

The Standard,  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. W. Smith,  
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.  
12s. 6d. per annum—if paid in advance.  
15s. if not paid until the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
Inserted according to written orders, or continued  
till forbidden, if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s  
Each repetition of Ditto 1s  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d. per line.  
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS  
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.  
If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.  
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.

No 38] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1852. [Vol. 19

## AN EXCITING PANTHER HUNT IN THE MOUNTAINS OF VIRGINIA.

It may not be generally known that that part of the State of Virginia where the Counties of Shenandoah, Hardy, and Pendleton join, is as wild as any other part of the territory of the United States, and abounding in most kinds of game. The waters of Cedar Creek, a wild and romantic stream, wash the base of the tall ridges which rear their frowning summits of rock far overhead, altogether presenting as primitive an appearance as can well be imagined.

A short time since, the inmates of a dwelling, not far from Cedar Creek, at night, were startled by the attempts of a large animal to get into the house. A sick lady, infant, and nurse, occupied a room on the first floor. A brother and sister occupied apartments above, and the husband was absent. From the lateness of the hour the entire household was asleep. The lady was awakened by hearing something at the window, and turning towards it, in the full light of the moon, she saw the head of an animal at a pane of the glass, which was almost instantly broken, and a large round head thrust through the opening—the snout bent, and seemed as if it would give way. Her screams aroused the house and brought her brother into the room, when the animal with difficulty withdrew his head. An effort was made to pursue it, but the only dog on the premises refused to leave the house—his instinct, probably, telling him there was danger.

On the following morning, some two hours before day, accompanied by their trusty dogs, they traced his steps, and after a long and laborious walk, arrived at his den, only to find, to their great satisfaction, that the animal had left his retreat and gone further.

They, however, again followed the track, keeping the dogs back so as not to destroy the foot-prints by running over them. In a short time they came across the carcass of a deer, which had been recently killed and nearly devoured. From this they judged they were close upon him. The route now was on the very summit of Paddy Mountain, along which they plodded through the deep snow until near the setting of the sun, when they had the satisfaction to find that the game had again taken to a den. One of the dogs ran upon the flat rock which crowned the den, and placing his nose to a small rent, gave unmistakable evidence, by erect tail and low growl, that the animal was within. He instantly darted round and entered the hole, followed by the others, before it could be prevented.

In a moment a terrible growl was heard, followed by a blow of the animal's paw on the rock, as he struck at the dogs. Soon the mingled growls of the animal, and the furious barking of the dogs, with cries of pain and rage of the latter, came from the den. The question was now, what was to be done? The dogs must be got out, or all would be killed. The old hunter then told the youngest of his nephews that he must try and get into the hole and pull the dogs out, while his brother must prevent them from re-entering, and he would stand ready to pull him out at the first notice of danger. All was safely and successfully accomplished. The dogs were but little hurt, except the noble fellow which first entered; he had received a mortal hurt.

Rudolph again told the young man that he must go into the hole, while he and his brother would stand ready to pull him out, and so what the animal was. This was cheerfully agreed to, and he entered. After a careful survey he said he could not see anything. "Look here to the right," said Adam, "and under the rock where the dog first wound." In a few moments he answered—"I see a pair of eyes as big as a dollar, and as bright as a coal of fire." "It is not a bear then," said Adam, "for a bear's head is shaped like a pig's, his eyes are small and close together." The nephew was drawn out, and they all stood with rifles ready.

Randolph went to the rent in the rock and cleared away all the leaves and litter which obstructed the passage of the light into the den. At his own instance he was then lowered into the den to take a look. In a little time he was pulled out, and stated that there were two animals in the cave, one of which he had seen leap upon a rock far back in the chamber, while the one which the nephew had seen still lay at the same place, and that it was of a dark color. He concluded to go into the hole first, and hold the muzzle of the rifle; one of the nephews was to follow to pull the trigger, while the other remained outside to keep the dogs off. He had discovered that the hole went down about six feet and then stopped at a rock about three feet high, between which and the roof of the cave was the entrance to the chamber where the animal lay. He was assured that one man could not shoot him, as, from the position he must necessarily occupy in the hole,

he could not get the muzzle of the piece over the ledge of rock at the entrance. The plan being formed, it was as speedily carried out; and Rudolph entered first, firmly clutching the rifle near the muzzle. The nephew followed, and brought the gun to his shoulder, though not without great difficulty, as the position they were in was exceedingly awkward, being nearly on their backs, and their heads lower than their feet. "Do your work clear," said Adam; "shoot at his eye, and don't let us have to shoot twice." "I see his eyes now," said the young man, "but can not find the end of the rifle. Raise a little higher—a little to the left—a little to the right—there, steady—a little higher!" In a low whisper, when the piece was instantly discharged with a most terrible report in that confined place; and as they afterwards said, they thought the rocks would have surely tumbled in on them. In a moment the young man was drawn away by his brother, and together they pulled away at the old man, whose shirt, becoming entangled in a projecting angle of the rock, he cried out he was fast; and they, supposing the animal had hold of him, pulled the harder, and after some bruises and contusions, got him out. Listening quietly, low deep groans, like the sob of a human being in distress, were heard issuing from the cave. One of the dogs was sent into the cave, and all within being quiet, they knew the animal was dead. Their next efforts were directed to get the body out, which proved to be that of a panther, measuring nine feet one inch from the nose to the end of the tail. Finding it impossible to carry the body home, they skinned it, hung the body on a tree, and started off with the hide, a trophy of perseverance and courage rarely equalled. They say they are still ready to undergo the same toil and danger, if occasion offers, for so rich a prize.

