAY.

W. Smith.

Saint Andrews, N. B.

if paid in advance.

all the end of the year.

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our written directions

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The Standard.

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1847.

[15s at the end of the Year

POETRY.

WHAT SHALL BE THE END OF THESE THINGS?

When another life is added
To the heaving turbid mass;
When another breath of being
Stains creation's tarnished glass;
When the first cry, weak and piteous,
Heralds long-enduring pain,
And a soul from non-existence
Springs, that ne'er can die again;
When the mother's passionate welcome
Sorrow-like, bursts forth in tears,
And the sire's self-gratulation
Propheys of future years—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the boy upon the threshold
Of his all-comprising home,
Parts aside the aim material
That enlocks him ere he roam;
When the canvas of his vessel
Flutters to the favouring gales,
Years of solitary exile
Midst his sunny sails;
When his pulses beat with ardour,
And his sinews stretch for toil,
And a hundred bold enterprises
Lure him to that eastern soil—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

EARL OF ELGIN.—His Excellency the Earl of Elgin made his public entry into Montreal on Saturday, the 30th of January. His Excellency was greeted with an address from the City Council, and another from the Inhabitants of Montreal. The following is His Lordship's reply to the latter:—

To the Inhabitants of the City of Montreal.
GENTLEMEN.—I beg that you will accept my most sincere thanks for this Address. It is a great encouragement and support to me, when I am about to enter upon the discharge of the arduous duties confided to me by our gracious Queen, to receive a welcome so cordial from the inhabitants of this important city.

I place unqualified reliance on the assurance which you offer of your devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of your anxious wish to maintain inviolate the constitution subsisting between this Colony and the parent State. I am confident, that the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty, and by your fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, to preserve and strengthen this connection, is prompted solely by the conviction that duly improved, it is calculated to be an advantage and a blessing to the inhabitants of both.

You are pleased to observe that the Knowledge of public affairs acquired by me in the Imperial Parliament, and in other situations of high trust, justifies the hope that I shall be guided in the execution of my functions by the great Constitutional principles familiar to British Statesmen. It will be my study and anxious endeavour to verify these favourable expectations. I am sensible that I shall best maintain the Prerogative of the Crown, and most effectually carry out the instruction with which Her Majesty has honoured me by manifesting a due regard for the wishes and feelings of the people, and by seeking the advice and assistance of those who enjoy their confidence.

I cannot, indeed, look back to the recent history of the Province without feeling that, in resolving to conduct the administration of affairs upon these principles, I am undertaking a task of no common magnitude and difficulty. The powers of self-government, to which your Constitutions allows such full scope are given for wise purposes—to enable the people to exercise a salutary influence on the action of Government, and to render Government itself a more powerful instrument for good, by securing for it their confidence and support. If ever those powers should, unhappily, be perverted to objects of faction or personal ambition, the best efforts of a Governor-General to promote the welfare of the Province must be unavailing, and his high and honorable office can become, under such circumstances, only a source of bitter regret and disappointment.

I do not, however, shrink from the responsibility which our gracious Sovereign has committed to me to assume. I am conscious that in undertaking it, I am actuated by no other motive but the desire to perform, faithfully, my duty to her Majesty, and to the people of the Province; and, in the unanimity with which the proceedings of this day are characterized, I trust that I may perceive an earnest of that readiness to waive minor differences, and to co-operate for the advancement of the public welfare, which is indispensable to the efficient practical working of the British Constitution.

I am alive to the vast extent of the resources of this noble Province, and deeply impressed with the belief that if proper measures be

adopted, they are susceptible of rapid development. To aid in extending its trade—in drawing forth its agricultural and mineral wealth—in improving and multiplying its means of internal communication—in providing increased educational facilities for its increasing population—in conveying the blessings and comforts of civilization to the remotest settlements—in removing occasions of dissension and strife, and uniting the inhabitants of all classes and races in one bond of interest and affection—is an object well worthy the exercise of the energies and talents of men of large and patriotic views. It will be my sincere desire to abet the endeavours of those who labor conscientiously in this behalf and my ambition to share with them their high reward—the consciousness that they have contributed to the happiness and well-being of their fellow-men.

I thank you for the cordial wishes which you express for the happiness and comfort of Lady Elgin and myself. These will not be secured if our residence among you conduces as you kindly say you feel persuaded it will, to the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people.

FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENCE.—Letter from Jack Robinson.

FREDERICTON, 13th Feb. 1847.
MR. EDITOR.—Nothing of very great importance has taken place here since I last wrote you. A very great number of Petitions have been presented, many interesting messages have been sent down from the Governor, and a number of Bills, chiefly local, have been introduced and many of them passed; but, as yet, there has been nothing that can be properly called a debate. Proposed measures have, with few exceptions, been either sustained or rejected with comparatively little discussion, and although the entries on the Journals show the introduction and disposal of a great many matters, the daily sittings in the House have been much shorter than usual. An additional box has been got up in the gallery, and there are now four variable reporters of the "savings and doings."

It seems that the increase in the number of these quill-drivers has frightened the new House, and that henceforth they are to have no more money from the public chest. In addition to these four, there are "Hotspur" and "Jack Robinson," concealed in the gallery. Jack is a blunt man, of fact and sailor, who having long since abandoned the service, has, for several winters past attended here, and amused himself by looking on and writing a few letters, just for the information of some of your readers in the County of Charlotte. "Hotspur," as his name indicates, is a hot-headed sharp-witted, clever, roguish, connected with the press; who being somewhat chagrined at the vote of the House against paying the Reporters, has concluded, by way of retaliation, to furnish the readers of the Loyalist newspaper with a series of Lampoons and Caricatures, at the expense of the new House. The fury of his wrath, however, having somewhat abated, he has lately produced, and published, a number of pretty fair portraits of the new members, showing at the same time a little leaning in favour of those whom he calls "conservatives"—and in that way, gives an excellent account of our new member Mr. Porter.

The fate of the Executive Council is still involved in uncertainty—attempts have been made to fill up the vacancies (four in number) and although the arrangements were at one time nearly matured, it is now certain that they are all adrift again. Mr. Wilmet, it appears, was called upon to join them, but although it was believed at first that he would accept the offer unconditionally, he afterwards required that three out of seven, or four out of nine of the number should be "Liberals." The justice of this request has not been denied but it is thought by some, that the present Council, five in number, will have to resign before the arrangements can be satisfactorily completed.

The new House is decidedly superior to the old one in point of talent.—Messrs. Baillie, Ritchie, Carman, Woodward, Wilson, and perhaps a few more of the new members, are above mediocrity, and add much to the character and appearance of the Assembly.

The Revenue of last year was £127,404, being nearly the same as that of the preceding year, and £8000 more than the estimate of the Committee of Finance.

The Registration Bill is again before the House—also a Bill for relief of certain land purchasers.—The School Bill will be again introduced in the course of the week ensuing. A Bill has passed to assess the County, and another to incorporate the Agricultural Society. A Petition has been presented to assess the inhabitants of Saint Andrews for the purchase of a Fire Engine.—Also to assess the County for money to pay Mr. Turner for supplies furnished for distressed Emigrants several years ago, which sum the House has repeatedly refused to grant—and numerous other Petitions from the County, on subjects of minor importance.

Messrs. Wilson and Hill are here making great exertions on behalf of the Railway. Mr. Hill, it is said, gave convincing proof of his thorough knowledge of the subject before a private meeting of the members of the House. A Bill has been prepared to re-model the Company's Charter, and a Petition is before the House for Legislative aid and encouragement.

The Speaker and Members' pay bill passed a few days ago, and although some stuck out for 20s a day, the bill passed for 15s the same as it was during the last House.

Having reached the end of my paper, I can add no more.
Yours,
JACK ROBINSON.