The Boston Commonwealth says, that fifteen or twenty young ladies belonging to that city have hired a house for the season, on the side of the White Mountains, near Conway, where they are keeping 'bachelors' hall,' wearing the bloomer dress, hunting, fishing, picking berries, and enjoying themselves finely. We feel a little curious to know what kind of animals they are hunting. If they are all after one, we truly pity him; and no matter whether it is a man or a deer, the poor thing may as well give in at once, for he cannot possibly escape from such a number of hunters. He may expect a roasting when caught.

THE LAZIEST MAN YET.—During the summer months of 1845, corn being scarce in the western country, and one of the citizens being hard pressed for bread, having worn thread-bare the hospitality of his generous neighbors by his extreme laziness, they thought a net of charity to buy him. Accordingly he was carried towards the place of interment, and being met by one of the citizens, the following conversation took place:  
Hullo! what have you got there?  
Poor old Mr. T.  
What are you going to do with him?  
Bury him.  
What—is he dead? I had not heard of it.  
No, he is not dead; but he might as well be, for he has no corn, and is too lazy to work for any.  
That is too cruel for civilized people: I'll give him two bushels of corn myself, rather than see him buried alive.  
Mr. T. raised the cover and asked, in his usual drawing tone,  
Is it shelled?  
No, but you can shell it.  
Drive on, boys!

There is one degree of charity which has a singular species of merit, and that is where, from a principle of benevolence and Christian love, we bestow on another what we really want ourselves; where, in order to lessen the distresses of another, we condescend to share them by giving what we even our own necessities cannot well spare. This is truly meritorious; but to relieve our brethren only with our superfluities—to be charitable more at the expense of our coffers than ourselves—to save families from misery rather than hang up an ordinary picture in our house, or gratify any other idle, ridiculous vanity—this seems to be only being humane creatures: nay, it is some degree being epicures; for what could the greatest epicure wish rather than to eat with many mouths, instead of one, which may be predicated of any who know that the bread of many is owing to his largeness.

FARM EXPERIENCE.—Twenty years experience upon a farm has taught me that one acre of land, well manured and tilled, will produce more than two acres which received the same amount of labour and manure. That one cow well fed, will be of more profit than two fed upon the same amount of fodder, this will apply to all other stock. That one ton of hay, cut when the grass begins to blossom, will produce as much milk as two tons cut when the seed is ripe.

## POETRY.

Thesis and Antithesis.  
The fabled leaves may do for those  
Who seek a Sybarite's repose.  
And sensibly distilled from many a rose,  
May lull their souls to pleasure.

Give me a soft and yielding bed,  
From whence intrusive fleas have fled;  
Where I may rest my weary head,  
And snore in softest measure.

Some rise when first bright Phoebus gleams  
O'er verdant plains and purling streams,  
And his effulgent gladdening beams,  
All nature is adorning.

Even let them, while beneath the clothes,  
I snugly take my mat, and oze,  
And through my eart and tawful nose,  
Salute the early morning.

Some love to roam through groves and bowers,  
By sunlit streams, and wilding flowers,  
By rained walls and mouldering towers,  
Festoon'd with clinging ivy-herms—

Give me a table well laid out,  
With capon, chicken, tunc and trout;  
Flank'd with beef, and there with stout;  
A fig for all their rambles.

Some talk about the broad blue sea,  
In tones of deep intensity,  
And call its billows wildly free,  
Magnificent and bounding.

I see no fun in sea or soil;  
Give me a chair, a mug of ale,  
A social pipe—a merry tale,  
And cosy chums surrounding.

Some pine to catch in fortune's shower,  
The unsifted glories of an hour,  
Height, station, honour, rank, and power;  
And tithes, and stuns, and garters.

I envy not, the fool who doats,  
On marshall'd arms and blazon'd coats;  
Give me a brace of ten pound notes,  
And comfortable quarters.

Some seek to leave a deathless name,  
Embazoned on the scroll of fame;  
That after ages may proclaim,  
Their praise in fulsome story.

Posthumous fame is all my eye,  
Let me but touch a good supply,  
Of solid reputation'er I die,  
And fame may go to glory.

The gilded scenes which round me shone,  
And all I fondly deem'd my own;  
High thoughts and towering hopes have flown,  
I find my airy dream.

But careless how the Muses jog,  
While best with lots of vulgar prog,  
With luscious beef and fragrant frog,  
Let's keep our Railway steam up.

THE COLONIAL SYSTEM.  
We publish the following extraordinary article from the London Times. However extensive may be the circulation of the "thunder-bolt," however great its influence, in the remarks which follow, there is evidence of a desire to shake off the B. N. A. Colonies, which we do not believe to be general, in old England.

"By this time we hope our dispute with the United States of America is over, and we trust that all parties will return united to those amicable feelings and friendly relations which our own Government has so needlessly disturbed. It is not, however, the obvious and glaring error of the Government of England, or the wild and precipitate proceedings of the American Legislature, that we wish now to speak. Our desire is to make the danger we have thus escaped the subject of a few practical reflections, which we submit to the good sense of the English nation.

We have been on the verge of a war with a nation which, from its identity in race and language with ourselves, would have proved a truly formidable enemy—a maritime and commercial people, who would have met us with our own arms, on our own element, and visited our commerce with mischiefs similar to those which we should have inflicted upon theirs. So closely are the two countries united, every injury which we might inflict on our enemy would have been almost as injurious to our merchants as bombarding our own towns, or sinking our own ships. And yet is no exaggeration to say that with this people we were on the very verge of a war, for, had we persevered in carrying out with a high hand, by seizure and confiscation, our own interpretation of a treaty, a collision with the American Commodore was unavoidable; and such a collision must almost necessarily have been followed by a formal declaration of hostilities. Now, what is the question which

has so nearly led to such serious results? It is simply whether a certain quantity of the salt fish consumed in these islands shall be caught by citizens of the United States or natives of our colonies. The question whether American fishermen shall be allowed to spread their nets in the Bay of Fundy is one in which the people of this country have no imaginable interest; they will be neither richer nor poorer, stronger nor weaker, more admired or more feared, should they secure the monopoly of fishing in these northern waters to the inhabitants of the sea-coast of our North American colonies. On these colonies we now impose no restrictions whatever; we have given up the old doctrine of commercial monopoly, and are content to compete with every nation in the world for the supply of their markets. The patronage which once made colonial appointments so fertile a source of Parliamentary corruption, has been, at least in North America, entirely surrendered. The affairs of each colony are administered by a Cabinet responsible to, and removable by, the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The North American Colonies owe us little more than a nominal dependence, and almost the only mark of subordination which we exact, is the power—very seldom employed—of withholding the Royal assent from the acts of the local Parliament. But, if we have little to do with the internal government of our colonies in North America, they have absolutely nothing to say in the deliberations of the Imperial Parliament, and do not feel at all bound to adopt for their guidance the principles which have triumphed there. Thus we find in this very matter that at the time when the English nation had decided against Protection in any shape, the Colonial Assemblies are willing to adopt that principle in its coarsest and most repulsive form, by protecting, through bounties, those fishermen who they call upon us to protect with the sword. Another consideration well worthy of the serious attention of the nation is, that had we gone to war for the sake of these colonial fisheries, it is upon ourselves, to whom the matter is indifferent, and not upon the colonists, to whom it be of some importance, that it would have devolved to find the troops and treasure requisite for carrying on the war. Our fleets must have encountered the American ships of war. Our commerce would be exposed to the ravages of their privateers, and our troops must defend these very colonies against an invading force infinitely superior in number. Parliament has no power to compel the colonies to raise a single shilling towards the expense of such a contest. It entirely depends upon the friendly spirit of the colonies whether they would raise a single man to aid us in fighting their battle. On the other hand, any assistance in men or money derived from these colonies would have been regarded by them and treated by us as a free and generous concession, for which we were bound to be suitably grateful; yet these dependencies form the most vulnerable parts of the empire, and the first idea which occurs to our warlike contemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic, in a case of a conflict, is an invasion of them by three hundred thousand American citizens. Removed ourselves by the interposition of a mighty ocean from all points of contact with the great American Republic, it is from our colonies alone that we have to fear any serious ground of quarrel. Their vicinity, the similarity of their pursuits, and a spirit of natural and laudable rivalry provoke the occasions of constant collision—Formerly this danger was diminished by the Colonial office, reserving to itself almost all the substantial powers of government, and leaving the local Legislatures little more than the semblance of authority, and was therefore able to establish a complete harmony between colonial and imperial policy.—The surrender of these rights to the Legislatures of the North American provinces, while it has been productive of much good by diminishing the causes of dispute between them and the mother country, carries with it also this evil, that greater freedom of action renders it more easy for the colony to exercise a disturbing influence on our relations with foreign Governments. We are, in fact, in this disagreeable position, that according to the present compact between the mother-country and her colonies, she is obliged to take up quarrels in which her interests are in no way involved, and is bound over as surety for the good behavior of Governments and Legislatures assumed by feelings, principles and interests totally different from her own, and over whose actions she has renounced all efficient control.

Public attention has been repeatedly drawn of late years to the relation between the colonies and the mother-country, and it has now come to be admitted as a political axiom, that the colonies flourish best without the interference of England. This is the colonial side of the question; the view which we are now submitting is the imperial one. If England divests herself almost of all the powers which she has hitherto exercised over her colonies, is it just and reasonable that her power of influencing their action being gone, her responsibilities should remain the same? Must not the one change, almost necessarily draw after it the other? Old principles are abandoned, old relations broken up. Centralization is replaced by local government, and responsible Ministers take the place of irresponsible officials, nominated by the Crown. The only things which do not change are those cast iron maxims and unbending traditions of government which are handed down in public offices from one generation of Ministers to another, and remain the prescriptive policy of the Empire till some unforeseen conjuncture demonstrates that they have survived the state of things which gave them birth, and are ripe for alteration and abolition.—The true lesson to be learnt from recent transactions is, that we have introduced and raised up within the empire a power in these Colonial Governments which we are not able wholly to control, which is day by day increasing in importance, and assuming greater prominence in the affairs of the world. We have either too much or too little 'solidarity' with our colonies. If we cannot make them integral parts of the empire, we ought to consider the extent of our responsibility for their acts; and if we are in continue responsible for their acts, we are entitled to a power which will make that responsibility safe. The problem is a new and interesting one, and would be all the more likely to receive a proper solution if it were investigated with leisure and calmness, instead of being put off to a period of anxiety, trepidation and embarrassment."