Ship Building.—Considerable activity will be manifested during the ensuing Spring, in that most profitable branch of our Domestic Industry.—SHIP BUILDING. No less than Fourteen large Ships and Barques are at present building in this Harbor—some almost ready for launching, and others in a forward state. Many more, we believe, are building at Quaco and other outports. Several are building on the River—at the Oronecto and other places. The largest ship ever built in this Province, which will measure about 1900 tons, is now on the Stocks, at Messrs. Owens & Ducau's Ship Yard, Portland.—The splendid new Steamer, building at Courtenay Bay, to run on the River, is fast approaching completion, and will be launched and ready at the opening of the navigation. She is owned by Capt. Axerley, and Messrs. T. Barlow & Co., by whom her Engines and Machinery are entirely constructed.—[St. John Herald.

Monument to Lord Metcalfe.—A meeting was held at Daley's Hotel, on Monday last, to take steps for the erection of a Monument to the memory of Lord Metcalfe. The Hon. Peter McGill occupied the Chair, Major McLaughlin, the Hon. G. Moffat, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. Suitable Resolutions were passed, the first of which was expressed in the following terms:—

That it appears to this meeting while the mother country, India and Jamaica, still continue to pour forth the united tribute of their respect and esteem for the memory of the late Lord Metcalfe, in addition to the substantial monuments commemorative of his virtues, erected during his life time, in both the Indies, it is left to the people of Canada, to the promotion of whose welfare, the last painful years of that great and good man were devoted, to add the crowning trophy to his well-earned fame, and leave to posterity some lasting proof of their admiration of his worth and their veneration of his memory.

A large committee was also appointed to receive subscriptions, which are limited to one dollar each.—[Montreal Register, 4th inst.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 10.
Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Cochran Craig, Sub-Collector and Deputy Treasurer at Grand Manan, praying for an increase of Salary for the reasons therein set forth; referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt.—read a first time.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from John Wilson Esquire, and sixty-five others, inhabitants of the Town of Saint Andrews, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an assessment for the purchase of a Fire Engine for the use of the said Town; received.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Charlotte County Grammar School, praying that a Grant may pass in aid towards paying the Salary of a second Teacher in the Institution; referred to the Committee of Education.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from James Patterson, Usher to the Charlotte County Grammar School, praying that a Grant may pass towards remunerating him for his services in that capacity; referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from the President Directors and Company of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, praying for aid and encouragement in the construction of a Railway from St. Andrews towards Quebec; received.

February 11.

Mr. Porter, presented a Petition from Schuyler P. Frink, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, praying to be reimbursed sums paid on Land purchases made in the year 1835, the said Lands having been subsequently surrendered to the Crown; received.

Mr. Porter, presented a Petition from John Marks, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, praying to be reimbursed a sum paid on Land purchases made in the year 1835, the said Lands having been subsequently surrendered to the Crown; received.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

February 10.

The Hon. Mr. Chandler, a Petition from the President and Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, praying for aid and encouragement for the reasons set forth in the Petition; received.

February 11

The Hon. Mr. Wyer, presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from John Wilson, Peter Smith, Thomas Sime, and one hundred and thirty other inhabitants of Charlotte County, praying an alteration may be made in the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, according to a Line run, by Mr. Allan, a Surveyor of Land, and that money may be granted to effect the alteration.

A Petition from Josephus Moore, of Charlotte County, praying for relief from the effect of a purchase made by him of Crown Lands; and

A Petition from Monroe Hill, a licensed Schoolmaster, praying an allowance for teaching a School in Saint Stephen, six months ending April last; received.

The Hon. Mr. Owen, presented a Petition from John Wilson, of Charlotte County, praying a grant of £250 to complete a Breakwater for Dark Harbour, Grand Manan; received.

A Petition from Daniel Keith, Pierce Butler and other Firemen, in Chatham, Northumberland, praying the privileges of being exempted from serving in the Militia, and upon Juries at the Courts of Nisi Prius, and for the further consideration of the Legislature for past services; and

A Petition from Elizabeth Spratt, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for the period of four year; received.

Monday Feb. 15.

Refunding Monies paid on Crown Lands.

The House took up the order for the day, and went into Committee on Mr. Brown's Bill to reimburse certain persons for monies paid on lands purchased from the Crown, the first instalment having been paid, and the lands subsequently forfeited.

Mr. Brown said he supposed the honourable member from St. John would tell the Committee that the object of the Bill was to take £14,000 out of the Province chest; but he (Mr. B.) could assure them of the contrary. The object of the application was to relieve certain persons from the part payment of amounts which they had assumed in the purchase of Crown Lands. A mania for the purchase of Crown Lands had arisen in 1835, at a period when all the resources of the Province were placed in the Executive, the House of Assembly being at that time destitute of all power, or control over public matters in the Province. The House might, it is true, remonstrate, but it was not regarded by the Executive, who did just as they pleased. In the case of these mad applications for wild lands, the House did at that time remonstrate; but the Executive replied that the course adopted was the right one, and under these circumstances large tracts of land were disposed of. The sales went on, the money poured in and in a short period £14,000 were realized. And the remainder was placed by way of bonds in the Treasury. Soon however a revulsion took place, and great disasters in the business of the Country followed. Many of the purchasers failed, and the conclusion arrived at was to sue them indiscriminately. This resolution when publicly known made a great noise, and then was, that all purchasers of less than 500 acres had their bonds cancelled. Next year all the parties applied to the House praying to be relieved from the balance due on their bonds; they forfeited all they had previously paid. Afterwards these persons thought they should have something for all they had paid, but on this second reasonable application the House required "justice and their bond," they did not ask the pound of flesh nearest the heart, but they held the money. Then it was that the Executive negotiated with the present Province Treasurer, who also was a purchaser, and likewise with the Central Bank for the amount due by the Tobique Mill Company by giving them lands to the value of the amount paid. Thomas Perley also had his claim allowed in the same manner. Even then, the House did not pretend to deny the justice of the general claims that were made, the only objection made was that it should have done by Bill, so as to submit it for the investigation of the Council. Here Mr. Brown went into a full length statement of the whole case between the Petitions, the House of Assembly, and the Executive. I acknowledge, said he, that a bargain is a bargain, but we should not forget that we have had the money of these poor persons, and that they have had nothing in return. Justice and honour therefore demand that we should give them the same remuneration which they pray for, which after all does not amount to more than one third of what they have lost: At all events the petitioners had the same right to expect their prayer to be complied with, as those whose claims have already been granted. Unlike some other members in the House, he had not canvassed out doors; for he was no tactician of that sort, and he therefore restated the claim of the petitioners merely upon the justice of their cause, and the straight forward manner in which he had brought it forward.

Mr. Partelow did not know what the hon. member meant by "management out of doors." If he meant by the word "management" that hon. members were canvassed for their votes out of doors, and in-pitched the practice to him, it was what he was, not guilty of—he had never made it his practice, and he appealed to hon. members around him to bear him out in this assertion. He recollected but one exception: he once canvassed the hon. member for Charlotte himself, to vote in favour of a certain measure for the benefit of the Savings Bank, and met with a flat refusal. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Charlotte had brought up this measure in one shape or other, for five or six years in succession, and had always been defeated. The hon. member had now appealed to the new House, and had brought in this Bill to try again where he had so often sustained defeat.

Mr. Ritchie was opposed to the Bill, upon the ground that the parties had purchased the lands for speculative purposes, and the speculation proving unprofitable, they now came forward for Government to reimburse them, for it should be understood that to give them value, or land which if sold would command money was the same as giving money.

Mr. Brown observed that in his opinion his hon. colleague deserved a great deal of credit for what had been termed his "dogged perseverance." It was by perseverance that others had at length got their claims allowed and for his part he could not see why Mr. T. E. Perley should have had his claims allowed any more than the present claimants or why the House should grant to a rich corporate body like the Tobique Mill Company, that they had even yet withheld from poor individuals. The persons who had petitioned for this Bill to pass were not speculators.—There was one of them—Mr. A. Campbell—had lost his house by fire, and in consequence of this loss of property had been obliged to forfeit his land.—Another gentleman Mr. Wilson was no speculator, but been obliged to purchase for a Mill Reserve and had paid the first instalment out of his own pocket.

Dr. Thompson also spoke in favour of the Bill.—

It was a measure of justice toward the parties, as most of them had purchased for Mill Reserves.—Yankee Speculators had come on, and were purchasing large quantities of lands and selling them in the United States to Mill Companies, &c. and our mill-owners were obliged to purchase, otherwise they had reason to fear they would have been unable to procure a supply of logs for their Mills.