HOW TO MAKE LARGE CURRANTS.—The currant likes a moist soil and a somewhat shady situation. Downing says, "No shrub shows the good effects of his manuring so completely as the currant. If you wish to get a very large fruit, train the bush on the north side of a trellis, and feed the roots with half rotten stable manure."

BLACKING.—Put one gallon of vinegar into a stone jug, and one pound of ivory black, well pulverised, half a pound of loaf sugar, half an ounce of oil of vitriol, and one ounce of sweet oil; incorporate the whole by stirring thoroughly. This blacking is in great repute. It produces a fine jet polish, and is said to be less injurious to leather than most public blackings.

He alone deserves to have any weight of influence with posterity, who has shown himself superior to the particular and predominant error of his own times.

## European Intelligence.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 14th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., and 110 passengers.

The news from England possesses little of an interesting nature. The Premier had gone to the Doncaster races, and the Queen to her seat at Balmoral.

The harvest throughout the United Kingdom had become general, under the most favorable auspices, and everywhere the crops were very abundant. The potato rot appears to have done no injury of any consequence in Ireland.

The Corn market had declined in consequence of the favorable reports of the harvest.

Numerous authorities are being cited in the papers to prove that the Lobos Islands belong to Peru.

Two mole ships have arrived from Port Phillip, Australia, with 30,000 ounces of gold, and another is on the way with 35,000 more.

The people of Manchester gave a dinner on Tuesday, to Chas. Dickens and his fellow Amateurs, on the occasion of his performing in that city in aid of the Guild of Literature. On the 3d, the Company gave a performance in Liverpool for the same charity.

It is reported that Col. Law, at present commanding the troops in Newfoundland, will be appointed to the vacant Governorship of that Colony.

The European Times states that the Cunard screw steamers Andes, Alps, Jura and Etna, with two others not yet named, are to commence sailing early in December, but it is not generally known that these vessels are to go from Liverpool via New York to Chagres, and to return to Liverpool. It is intended to start them on Wednesday of the weeks on which the mail steamers sail for Boston. This will give them an opportunity of unloading their cargo in the United States so as to be ready to start for Chagres on the arrival of the New York steamers, leaving Liverpool ten days after.

This will give immense advantages to the travelling community and shippers of goods. The Andes, Capt. Wilkman, is appointed to sail in December, and the Alps, Capt. Hutchings, in January.

The Hull Advertiser announces a line of steamers between that city and New York, the first vessel to start in March next.

Oil Fluid  
from New York  
No. 1, CANADA  
FLOUR  
from Boston—  
Stoves, newest patterns,  
do do dog

W. WHIT LOCK,  
24, 1851.—3i

ART.  
ARLOTTE  
Estate of Daniel Cuthbert  
Parish of Saint Andrew  
City of Charlotte, de

blan Doon administrat  
and singular the  
credits which were of  
highly deceased at  
half this day filed  
said Estate, and hath  
all persons interested  
appear and attend  
presence of the said

therefore hereby gi  
vis and next of Kin of  
it to all persons intere  
and they are here  
before me at a Court of  
the Office of the Re  
Saint Andrews, in  
Charlotte, on Saturday  
PRIL next, at the  
noon, to attend the  
of the Account of

hand and the Seal of  
this tenth day of  
1851.

H. HATCH,  
Surr. Judge.

robates.

ASWICK.

ASSEMBLY.  
adept as S. Sanding  
of 1851  
I of a private nature  
or relief, shall be re  
of the Session, being  
Clerk of this House  
to the meeting of  
fifty printed copies  
sent to each of the  
of the several Counties  
each the same to be  
Gazette, and two  
County where News  
ouse will sustain no  
nces to Teachers of  
books, unless it shall  
not two Trustees of  
where such School  
ing the line actually  
to the license—the  
of the said certified  
ordinarily was, and  
is not compelled to  
School account  
net.

WITMORE, Clerk

S & C.

BALSON,  
a fresh supply of  
ICES & C,  
which are,  
Zante CURRANTS,  
T. CONFECTIONS,  
de CANADA FLOUR,  
GROUND ditto.  
V, lying at the market  
art.

BUTTER, from 20lbs.

DR SALE.  
Acres of Land, situ  
Ridge, so called, in  
the, being Lot No. 13,  
or particulars and a  
apply at the office of the  
treas.

WILLIAM KER,  
n

from London, via St  
ngou Tea,  
lertell, Brandy,  
terdam Geneva  
e Poland Starch,  
lartin's Japan Black

he Grace from Liver  
RT WINE,  
lambia Rum,  
rt Wine,  
Cognac BRANDY  
lertell, Hennessy  
Vine Brands  
rtly.

European Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MONTHLY TIMBER REPORT.—Since the 1st February, the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood have been brought in 173 vessels, viz: 35 from Quebec, 58 from St. John, N. B. and 80 from other ports which have occupied a tonnage of 106,114; during the same time last year there arrived 155 vessels, the tonnage being 120,610. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 59,772 tons. From the North of Europe 59 vessels, 11,824 tons, wood laden, have arrived, whilst for the like time last year 44 vessels, 13,257 tons arrived; the average of four years being 11,016 tons.