Mr. Hannington considered the statements made by the hon. mover of the Bill so fully answered by the hon. member for St. John, (Mr. Partelow) that he did not know how any hon. member could, after that exposition, support the Bill.

Mr. Taylor spoke briefly in favor of the bill.

Dr. Barrie would oppose the bill.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot would enter his protest against what had been said as to the petitioners having purchased those lands voluntarily, and for the purpose of speculation. They had been driven to the purchase of them by the conduct of Government. He considered that they had been dealt with unjustly; as Government had got the land and the money too. They should do justice and love mercy. He begged to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the circumstances connected with the affair had very materially altered the question within a few years; which had induced him to support the measure for the last two or three years, although he had formerly opposed it.

Messrs. Connell, Hayward, Tibbits, End, and the hon Mr. Baillie, spoke in favor of the Bill.

Messrs Carman Street, and Hannington, opposed the bill.

Mr. Brown repudiated the idea that he intended in his opening speech to cast any imputation on the Hon. Member for St. John, (Mr. Partelow). He did not mean to cast any imputation on him, or on any other member, about management out of doors, but merely to state, for the information of the new members, that he (Mr. B.) had not canvassed them for their votes, as it was not his practice. He should say but little in closing this debate, as he had been anticipated in much that he had intended to say, by other gentlemen who had spoken. In reply to the hon. and learned member for St. John, (Mr. Ritchie) however, he would say that he differed with him altogether, for instead of applying the rule that two wrongs can never make a right, he contended that the land which was granted to Mr. Perley was right and proper, and that therefore this Bill should pass because it was right also. He (Mr. B.) had called out "no," when the hon members for Kings said the House had always been adverse to this measure, for the House had once passed a Resolution in favour of allowing those claims, but the Executive did not think proper to act under its authority. As to the Hon. Member for Northumberland's fears about perjury, he hoped that Hon Member would listen as he (Mr. B.) read the list, and then say who among them he supposed would be guilty of perjury to obtain a grant of land. (Here the Hon. Member read over the names attached to the Petition praying that the Bill



SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sales will take place at the COURT HOUSE IN ST. ANDREWS.

Real Estate of Geo P. McMaster 12th June
Do James Grimmer 26th June

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 12th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

All the Right, Title, Interest, demand, or claim whatsoever of GEORGE P. McMASTER, to that certain tract of land, situate at the Lodge, in the Parish of Saint Stephen, on the bank of the St. Croix river, known as Lot numbered 121 in the Penobscot Grant, the same having been seized and levied on, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of David Polley, and endorsed to levy £64 8 4, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
St. Andrews, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 26th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, demand, and claim of JAMES GRIMMER, of, in and to that certain Tract or Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, containing 60 acres, more or less, formerly owned by Duncan Campbell, bounded by land owned by one John McDermid, and by the road leading to the Pomeroy Ridge.

And, also—That other Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. David, being lot No 4, in block L, in Fanning's division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 100 acres, more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas B. Abbott, endorsed to levy £35 0 2, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
St. Andrews, 1846.

TO JOURNEMEN TIN PLATE WORKERS.

HIGH Wages and constant employment will be given to a man who thoroughly understands his business.

THOS. BAMPSON.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has removed from the Market House to his own residence on the Market Wharf, where he will continue the sale of Meat.

The Subscriber returns his best thanks for the liberal share of custom which he has received, and trusts that he will continue to merit a continuance of the same.

JAS. HEALY.
St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

Just received and now opening
10 CASES SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
which are well selected.

1 Case Silk and Beaver HATS,
1 do Shell and Gosamer do
1 do BONNETS.

Which, with his STOCK ON HAND, he is positively SELLING OFF at first cost, as he intends changing his business. Those persons purchasing for ready money, would do well to look in and compare prices.

C. BRADLEY.

Those indebted to the Subscriber are called upon to square up their accounts, whether by Note or Book, immediately, or otherwise they will be given in for collection.

C. B.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS DAVID WOODCOCK Junior, one of the Administrators of Joshua H. Woodcock, late of the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, has this day filed his Petition duly verified in the Court of Probate for the County of Charlotte, for Licence TO SELL REAL ESTATE which the said Joshua H. Woodcock died seized of, or some part thereof for the payment of the debts due from the said Estate, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Heirs of the said Joshua H. Woodcock and all other persons interested, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration at a Court to be holden at the office of the Registrar of Probates, in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the Twenty third day of January next at 11 o'clock of noon.

Dated the 30th day of December, 1846.
By the Court,
GEO. D. STREET,
Registrar.

ALL MAY BE CURED

BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.
Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq., of "Chronicle" Office, Toledo, West India, dated January 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this Island especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your ointment used upon them, within their reach, from the numerous benefits some of them have derived from their use as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure Scurvy and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other Medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good, but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.
A remarkable Cure by the use of Pills and Ointment—A bill pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helena, 3 days, whose name by request, I omitted, had for many years suffered from piles, but your ointment, besides a general bettering of his most distressing nature. He had to be under long operation, but to my purpose, an all that gave him well up to date. Yet, now, his condition is such, that he is able to perform his duties, and is now, by your means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

PILES, FISTULAS AND FLAKING-DOWN.
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EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE INDIES OF THE SYNDICATE.
Extract of Letter from Richard Bull, Esq., of London, dated February 9th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this Island especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your ointment used upon them, within their reach, from the numerous benefits some of them have derived from their use as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure Scurvy and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other Medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good, but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

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GOLDEN FLEECE.

The Subscriber has received by the "British" "Janet" "Sail", "Horn", and "Speed" from Liverpool, the "Margham", "Favourite", and "Lady" "Cavendish" from London.

840 PIECES, CLOTHES, COBBERIES, DELAINES, ORGANS, AND LUSTERS, plain and printed.

940 Fancy Dresses, newest styles in BATHING, Bathing Machines, Organs, Ac.

2740 SHAW BUCKLES, in plain and Fancy Tissues, Laces, Devos, Ruffs, Neckties, Peas, Vests, Dyed, Cordons and Damasked. Boys' Tissues, Hats.

2389 SHAW BUCKLES, newest designs in French, North, Edinburgh and Paisley.

1275 pieces Bonnet Ribbons, newest styles. A splendid assortment of Kidney, silk, White, and Velvet Ruffs.

85 pieces Bonnets, Scotch, Kidderminster and Imperial CARPETINGS.

110 pieces Plain striped, Flaid and Watered Silks. Turbans, Ornaments, Ornaments, Bathing, and other Velvets.

250 doz. Ladies' and Gents' Silk Garters, and Angora Hosiery.

470 doz. GLOVES, assorted, 10 doz. white and coloured. FAY.

204 pieces WHITE MULL LINS in French and Scotch. Checked, Striped, and Book Median Tissues and Bishop's Laces.

Carded Mottos and Marcelline Ribbons. Muslin Dresses, Patterned Flats and Drapes. Book Muslins, Extra fine and fine.

24 pieces Bonnets, dyed and striped. 430 pieces Faintest Prints, newest styles, 144 pieces Bonnets and Watered WORLENS.

12 doz. Bonnets, dyed and striped. 24 pairs Vests, dyed and striped. 7 pairs Vests, dyed and striped.

Applique Vests, dyed and striped. 24 pairs Vests, dyed and striped. 7 pairs Vests, dyed and striped.

Current Fringes, dyed and striped. 24 pairs Vests, dyed and striped. 7 pairs Vests, dyed and striped.

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES.
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

This long established Institution has for more than twenty eight years transacted its extensive business, on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honor and promptness.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

St. Andrews, Mar. 25. THOMAS SIME.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated villa Messias, Leghorn, 21st February 1845.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder, in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect, and even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad I wish to have another box, and a further supply of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,
ALDBOROUGH.

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POETRY

WHAT SHALL BE THE END OF THESE THINGS?

When another life is added
To the heaving turbid mass;
When another breath of being
Stains creation's tarnished glass;
When the first cry, weak and piteous,
Heralds long-enduring pain;
And a soul from non-existence
Springs, that ne'er can die again;
When the mother's passionate welcome
Narrow-ly, bursts forth in tears,
And the sire's gratulation
Prophesys of future years—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the boy upon the threshold
Of his all-comprising home
Parted the arm maternal
That unlocks him ere he roams;
When the canvas of his vessel
Flutters to the favouring gales;
Years of solitary exile
Hid behind its sunny sails;
When his pulses beat with ardour,
And his sinews stretch for toil,
And a hundred bold enterprises
Lure him to that eastern soil—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

EARL OF ELGIN.—His Excellency the Earl of Elgin made his public entry into Montreal on Saturday, the 30th of January. His Excellency was greeted with an address from the City Council, and another from the inhabitants of Montreal. The following is His Lordship's reply to the latter:—

To the Inhabitants of the City of Montreal.
GENTLEMEN.—I beg that you will accept my most sincere thanks for this Address. It is a great encouragement and support to me, when I am about to enter upon the discharge of the arduous duties confided to me by our gracious Queen, to receive a welcome so cordial from the inhabitants of this important city.

I place unqualified reliance on the assurance which you offer of your devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of your anxious wish to maintain inviolate the connexion subsisting between this Colony and the parent State. I am confident, that the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty, and by your fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, to preserve and strengthen this connection, is prompted solely by the conviction that daily improved, it is calculated to be an advantage and a blessing to the inhabitants of both.

You are pleased to observe that the knowledge of public affairs acquired by me in the Imperial Parliament, and in other situations of high trust, justifies the hope that I shall be guided in the execution of my functions by the great Constitutional principles familiar to British Statesmen. It will be my study and anxious endeavour to verify these favourable expectations. I am sensible that I shall best maintain the Prerogative of the Crown, and most effectually carry out the instruction with which Her Majesty has honoured me, by manifesting a due regard for the wishes and feelings of the people, and by seeking the advice and assistance of those who enjoy their confidence.

I cannot, indeed, look back to the recent history of the Province without feeling that, in resolving to conduct the administration of affairs upon these principles, I am undertaking a task of no common magnitude and difficulty. The powers of self-government, to which your Constitutions allows such full scope are given for wise purposes—to enable the people to exercise a salutary influence on the action of Government, and to render Government itself a more powerful instrument for good, by securing for it their confidence and support. If ever those powers should, unhappily, be perverted to objects of faction or personal ambition, the best efforts of a Governor-General to promote the welfare of the Province must be unavailing, and his high and honorable office can become, under such circumstances, only a source of bitter regret and disappointment.

I do not, however, shrink from the responsibility which our gracious Sovereign has commanded me to assume. I am conscious that in undertaking it, I am actuated by no other motive but the desire to perform, faithfully, my duty to her Majesty, and to the people of the Province; and, in the unanimity by which the proceedings of this day are characterized, I trust that I may perceive an earnest of that readiness to waive minor differences, and to co-operate for the advancement of the public welfare, which is indispensable to the efficient practical working of the British Constitution.

I am alive to the vast extent of the resources of this noble Province, and deeply impressed with the belief that if proper measures be

adopted, they are susceptible of rapid development. To aid in extending its trade—in drawing forth its agricultural and mineral wealth—in improving and multiplying its means of internal communication—in providing increased educational facilities for its increasing population—in conveying the blessings and comforts of civilization to the remotest settlements—in removing occasions of discussion and strife, and uniting the inhabitants of all classes and races in one bond of interest and affection,—is an object well worthy the exercise of the energies and talents of men of large and patriotic views. It will be my sincere desire to abet the endeavours of those who labor conscientiously in this behalf and my ambition to share with them their high reward—the consciousness that they have contributed to the happiness and well-being of their fellow-men.

I thank you for the cordial wishes which you express for the happiness and comfort of Lady Elgin and myself. These will not be secured if our residence among you conduces as you kindly say you feel persuaded it will, to the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people.

Fredericton Correspondence.—Letter from Jack Robinson.

FREDERICTON, 13th Feb. 1847.

MR. EDITOR.—Nothing of very great importance has taken place here since I last wrote you. A very great number of Petitions have been presented, many interesting messages have been sent down from the Governor, and a number of Bills, chiefly local, have been introduced and many of them passed; but, as yet, there has been nothing that can be properly called a debate—Proposed measures have, with few exceptions, been either sustained or rejected with comparatively little discussion, and although the entries on the Journals show the introduction and disposal of a great many matters, the daily sittings in the House have been much shorter than usual. An additional box has been got up in the gallery, and there are now four visible Reporters of the "sayings and doings."

It seems that the increase in the number of these quill-drivers has frightened the new House, and that, henceforth, they are to have no more money from the public chest. In addition to these four, there are "Hotspur" and "Jack Robinson," encoined incorporel behind the scenes. Jack is a blunt matter of fact old sailor, who having long since abandoned the service, has, for several winters past attended here, and amused himself by looking on and writing a few letters, just for the information of some of your readers in the County of Charlotte, "Hotspur," as his name indicates, is a hot-headed sharp-witted, clever, rogue, connected with the press; who being somewhat chagrined at the vote of the House against paying the Reporters, has concluded, by way of retaliation, to furnish the readers of the Loyalist newspaper with a series of Lampoons and Caricatures, at the expense of the new House. The fury of his wrath however, having somewhat abated, he has lately produced, and published, a number of pretty fair portraits of the new members, shewing at the same time a little leaning in favour of those whom he calls "conservatives"—and in that way, gives an excellent account of our new member Mr. Porter.

The fate of the Executive Council is still involved in uncertainty—Attempts have been made to fill up the vacancies (four in number) and although the arrangements were at one time nearly matured, it is now certain that they are all at a standstill. Mr. Wilnot, it appears, was called upon to join them, but although it was believed at first that he would accept the offer unconditionally, he afterwards required that three out of seven, or four out of nine of the number should be "Liberals." The justice of this request has not been denied but it is thought by some, that the present Council, five in number, will have to resign before the arrangements can be satisfactorily completed.

The new House is decidedly superior to the old one in point of talent.—Messrs. Baillie, Ritchie, Carman, Woodward, Wilson, and perhaps a few more of the new members, are above mediocrity, and add much to the character and appearance of the Assembly.

The Revenue of last year was £127,404, being nearly the same as that of the preceding year, and £8000 more than the estimate of the Committee of Finance.

The Registration Bill is again before the House—also a Bill for relief of certain land purchasers.—The School Bill will be again introduced in the course of the week ensuing. A Bill has passed to assess the County, and another to incorporate the Agricultural Society. A Petition has been presented to assess the inhabitants of Saint Andrews for the purchase of a Fire Engine.—Also to assess the County for money to pay Mr. Turner for supplies furnished for distressed Emigrants several years ago, which sum the House has repeatedly refused to grant—and numerous other Petitions from the County, on subjects of minor importance.

Messrs. Wilson and Hill are here making great exertions on behalf of the Railway. Mr. Hill, it is said, gave convincing proof of his thorough know-

ledge of the subject before a private meeting of the members of the House. A Bill has been prepared to remodel the Company's Charter, and a Petition is before the House for Legislative aid and encouragement.

The Speaker and Members' pay bill passed a few days ago, and although some stuck out for 20s a day, the bill passed for 15s the same as it was during the last House.

Having reached the end of my paper, I can add no more.

Yours,

JACK ROBINSON.

Ship Building.—Considerable activity will be manifested during the ensuing Spring, in that most profitable branch of our Domestic Industry.—SHIP BUILDING. No less than Fourteen large Ships and Barques are at present building in this Harbor—some almost ready for launching, and others in a forward state. Many more, we believe, are building at Quaco and other outposts. Several are building on the River—at the Oromocto and other places. The largest ship ever built in this Province, which will measure about 1500 tons, is now on the Stocks, at Messrs. Owens & Duncan's Ship Yard, Portland. The splendid new Steamer, building at Courtenay Bay, to run on the River, is fast approaching completion, and will be launched and ready at the opening of the navigation. She is owned by Capt. Akerley, and Messrs. T. Barlow & Co., by whom her Engines and Machinery are entirely constructed.—[St. John Herald.]