IRELAND.—The Irish flax crop this season promises to be very abundant, especially in the province of Ulster. Additional fields are being laid out in various parts of the country, millars being erected, and the complaint heard in the want of laborers. Emigration is already telling disadvantageously upon the Ulster linen manufacture.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS.—The Irish Government, it seems, have at length taken energetic steps towards vindicating the supremacy of the law. The Daily Express of Monday authoritatively announces that on Saturday last the Attorney-General directed proceedings to be taken against the Rev. John Burke and the Rev. Michael Clune, preparatory to a prosecution for seditious riot, and inciting to an assault on the Queen's troops, while in the execution of their duty at Sixmile Cross. Other parties implicated in the same affair also, it is said, are to be prosecuted; indictments for perjury will be preferred against several of the witnesses at the inquest. Nor is this all. It is also announced that it has at the same time been considered necessary for the due vindication of the law to direct a prosecution against the proprietor and publisher of the Anglo-Gelt newspaper, for libellous publications on the 31st Reg., in reference to the affair at Sixmile Cross. The offending journal is the organ of the Tenant League in Canada, but has no other connexion with the Roman Catholic party. The proprietor (Mr. T. Wallace) is a Protestant of the Liberal school of politics.

FRANCE.—The Minister of Commerce has informed the Ship-owners of Havre, that the Government will not protect them in loading Guano at the Lobos Islands.

PARIS papers assert that the French troops are not to be withdrawn from Rome or Civita Vecchia.

The latest Parisian gossip is that Louis Napoleon is careless of securing the hand of the Princess Wassa—having transferred his admiration to a daughter of Prince Czartoriski.

The King of Spain has sent his felicitations to Louis Napoleon.

Marshal Haynau died on Sunday last in Paris at a party where a number of distinguished officers were present, and in an after dinner speech he declared on his honor as a soldier, that he never ordered a lady to be flogged; and that when he heard that an officer 60 leagues off had caused the Countess to be flogged, he, Haynau, expressed disapprobation, and put the officer under arrest. As to his other alleged severities he admitted them, and defended that they were necessary.

It is said that Louis Napoleon is about to publish a pamphlet defending himself from the aspersions of the English press.

The cholera has appeared in several towns and villages in Germany.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Colonel Tschelokagen had burned 3 Circassian Villages to ashes as a chastisement.

LATER FROM CUBA.—Advices from Havana to the 3d inst., have been received at Charleston.

An additional force of 2000 men was shortly expected from Spain, when the most rigid police would be established throughout the whole island.

The New Orleans Pelayone of the 5th inst., contains further particulars of the great earthquake, which occurred at Santiago on the 20th ult.

There were in all five distinct shocks, and many of the Churches were so injured, that it was found necessary to close them. Temporary altars were erected in the streets, before which the afflicted populace continually prostrated themselves.

Several shocks were also felt at Saladero, though with less damage than at Santiago, which city is almost entirely destroyed.

The severest shock occurred about half past three in the morning, and the intense darkness which prevailed, added to the horrors of the event. The crowd of women and children who ran frantic through the streets, was heart rending to behold. It is estimated that at least twenty lives were lost, and property to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000 sacrificed.

We are extremely well pleased to find, notwithstanding the depopulation of the City of St. John, so frequently alluded to by the "Morning News" for some years past, that the same paper has recently discovered a new nest of one thousand rate payers in that city. So be it. May their shadow never grow less!

The Morning News has also in a later number traced very correctly the vast amount of improvements which have been made in St. John since the year 1839. What a pity that he could not see them during their progress! he would not then have so frequently abused his adopted city.—[Fredericton Reporter.]

Mr. Jackson, the great English capitalist, was expected here yesterday, and a dinner was to have been given him at the Officers'

Mess, but he did not arrive. We believe his railway mission to Canada has been anything but successful.

A man named Bertram, was committed here last Monday for a violent assault, or series of assaults upon his wife, with the apparent intention to kill her. He is said to be a Nova Scotian; and his wife, who appears to be a respectable woman, is a native of Edinburgh.—[ib.]

A MOST TOUCHING NARRATIVE.—On the 25th of last month Mr. Barton of Grand Lake sent his three children to search for his cows. The children loitered to gather some hazel nuts, and when they were about to return, the youngest a boy, scarcely five years of age, remained behind. Some time after, the fears of the parents were excited at his protracted absence, and a search was made for the child, but in vain. The assistance of the neighbours was summoned, and the search continued day after day in all directions; but without success. The weather was very severe and stormy, and all hopes of the child's recovery were abandoned. Strange to relate, however, he was accidentally found on the ninth day at a distance of six miles by a party who were not in search of him, and at the time that a party who had again taken up the search, had got on his track. A dog had found the secret and led the first party to the spot. The little fellow, when found, appeared quite unconcerned, and gave a very sensible account of his adventures. He was afraid of being chastised for loitering in the woods, and did not return with the other children, and when he tried to get back he could not find his way. He cried the first day, but not afterwards.—The first night he slept in a tree; but he said he was afraid he would fall when asleep, and on the other night he slept on the ground. He ate only the berries that grew low, as he knew these, he said, and was afraid to touch those on the high bushes. He thought he should never get home again. It is said the little fellow displays extraordinary sense, as if his reasoning faculties were suddenly developed by the extraordinary circumstances in which he was placed, and the people of the neighbourhood are flocking to see the child, and hear him talk, regarding his preservation as miraculous.—[Freeman.]