Monument to Lord Metcalfe.—A meeting was held at Daley's Hotel, on Monday last, to take steps for the erection of a Monument to the memory of Lord Metcalfe. The Hon. Peter McGill occupied the Chair, Major McLaughlin, the Hon. G. Moffat, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. Suitable Resolutions were passed, the first of which was expressed in the following terms:—

That it appears to this meeting while the mother country, India and Jamaica, still continue to pour forth the united tribute of their respect and esteem for the memory of the late Lord Metcalfe, in addition to the substantial monuments commemorative of his virtues, erected during his life time, in both the Indies, it is left to the people of Canada, to the promotion of whose welfare, the late painful years of that great and good man were devoted, to add the crowning trophy to his well-earned fame, and leave to posterity some lasting proof of their admiration of his worth and their reversion of his memory.

A large committee, was also appointed to receive subscriptions, which are limited to one dollar each.—Montreal Register, 4th inst.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 10.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Cochran Craig, Sub-Collector and Deputy Treasurer at Grand Manan, praying for an increase of Salary for the reasons therein set forth; referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt.—read a first time.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from John Wilson, Esquire, and sixty-five others, inhabitants of the Town of Saint Andrews, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an assessment for the purchase of a Fire Engine for the use of the said Town; received.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Charlotte County Grammar School, praying that a Grant may pass in aid towards paying the Salary of a second Teacher in the Institution; referred to the Committee of Education.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from James Patterson, Usher to the Charlotte County Grammar School, praying that a Grant may pass towards remunerating him for his services in that capacity; referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from the President Directors and Company of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, praying for aid and encouragement in the construction of a Railway from St. Andrews towards Quebec; received.

February 11.

Mr. Porter, presented a Petition from Schuyler P. Frink, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, praying to be reimbursed sums paid on Land purchases made in the year 1835, the said Lands having been subsequently surrendered to the Crown; received.

Mr. Porter, presented a Petition from John Marks, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, praying to be reimbursed a sum paid on Land purchases made in the year 1835, the said Lands having been subsequently surrendered to the Crown; received.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

February 10.

The Hon. Mr. Chandler, a Petition from the President and Directors of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, praying for aid and encouragement for the reasons set forth in the Petition; received.

February 11.
The Hon. Mr. Wyer, presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from John Wilson, Peter Smith, Thomas Sime, and one hundred and thirty other inhabitants of Charlotte County, praying an alteration may be made in the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, according to a Line run by Mr. Allan, a Surveyor of Land, and that money may be granted to effect the alteration.

A Petition from Joseph Moore, of Charlotte County, praying for relief from the effect of a purchase made by him of Crown Lands; and—

A Petition from Monroe Hill, a licensed Schoolmaster, praying an allowance for teaching a School in Saint Stephen, six months ending April last; received.

The Hon. Mr. Owen, presented a Petition from John Wilson, of Charlotte County, praying a grant of £250 to complete a Breakwater for Dark Harbour, Grand Manan; received.

A Petition from Daniel Keith, Pierce Butler and other Firemen, in Chatham, Northumberland, praying the privileges of being exempted from serving in the Militia, and upon Juries at the Courts of Nisi Prius, and for the further consideration of the Legislature for past services; and

A Petition from Elizabeth Spratt, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for the period of four years; received.

Monday Feb. 15.

Refunding Monies paid on Crown Lands.

The House took up the order for the day, and went into Committee on Mr. Brown's Bill to reimburse certain persons for monies paid on lands purchased from the Crown, the first instalment having been paid, and the lands subsequently forfeited.

Mr. Brown said he supposed the honourable member from St. John would tell the Committee that the object of the Bill was to take £14,000 out of the Province chest; but he (Mr. B.) could assure them of the contrary. The object of the application was to relieve certain persons from the part payment of amounts which they had assumed in the purchase of Crown Lands. A mania for the purchase of Crown Lands had arisen in 1835, at a period when all the resources of the Province were placed in the Executive, the House of Assembly being at that time destitute of all power, or control over public matters in the Province. The House might, it is true, remonstrate, but it did just as they please. In the case of these mad applications for wild lands, the Executive replied that the course adopted was the right one, and under these circumstances large tracts of land were disposed of. The sales went on, the money poured in and in a short period £14,000 were realized. And the remainder was placed by way of bonds in the Treasury. Soon however a revulsion took place, and great disasters in the business of the Country followed. Many of the purchasers failed, and the conclusion arrived at was to sue them indiscriminately. This resolution when publicly known made a great noise, and then was, that all purchasers of less than 500 acres had their bonds cancelled. Next year all the parties applied to the House praying to be relieved from the balance due on their bonds, they forfeiting all they had previously paid. Afterwards these persons thought they should have something for all they had paid, but on this second reasonable application the House required "justice and their bond," they did not ask the pound of flesh nearest the heart, but they held the money. Then it was that the Executive negotiated with the present Province Treasurer, who also was a purchaser, and likewise with the Central Bank for the amount due by the Tobique Mill Company, by giving them lands to the value of the amount paid. Thomas Perley also had his claim allowed in the same manner. Even then, the House did not pretend to deny the justice of the general claims that were made, the only objection made was that it should have been done by Bill, so as to submit it for the investigation of the Council. Here Mr. Brown went into a full length statement of the whole case between the Petitioners, the House of Assembly, and the Executive. "I acknowledge," said he "that a bargain is a bargain, but we should not forget that we have had the money of these poor persons, and that they have had nothing in return. Justice and honour therefore demand that we should give them the slight remuneration which they pay for, which after all does not amount to more than one third of what they have lost. At all events the petitioners had the same right to expect their prayer to be complied with, as those whose claims have already been granted." Unlike some other members in the House, he had not canvassed out doors; for he was no tatterer of that sort, and he therefore retorted the claim of the petitioners merely upon the justice of their cause, and the straight forward manner in which he had brought it forward.

Mr. Partelow did not know what the hon. member meant by management out of doors. If he meant by the word "management" that hon. members were canvassed for their votes out of doors, and imputed the practice to him, it was what he was not guilty of—he had never made it his practice, and he appealed to hon. members around him to bear him out in his assertion. He recollected but one exception; he once canvassed the hon. member for Charlotte himself, to vote in favour of a certain measure for the benefit of the Savings Bank, and met with a flat refusal. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Charlotte had brought up this measure in one shape or other, for five or six years in succession, and had always been defeated. The hon. member had now appealed to the new House, and had brought in this Bill to try again where he had so often sustained defeat.

Mr. Ritchie was opposed to the Bill, upon the ground that the parties had purchased the lands for speculative purposes, and the speculation proving unprofitable, they now came forward for Government to reimburse them, for it should be understood that to give them value, or land which if sold would command money was the same as giving money.

Mr. Boyd observed that in his opinion his hon. colleague deserved a great deal of credit for what had been termed his "dogged perseverance." It was by perseverance that others had at length got their claims allowed and for his part he could not see why Mr. T. E. Perley should have had his claims allowed any more than the present claimants or why the House should grant to a rich corporate body like the Tobique Mill Company, that they had even yet withheld from poor individuals. The persons who had petitioned for this Bill so pass were not speculators.—There was one of them—Mr. A. Campbell—had lost his house by fire, and in consequence of this loss of property had been obliged to forfeit his land—Another gentleman Mr. Wilson was no speculator, but he was obliged to purchase for a Mill Reserve and had paid the first instalment out of his own pocket.

Dr. Throsson also spoke in favour of the Bill.—It was a measure of justice toward the parties, as most of them had purchased for Mill Reserves.—Yankee Speculators had come on, and were purchasing large quantities of lands and selling them in the United States to Mill Companies, &c. and our mill-owners were obliged to purchase, otherwise they had reason to fear they would have been unable to procure a supply of logs for their Mills.

Mr. Hannington considered the statements made by the hon. mover of the Bill so fully answered by the hon. member for St. John, (Mr. Partelow) that he did not know how any hon. member could, after that exposition, support the Bill.

Mr. Taylor spoke briefly in favor of the bill. Dr. Earle would oppose the bill.

Hon. Mr. Wilnot would enter his protest against what had been said as to the petitioners having purchased those lands voluntarily, and for the purpose of speculation. They had been driven to the purchase of them by the conduct of Government. He considered that they had been dealt with unjustly; as Government had got the land and the money too. They should do justice and love mercy. He begged to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the circumstances connected with the affair had very materially altered the question within a few years; which had induced him to support the measure for the last two or three years, although he had formerly opposed it.

Messrs. Connell, Hayward, Tibbits, End, and the hon. Mr. Baillie, spoke in favor of the Bill.

Messrs. Carman Street, and Hannington, opposed the bill.

Mr. Brown repudiated the idea that he intended in his opening speech to cast any imputation on the Hon. Member for St. John, (Mr. Partelow). He did not mean to cast any imputation on him, or on any other member, about management out of doors, but merely to state, for the information of the new members, that he (Mr. B.) had not canvassed them for their votes, as it was not his practice. He should say but little in closing this debate, as he had been anticipated in much that he had intended to say, by other gentlemen who had spoken. In reply to the hon. and learned member for St. John. (Mr. Ritchie) however, he would say that he differed with him altogether, for instead of applying the rule that two wrongs can never make a right, he contended that the land which was granted to Mr. Perley was right and proper, and that therefore this Bill should pass because it was right also. He (Mr. B.) had called out 'no' when the hon. members for Kings said the House had always been adverse to this measure, for the House had once passed a Resolution in favour of allowing those claims, but the Executive did not think proper to act under its authority. As to the Hon. Member for Northumberland's fears about perjury, he hoped that Hon. Member would listen as he (Mr. B.) read the list, and then say who among them he supposed would be guilty of perjury to obtain a grant of land. (Here the Hon. Member read over the names attached to the Petition praying that the Bill

do pass, expressing upon the virtues of each person in turn. Then there was Josephus, Mr. B. Agnew would not tell a lie for all the land in the Province. (Laughter.) He was glad to hear that the Hon. Member for York (Mr. Baillie) announced that he was conscientious in this matter; but, their, some Hon. Members on the other side of the question say they are conscientious also. (A loud remonstrance from his countrymen in the play who said:—

Uccu mon ha'e two consciences." (Much Laughter.) He should say no more upon the general principles of the bill, but as some Hon. Members do not like the details, he moved that they report progress.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Barbier presented a petition from B. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., praying that the time appointed (this day) for an investigation of the respective claims of himself and Mr. Boyd, to a seat in the House as one of the Representatives of Charlotte County, be postponed, as he had not been able to prepare the necessary documents. Mr. Boyd hoped the House would not do him the injustice of complying with the prayer of the petition, as he had appeared himself to go into the scrutiny, and as his opponent, having been at St. Andrews, while he (Mr. Boyd) had been attending to his Legislative duties, had even better opportunities to prepare himself. Petition received and laid on the table.

Mr. Brown brought in a Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the act incorporating the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company.

Charlotte County Scrutiny.—Mr. Barbier moved a resolution that the period appointed for entering the scrutiny between Mr. Boyd, one of the sitting members for Charlotte, and Mr. B. R. Fitzgerald be extended to blank day and hour.

Mr. Hannington would oppose the motion, as the house had nothing before them to justify the delay. If the petitioner (Mr. Fitzgerald) had made out a case, he would have been disposed to do him justice, but as he had not, he (Mr. H) could find no reason for supporting the Resolution.

Mr. Brown said he felt himself in a predicament upon this question, as one portion of his constituents was arrayed against the other. Under these circumstances he did not like to vote at all, and hoped the sitting member (Mr. Boyd) would excuse him. (Laughter, and cries of "No, no.") It was his opinion that the petitioner had not made out a case, and if he had not, a postponement would be dealing unjustly with the sitting member.

Other Honourable Members were about to enter into the discussion, when the Speaker informed them that it was within a minute of twelve o'clock, and as that hour had been set apart for the purpose of entering into the scrutiny, the moment the clock struck he should suspend all other business and call the house; therefore if they wished a decision upon the Resolution then before them they must all vote on the question to be put at once. The question was then put, and Resolution negatived, the division being 12 to 15.

The doors having been shut, and Hon. Members called to their places, three Hon. Members of the government came in—Messrs. Hazen, Baillie, and Rankin. Hon. Mr. Hazen asked the Speaker if it was not customary to excuse members of the Government from serving on Election Committees. His honour replied that the Hon. members having come in after the order had been given to call the house, and the doors being now locked, it was out of his power to excuse them.

The Clerk then commenced calling for the Committee, and the first lot fell on Mr. Porter, who begged to be excused, as he was a member for the same county. Mr. Farnlow said that was no reasonable ground of excuse, for Mr. Porter had served on the Committee which decided between Messrs. Street and Burns, four years since. Mr. End remarked that Mr. Porter had served as Mr. Street's nominee, which altered the case. The question was then put, and the House decided that Mr. Porter should be excused.

The next lot excited considerable merriment, as it fell on Mr. Boyd himself—it was of course considered null and void. Messrs. Barbier, Wark, Landry, Cranney, R. D. Wilnot, Rankin, McLeod, Taylor, Baillie, L. A. Wilnot, Street, Gilbert, and Smith, were then successively drawn. Messrs. L. A. Wilnot and Street were both excused, being absent. Mr. Barbier begged to stand excused, but got laughed at for his pains. Hon. Members laughed heartily when Messrs. Landry, Rankin, and Baillie were drawn. Mr. Gilbert wished to be excused, as he was the only representative for his county, and his constituents would sustain a serious injury by his serving. Hon. Speaker.—The Hon. Member must state that upon affidavit, if he wishes the House to believe him. (Rounds of laughter.) Mr. Smith begged to be excused on the score of ill health. An Hon. Member.—"You look feeble!" (Renewed shouts of laughter.)

Some time now elapsed to allow the respective Counsel for the claimants to reduce the Committee to its proper number, by striking alternately from the list. The following members were at length announced as the Committee, viz.—Mr. Partelow (as Mr. Boyd's nominee), Mr. Ritchie, (as Mr. Fitzgerald's nominee), and Messrs. R. D. Wilnot, Rankin, Baillie, Wark, and Smith who were then sworn in and retired to a Committee Room.—Loyalist Report.

Frederickton Correspondence.—Letter from Jack Robinson.

Frederickton, 22nd Feb. 1847.

Mr. Editor.—I intended in this paper to give you a brief account of the filling up of the Executive Council. It is said that three of the present members, viz. Messrs. Johnston, Chandler, and Hazen, were anxious to receive the assent of their former colleague Mr. Wilnot, and therefore called on him first. He also said that they wished the Council, when filled, to contain persons of various occupations in life, and residing in different quarters of the Province. Mr. Wilnot, on being called on, consulted his friends, some of whom were eager to have him accept the seat, undisturbedly, while others advised him strongly not to do so, unless he had a fair portion of "Liberals" with him. In the end, Mr. Rankin was called to fill a vacant seat, and after a few days Mr. Wilnot refused to go unless there were three "Liberals" out of seven, or four out of nine, in the new Council. Mr. Brown was also called upon, but whether it was original or imposed that he should go in with Mr. Wilnot, or whether he was singled out after Mr. Wilnot's final refusal, does not distinctly appear. It is certain, however, that after considering the proposal, he ultimately declined. Anxious to have one from Charlotte, it is said that they then turned their attention to G. S. Hill and G. M. Porter Esquires; but the latter gentleman being absent in England, they chose Mr. Hill, who, it is said, instantly responded to the call. To these were added Mr. Baillie, Surveyor General of the Province, and a member of the Assembly for the County of York, and so Messrs. Rankin, Hill, and Baillie, were the same after noon, and took their seats at the Council Board. After the Journals were read the next morning, Mr. Hazen declared in the House the appointments which had taken place, held himself and his colleagues "responsible" to the Assembly for their doings as Executive Councilors, made some allusions to the occupation and abode of the different members, and hoped the appointments would be satisfactory to the House and the country at large.

Mr. Woodward although he did not express himself altogether satisfied, said he would offer the Council no factious opposition, and hoped they would be a working Government, and as such was willing to give them a fair trial.