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—The Earthquake.—The city of Santiago de Cuba was visited on the 20th by a terrific earthquake, unequalled for its disastrous ravages in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Families took refuge in neighboring plantations, haciendas, ships, public squares, fields and streets, struggling to escape from impending ruin—buildings falling around them in all directions. The entire city exhibits a most heart-rending picture. In every street were seen crumbling walls, corners of buildings, and tumbling structures. Every house to a greater or less degree felt its influence; many were left in a dilapidated condition; numerous others totally uninhabitable. The shipping anchored in the harbor are yet occupied by families who took shelter in them. All vessels, both Spanish and foreign, vied with each other in this work of humanity.—Persons of distinction were conducted with others to H. M. steamer Blasco de Garay, which vessel, as well as the Charuka, the only two steamers in port, were occupied in like manner by the merchantmen.

The loss is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, exclusive of minor damages sustained by plantations and villages, concerning which all accounts as yet are vague and confused.

PERU IN ARM.—A letter published in the New York Herald, dated Lima, states that the whole of Peru is in arms, owing to accounts received of the action of the United States on the Lobos Islands question. The Government has been extraordinarily active, and already vessels of war have been bought, and are being fitted up to protect Peruvian rights. The coasts are guarded by armed men, who have received orders to sink the Raritan, or any other American vessels coming with dishonorable intentions. Should the Americans persist in this piratical expedition, the English, French, and other residents of Callao, will arm privateers to capture California vessels and steamers, which will prove disastrous to American commerce.

FROM NICARAGUA.—New York, Sept. 13. Advices from Nicaragua report, that the revolutionary party, under Munoz, assisted by a large number of French and Americans, have taken possession of Leon.—Every exertion was being made by the authorities to check the progress of the insurrectionists. The French government is supposed to be at the bottom of the movement.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night, the Sheriff's Office, on the ground floor of the Custom House, was entered by some adroit thief through the window, from the public street, and the desks broken open and ransacked.—Not finding any booty, there being no money in the office, the robber broke open a door leading into the passage way, and proceeded to Capt. Charles Brown's Office in the rear, whose door he burst open, forced the locks of his desks, &c., and strewed his papers in every direction; but, fortunately here also there was no money to be found, save two or three shillings, which the fellow carried off. Not satisfied with the result, the robber tried to obtain entrance to the Custom House, and failing in that, he attempted to force open the door of Messrs. Garrison & Marston, but here also he was disappointed, and he then no doubt left the building, much dissatisfied with his ill-luck. We learn that the building was entered

about 10 o'clock at night, and the noise was heard by several persons, who thought that some of the lawful occupants of the premises were at work. The robber has an accomplice who was observed watching outside; and from present appearances they will be snugly caged in a short time.—[New Brunswick, 18th inst.]

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 22, 1852.

COMMON PLEAS.—The Court of Common Pleas was opened here yesterday (Tuesday). His Worship Hon. H. Hatch, presiding.—The Grand Jury having been sworn, and the Liege Law read, His Worship addressed the Jury in a brief charge, in which he alluded to the Government having appointed a Commission to revise and simplify the Common and Chancery Laws—stating that the laws should be so modified as to suit the wants of the people, and read a section from the law to show the necessity of modifying the present laws. The intention of the law was, that as soon as a crime was committed, it should be punished.—He was happy to inform the Jury, that he had nothing to give them specially in charge, as the Sheriff had presented him with a clear calendar. His Worship alluded to the increase of population in the County, particularly at Milltown, and the Parish of St. George. The License Law, he said, at present was migratory, as no one would inform against delinquents, and pointed out the necessity of having a paid police, whose duty it would be to inform against persons violating that law. He next alluded to the great Exhibition of the Industry of the Province to be held at Fredericton on the 5th of October next. He said that he had collected arrangements with the Customs at St. John, by which persons from this County with articles for the Exhibition would not be detained. He said that the Agriculture of the County should be fostered, as it was of the first importance to its inhabitants; without the cultivation of the land, the people could not exist—that the improvement of the soil was an honorable employment. His Worship concluded by saying, that any suggestions from the Grand Jury would be gladly received by the Court. We understand that there are but few causes entered for trial.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—We learn from our United States exchanges, that the "Fishery Dispute" is fast settling down, a better understanding of the question has been arrived at: it is now the general opinion that the subject will be finally settled without a "blow being struck" on either side. We are happy to state, that this amicable termination has been brought about through a native of New-Brunswick, Moses H. PERLEY, Esq., the Government Emigration Officer at St. John, who was summoned to Washington by the British Minister. The Journal of Commerce, one of the leading and most influential journals in the United States, speaking of Mr. PERLEY's influence in bringing about a better understanding in this important matter says: "He has assisted greatly in this result by explanations, and by furnishing local information, and by his maps, all which he laid before the President, and Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. CRAWFORD."

NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.—The Fredericton Head Quarters and Reporter are advocating a new line of Railway through this Province, recently propounded by Mr. Wilkinson in a letter to the Reporter on the 3d inst., headed "the Commercial Position of New-Brunswick." The Head Quarters styles the proposed line "the best Railroad yet—the shortest line between Europe and America," &c. By this scheme it is proposed to make Miramichi the great outlet, Newcastle being, according to Mr. Wilkinson's calculation, the nearest port in New Brunswick to Great Britain. It may be the nearest port in the Province to Galway in Ireland; but if the calculations are not more correct than those in the arrangement published in the Morning News of June last, between Messrs. Chandler & Jackson, wherein it is stated that the simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum for 20 years on £500,000, will amount to £300,000, they are not entitled to much credit. According to our calculation the interest would be £600,000! Again, is not the river Miramichi frozen up for nearly six months in the year; and was ever such a line heard of as a Summer Railway? What then is to become of the European and North American Railway? Surely St. John, the largest, most influential, and wealthy commercial city, is not to be passed by—it cannot be.—The Legislature will not sanction it.

We learn from the St. John Chronicle that Mr. Wm. H. Williams' tender for the Mails on the route between St. Andrews and St. John, has been accepted, his being the lowest, £461. Williams was formerly a contractor on this route, and put the Mails "through in good shape." He will commence running his mail stage in October.

We understand that it is in contemplation to purchase a site for the purpose of erecting a building for holding public Meetings, &c. in, as the Town Hall is too small to accommodate even our present population, which is increasing in no small ratio. (The want of a commodious building has long been felt, and as the subject has now pressed itself on the attention of the people, we trust that a due regard will be paid to the architectural design, as it will be quite as cheap to build a handsome edifice on a modern plan, which will reflect credit on the Town, as to erect one in the old fashioned style.

RECALL OF LORD ELGIN.—The Toronto papers state, that despatches from Quebec say, Lord Elgin has been recalled, and that Lord Harris has been offered the Governor-Generalship of these Colonies.

THE NEW CURRENCY LAW, will come into operation on the 1st of next month—as per Proclamation in last Royal Gazette.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—We are requested to state, that the Rev. R. COOBY, A. M., will preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Sabbath next; and that a Missionary Meeting will be held in the Chapel on Thursday evening 30th inst.

DESCRIPTION OF FREDERICTON.—We copy the following from the "Head Quarters" of the 10th instant:—

"Have our City Fathers determined to preserve a non-intervention policy in every thing connected with that Great Exhibition which is now attracting the attention of every portion of our own and the neighboring Provinces, and the adjoining States to Fredericton? Are our streets to be left untidy and unlighted as they are at present, that we may earn and receive the superlative character of the dirtiest and darkest town down East? Surely there is such a decent regard for cleanliness and safety in the majority of the Council as will overcome any apprehensions of the false economy of certain parties, and induce them to apply a few brooms and gas-posts to our suffering and benighted highways."

We learn from the Quebec Chronicle of Monday last, that Mr. Jackson, M. P., the representative in this country of an Association of English capitalists, to whose skill and enterprise half the railways on the continent of Europe owe their existence, took his departure from Quebec on Saturday, accompanied to the Parishes along the South shore of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and New Brunswick, by a number of gentlemen, with a view of ascertaining, from personal observation, the extent of settlement and actual facilities for a line of railway in that direction.

At Montagu a congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Jackson by the Mayor and Councilors of the Village, to which that gentleman is stated to have made a most admirable speech in reply. In his written answer to the address, Mr. Jackson says:— "I have had an opportunity of giving you some of my views on this subject, and of detailing the result of many years' experience in maturing and enlarging the traffic of a railway for the demand and enlarging the capacity for supply in many parts, both of England and the continent of Europe, to which railroad communication has been extended; and I must say that, wide as my experience has been, I have never seen any country, whose capabilities are so large, and whose resources promise such great results."

As was expected, Mr. Jackson arrived at Fredericton to-day, where the Hon. Mr. Chandler, with other members of the Government, were awaiting him. J. A. Murray, Esq. Civil Engineer, and J. A. Murray, Esq. Railway Directors of Portland, arrived in town on Thursday evening in the steamer Admiral, and proceeded to Fredericton on Friday morning, in company with the President of the European and North American Railroad Company, R. Jar-dine, Esq., to meet Mr. Jackson at the Seat of Government.

We understand that Mr. Jackson and the other gentlemen interested in the Railway negotiation will arrive in St. John to-night (Courier).

The talk is that Mr. Jackson, M. P., has proposed, in a telegraph message from New York, this week, to undertake the construction of 300 miles of Railway from Halifax to any place in the Province on any terms the Government will offer. It is very easy to describe Mr. Jackson now to be able to undertake such a great work; the talk was not long since, that Mr. Jackson was nobody, and his friend, Mr. C. D. Archibald, an intermeddling, designing rival of the Provincial Secretary; but the talk is to-day, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Archibald are welcome to the largest measure of honour, praise and bounty that the nursing fathers of Railways in Nova Scotia can deserve or acquire.—[Halifax Recorder.]

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—The English journals state, that the Cholera is still raging on the Continent, and pursuing its westward march through Europe, and prevailed

in several parts of Prussia. The accounts of the spread of the disease are more and more unfavorable.

LUNACY AMONG MARRIED AND SINGLE.—It has been ascertained that amongst 411 male patients admitted into the Colney Hatch County Lunatic Asylum, there were 170 married, 208 single, 25 widowed, and 8 not ascertained. Amongst 669 female patients admitted, 150 were married, 356 single, 109 widowed, and twenty four not ascertained.—These instances may be cited in addition to the many existing proofs of the tendency of "single blessedness" to foster insanity, especially among the female sex.