Dr. Wilson referred to former difficulties when it became necessary to send Delegates to London, and comparing former with more recent transactions, affirmed that the Colonial Government had undergone no material change. He said he was well pleased with the appointment of Mr. Rankin, but Mr. Hill, who while he was in the House had generally been deemed a Radical, or a Democrat, and who had been rejected by the people of Charlotte at the late Election, was certainly in his opinion, a very improper person. Mr. Hannington did not altogether like the appointment, although he was willing to give the new Council a fair trial. He was sorry that Mr. Wilnot was not in it—maintained that it was a pity that a working Government could not afford to lose their time, and therefore he had done nothing more than to distribute the Government patronage, the Heads of departments, persons receiving salaries, should be put in the Council, and help to do the business of the country. He did not believe the present Government could be of long duration—the materials were ill suited to each other—they were a part of iron, and part of clay.

Mr. Brown said that the Government of the Province had recently undergone, within the last 15 years, a very great change—formerly the House had no control over the Executive—now the Executive must possess the confidence of the House. These changes had been made in all those colonies by Her Majesty's special command—the principles were set forth in words at length in the late address to the Queen, and signed by a vast majority of the late House. The fact was, members did not differ in principle but in degree, and if they wished to have the fate of Nova Scotia they would take care not to do so to two parties. He would by no means give the Council a fair trial, hoping that there might yet be a "iron" enough in the constitution to prevent it from being very easily broken in pieces.

Mr. Wilnot followed in a most impassioned speech, expressive of great disappointment and disapprobation, which was answered by Mr. Hazen in most indignant and violent terms. Mr. Ritchie followed in the train of Mr. Wilnot, with his whole might and force, and after some mutual explanations and apologies, the debate closed with a long and severe speech from Mr. Street; but I was so stunned and confounded with the fury of their wrath, that I lost the run of their arguments and expressions, and must therefore refer you, and your readers, to Messrs. Hogg, Hill, and Gregor, for further information.

JACK ROBINSON.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—We are informed that the number of emigrants, principally from the sister isle, who are almost daily taking their departure for various parts of America in the numerous packet ships leaving this port is scarcely credible, considering the advanced stage of the season.

Few steamers from Ireland arrive with out their decks being crowded by poor people, gladly leaving their wretched country to seek, in a land of abundance, that subsistence denied them at home. The various agents, we know have listened to many a tale of sorrow from half-famished heart-broken and spiritless poor creatures of both sexes seeking an abatement in the usual rate of passage and to the heart of some of our emigration agents, whom we could name the appeal has not always been in vain.—Liverpool Journal.

We beg to remind our Subscribers that their subscriptions for the last year, became due on the 1st January. They will be called upon with their accounts, when we trust they will respond to the call, by "paying up."

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1847.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY. Hon. HAZEN, President.

Director next week.—Robert Walton.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day.—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must be over until next week.

aim and work hours.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Danck, M. S. Haggan, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week.—S. T. Gove.

J. Westmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

A. D. King, Esq., President.

Director next week.—Wm. Todd.

Discount Day.—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in the hands until the following discount day.

LAKEST DATES.

L. Campbell.—Feb. 4. Montreal.—Feb. 8.

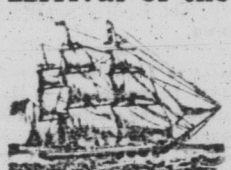
L. Campbell.—Feb. 3. Quebec.—Feb. 8.

Edinburgh.—Feb. 1. Halifax.—Feb. 17.

Quebec.—Jan. 22. New York.—Feb. 20.

L. Campbell.—Feb. 10. Boston.—Feb. 21.

Arrival of the



Steamship Cambria.

By the R. M. Steamship "Cambria," we have received Liverpool papers to the 4th inst. from which we have only space this week to give a few extracts.

According to the last intelligence from India everything was quiet. There was no visible appearance of discontent or disorder. It was, nevertheless, believed by those most conversant in Indian affairs that this outward calm was chiefly owing to the presence of the British army in Lower India, and that its departure will be the signal for new disturbances. The difficulty for the British is not so much to conquer, as to regulate and govern India at present, through the medium of subordinate chiefs.

Although the Ministerial measures brought forward for the relief of Ireland appear to meet the general approbation of all parties, they have excited some diversity of opinion out of doors, and some complain that the plan goes too far, others that it gives inadequate relief; some, again, complain that Great Britain undertakes too large a share of the burden, from which it seems to be thought by many that the whole burden ought to fall. Lord John Russell, however, chooses a middle course. In such an unexpected calamity, which has no parallel in the present day, he deemed it unfair that the whole demand should fall on the Irish landlords. Under the new proposal, however, he has considerably extended the claims of pauperism, which will operate as an increased burden on the Irish land. In the former practice, pauperism from age or disease could only find relief in the workhouse. Under the present act it may claim relief in its own dwelling. This extension of the last together with the other remedial measures, namely, the relief acts, the drainage act, and the plan for reclaiming waste lands, certainly tend to its palliation, which, in such an appalling calamity, is all we fear, that we can reasonably expect.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.—Angst Destitution. The accounts from nearly every part of Ireland differ but little in describing the real situation of the people. We select a few as a specimen of the whole.

The Cork Examiner, sums up the state of things in the neighbourhood of Skibbereen.—In the parish of Kilmoe, fourteen died on Sunday; three of those were buried in coffins, seven were buried without other covering than the rags they were when alive. One gentleman, a good and charitable man, speaking of this case, says:—The distress is so appalling, that we must throw away all feelings of delicacy; and another says:—I would rather give 1s. to a starving man, than 6s. for a coffin.

One hundred and forty died in Skibbereen workhouse in one month; eight have died in one day! And Mr. McCarthy Downing states, that they came into the house merely and solely for the purpose of getting a coffin. The accounts from Mayo given in the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL are very painful. In the parish of Cong, twenty-seven deaths occurred within a week; in a neighbouring parish, like number in three weeks. The Rev. Patrick Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic curate of

Kilgeever, thus illustrates the intensity of the famine:

I shall never forget the impression made on my mind a few days ago by a most heart-rending case of starvation. I have witnessed the poor mother of five in family send in her little children, almost lifeless from hunger, to bed, and, despairing of ever again seeing them, she took her last leave of them. In the morning her first act was to touch their lips with her hand, to see if the breath of life still remained; but the poor mother's fears were not groundless, for on a bright child she felt from some of her dear little children; that night buried them in the night of eternity.

By way of relief may be said the following terrible relation from the Cork Constitution:—Going into his holed yard, I perceived an unfortunate woman rush by me and take some illegals which lay in a field pool, and running she ate them ravenously. On getting outside the gate way, she reeled for a few paces and then fell, but while lying exhausted on the street, with the most savage ferocity she continued to gnaw the disgusting morsels.

Where notice the formation of the "British Association for the relief of extreme distress in the remote parishes of Ireland and Scotland." The committee, at the last of which the Lord Mayor of London, has published a list of contributions amounting to £50,000; the Queen giving £2,000, Prince Albert £500; the Duchess of Gloucester £200; the Duke of Devonshire, £1,000; several city firms, £1,000 each; Lord John Russell has given £300; Sir Robert Peel and several other gentlemen, £200 each. The object of the subscription is to buy food, and send it forthwith by special steamers to the most destitute localities.

Annual meeting of the Royal Association was held in Conception Hall on the 15th ult. Mr. O'Connell, in his speech, said he would go to parliament, but not as a Whig or Tory, but to get food for the people. "The rent for the week was £125; on the 17th ult. the rent was £120.

The steamer Sirius, the first British steamer which crossed the Atlantic, was lost on the 16th ult. in Bellefleur Bay, on her way from Dublin to Cork, during a fog. She struck upon a rock and bilged. It being evident that she must soon sink and go to pieces, great confusion ensued, and an overloaded boat, in attempting to go ashore, was swamped, and 12 out of 20 persons contained in her were drowned. They were principally policemen, some who had gone up to the Vanguard in charge of convicts. All the rest of the passengers and crew, about 70 in number, got safely ashore.

Gordon Bang, Esq. M. P., died on the 10th ult. He was called the father of the House of Commons, having sat as a member nearly fifty years.

Our Friends will please excuse the appearance of the present sheet, as the Editor is labouring under severe indisposition.

It is with great satisfaction we have received the information of Mr. Hill's appointment to the Executive Council. It was nothing more than justice that the County of Charlotte should be represented in the Executive, and no man in the County or Province, we conceive, is better adapted for the situation, or more worthy of the honour. Mr. Hill for a great number of years has pursued an honest, upright, and consistent course in the Legislature, and is well versed in the details of Politics, and is a man of no ordinary judgment and acquirements. His public services could not well be dispensed with at the present time, and we rejoice that he is now in a capacity in which his useful talents will have scope for operation, and where his practical knowledge will be a public benefit. We trust that the Council will now go on cordially, and successfully, in despite of any factious opposition.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—Our Frederickton correspondent, Jack Robinson, has furnished us with a synopsis of the debate which took place in the House of Assembly on the filling up of the Executive Council, by the appointment of Messrs. Baillie, Rankin, and Hill.

THE NEW COUNTESS.—In these appointments, the Government does not appear to have paid much attention to the wishes of the popular branch by choosing two members from that body who have never acted with the Liberal Members on any important political subject, and whose principles, we believe, are not clearly defined. With respect to the other member, Mr. Hill, we have always looked upon him as a consistent politician, and a gentleman holding sound views on various important subjects, especially on the science of Political Economy. Owing to some anomalous causes, which the best of men are not exempt from, he failed to secure his seat in the Assembly at the last Election, although he received handsome support from the most intelligent voters of Charlotte. We cannot, therefore, look upon him in the high which his opponents attempt to represent, or rather, misrepresent him. That he may have acted indirectly in accepting office, without first consulting the party he has always acted with, we do not deny. But we unhesitatingly say, that his talents and information will be of essential benefit to the Country, if he is not thwarted by those with whom he has associated himself. With respect to the other two members, we cannot speak so positively; but one thing is clear, if the Executive has been filled up with mem-

bers taken from a minority in the House, the Liberals have good grounds for complaint; and although we deprecate factious opposition, yet, we trust, they will not rest satisfied until a working Council is formed, which can only be reasonably expected when a fair share of Executive patronage is obtained by the Liberal members in the Assembly.—New Brunswick.

THE FLOUR TRADE is at present very active in the United States, and immense quantities are daily arriving from the interior. The Williams, port (Old) Times says:—

Since the time the news by the steamer Hibernia has been given, the number of wagons which are daily arriving, laden principally with flour, is truly surprising, and certainly without a precedent since the completion of the canal in this place.

It is a matter of wonder to us, how our forwarding and commission merchants will be able to find store room for all they are receiving.

The Wilmington (Delaware) State Journal also notices the large arrivals of produce in that city. In one day over 12,000 bushels of grain were brought in by 211 wagons.

The York (Pa.) Republican remarks thus:—The streets of our town were lately jammed nearly every day last week with wagons laden with agricultural produce, the owners of which took advantage of the rise in the market to dispose of their surplus. On the 21st inst., from one end of a street to another there seemed to be a long continuous procession of these vehicles. The quantities of grain and flour purchased must have been enormous. Warehouse, carriage houses, barns, and every building in which they could be stored, were engaged to their utmost capacity with such articles.

From Kingston, Jamaica.—The Schooner Brave, Captain Riddle, arrived last night from Kingston. We have papers to the 16th ult.

The emigrant ship Barossa, of 500 tons, with Coaches on Board, destined for Salt River or Black River, was wrecked on the 12th inst. off Port Morant. No lives were lost.

Dr. Gordon's Intelligence, reviewing the business of the past year, and speaking of the prospects of the present one, says:—

The prospects for 1847 are at present promising. It is expected that the crops will be a great deal better, exceed those of 1846, and that consequently, there will be a greater amount of money in circulation and a larger consumption of imported provisions.

Nevertheless, it would be as well that the imports of this island should be conducted on a limited scale. The paucity for our population will not warrant too great an influx of American and British American produce—it has been already tried, and the experiment has failed in failure and loss to many.—Baltimore.

SHOWER OF GRUBS at Mahone Bay.—On Friday morning the 20th inst. Mr. Acker, a respectable inhabitant of Oaklands, Mahone Bay, was much surprised at observing upon the snow that had newly fallen, a number of grubs, (in reality quite numerous) a circumstance which he cannot form in a other way than by supposing that they fell from the clouds. B. Zwickler, Esq. of Mahone Bay, saw some of these grubs, which were to all appearances like the grey cabbage grub.—Upon placing them by the fire they showed symptoms of life. Phenomena like this have been noticed in other countries, and are too well authenticated to cause any doubt upon the subject, but we never heard before, of an occurrence of the kind in Nova Scotia. Robt. M. Acker states, were quite plenty in the field, where the grubs had fallen, and appeared to have the report which Providence had proved for them. The entirely appraised of the R. M. upon the clearances, is no less remarkable than the other phenomena—and we do not regard that they have been seen in other places, and in the fields of the peninsula of Halifax.—Times.

NOVEL SPECULATION.—An enterprising Yankee Captain, has recently built a Chinaman junk of about 300 tons, fitted and rigged entirely after the Chinese mode, which he intends taking to New York, loading her with every species of Chinese knock-knives, curiosities, etc., to be sold on board after their arrival at this city. He also takes a Chinese crew, a theatrical and juggling company, males and females, and everything curious illustrative of the manners and customs of the Celestials.

The junk will have canvass sails and a Christian rudder to make her suitable for the long voyage, but upon arrival at the Narrows everything foreign will be replaced by Chinese articles, the sails, clumsy rudder and all the junk anchor off the city in her oriental costume and build, where she will remain as a show shop, sale room, and moon-elank exhibition. It is expected she will make the passage in five months. The cost of the whole affair will be about \$30,000 and the proprietor will undoubtedly realize a large fortune. After having exhausted the United States, he has been offered \$20,000 to deliver his junk in England. The junks are said to be good sea boats, and nothing worse than delay is feared in the voyage. We only wonder some one never thought of it before. N. Y. Paper.

D. I. E. D.—At Marion, Washington County (Maine) in the early part of last month, Mr. Stephen Sherman—for many years a most industrious and enterprising inhabitant of the Parish of Saint David.

On the harvest to his sickle yield, His furrow on the southern glebe has broke; How proud would he have drive his team aloft, How bow'd the woods beneath his sturdy stroke.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending to leave this country, or some time, requests all persons indebted to him, to call and settle their respective dues.

JOHN LOCHARY.

St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1846. (Signed) J. L.

NOTICE IS THAT FOR THE Sake OF ANDREW RILEY, who will be called for on the FIRST TUESDAY

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Actg. Secy.

Provi JUST RECEIVED

finer, and

Boston, 1847.

3 bbls, choice R.

4 chests, Congo.

Tobacco.

4 boxes, sperm.

1 Adam.

2 bags, Porto R.

1 cask refined.

1 bbl, best Ym.

7 bales Wm.

5 casks cut No.

9 pieces Sateen.

printed.

6 cans, extra.

bottle, log-2.

Boots and

Leather, and

600 bushels yell.

ON

Blue, black, iron,

cloths, tweeds, C.

prints, white, red,

and brown muslin,

and brown, cotton

bed ticking, muslin,

kersey, cotton, striped

and cotton, hopkin

neckerchiefs, cotton

shawls, thread, and

made clothing, col-

lers, and short jacks

sees, vests, drawers,

shirts, striped and

silk, well and glass

cups, with westerns

ALSO, a good

WARE and GIL

will be sold low for

paymets.

Feb. 22, 1847.

Corr

THE Subscriber

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Feb. 23, 1847.

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the auction of the

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pective names viz:

Patrick Fur

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James Keen

Richard Me

John Campb

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Christoph

Sherriff's Office,

St. Andrews, Feb. 1

PENMI

In a course of ten

hour each. Price Two

Ladies from 2 until 3 o

men, from 7 until 9 P.

Ladies and Gentlemen

private classes of four

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Insurance will also

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