MOUNT ETNA.—Accounts from Sicily state that a grand eruption of Mount Etna occurred on the 29th of August—the most brilliant for forty years. Several villages were in danger of being destroyed by the lava.

Arrived from St. Andrews—28th August, John Hancock, at Liverpool; 30th Elizabeth at Bristol.

DEATHS.—On the 18th inst., George, son of Mr. Robert Townshend, Chaucek, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At Digdequash, on the 19th inst., Mary Jane, wife of Mr. J. R. Carburn, aged 32 years; leaving an affectionate husband and four children to mourn their sad bereavement. At St. John, on the 17th inst. Robert D., son of Mr. John Jarvis, late of St. Andrews, aged about 10 years.



NOTICE.—Information is desired with regard to five FIVE POUND NOTES of the Central Bank of New Brunswick numbered as under:—

- No. 5657, " 7224, " 9308, " 11230, " 11440.

Any person having any of the above Notes in his possession, or who can give any information concerning them, is requested to communicate with me.

J. HOWE, Postmaster General. General Post Office, St. John, Sep 17, 1852.

Exchange for Sale.

REQUIRED by the Controller of Her Majesty's Customs, at Saint Andrews, the sum of 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 Saturday, the 9th of October, 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 20 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. September 21, 1852.

A Full blooded entire Horse FOR SALE.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE JOHN O'GAUNT.

IMPORTED by the Carleton Agricultural Society in 1847, will be exhibited at the Show and Fair of the NEW-BRUNSWICK SOCIETY, in Fredericton on Wednesday the 6th of October next, and at the close thereof sold at AUCTION.—This Horse combines the speediest and stoutest blood as will be seen from his Pedigree, and took the first premium (£200) awarded by the Legislature of the Province in 1847. He is 11 years old, perfectly sound, stands 16 hands high, and weighs 1080 pounds.—His stock ranging in age from Colts of the present season to those rising four, are large and decidedly superior.

JOHN O'GAUNT was got by flockingham out of Parity; Rookingham by Humphrey a linker out of Medora by swordman; grand dam by Trumpeter, out of Peppermint, sister to Prunella, by Highflyer; Parity by Phlo de Fata, winner of the St. Ledger in 1815, out of Rachel Blysch, sister to Claude Lorraine by Rubens; grand dam by Cesario, Miss Holt by Buzzard.—Rookingham won the Pharis at York, the Great St. Ledger, and the Cup at Doncaster; the Goodwood Cup in 1813; the Brighton Cup three years in succession; and six King's Plates—beating all the best Horses of the day. Parity never started but twice, winning both her races. JOHN O'GAUNT walked over for the two years old stakes at Litchfield, and was beat by a head by Henri Quatre, the fastest horse of his day; fifteen started.

By Order, H. E. DIBBLEE, Secretary. Woodstock, Sept. 11, 1852. (nm)

ST. STEPHENS BANK, St. Stephens, September 1, 1852. A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. will become payable on the 30th inst. D. UPTON, Cashier.

SKIFF BOAT.

PICKED UP, between 'Gannet Rock,' and 'Murr Ground,' a SKIFF boat. The owner can obtain her by paying property and paying expenses, on application to H. HELM. Aug. 10, 1852.

IRON and STEEL.

365 BARS and 74 Bundles IRON, 3 Cans and 2 Bundles STEEL. Crow Bars, Iron Pots, Batepans and Tea Kettles, &c., at as low prices as can be purchased in the Province. ODELL & TURNER.

Public... the 1... of the... TH... CHR... scrib... A... in the... scrib... in the... ing 1... Als... Jame... scrib... tern d... and o... less;... for th... St. A... SUR... In the... v... u... W... hath... said E... ditors... all per... may a... lowan... Not... to all... said d... in the... ed to... bato, L... istear... said C... went C... tivity... of non... of the... G... July... [L.S... G... the W... Steam... For... Aug... Dr. E... scrib... of scrib... Andrew... Kalle... feet 5... ing sho... well fin... two sho... selves, parlor, condit... If not d... to the l... on that... For u... to St. A... The a... ther not... Septe... FOR... LO... tague at... Brown's... Also, i... with the... Jan. M... C... Terms... plication... Saint An... All Pers... the Es... requested... three month... debited to... me late pay... St. Step... Ships A...





**SHERIFFS SALES**  
to take place at the Court House,  
Real Estate of Cyrus Young Feb. 19  
Do. Wm. Wilson Nov 20  
Do. Wm K. Reynolds Dec 11

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 7th day of AUGUST next, at twelve o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of CYRUS YOUNG, of, in and to the following Properties, viz:  
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, containing 300 acres, in the Parish of St. David, being part of a tract granted to Jacob Young, and purchased by said Cyrus from Jacob Young.

Also, all that part and parcel of Farm Lots Nos. Four and Five, block letters X, Panning's division, in said Parish, containing 50 acres, purchased by Cyrus and Joseph Young, from William Stewart. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution at the suit of John Young, endorsed to levy £300 11 0, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

**THO. JONES,**  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 19th of February 1853.  
**THOMAS JONES,**  
August 7th, 1852. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of WILLIAM WILSON, of, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, and lying on the South Eastern side of the road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, in the Northern angle of a Grant to Peter Wilson, containing 150 Acres, more or less, being Lot No. 5, and the same land which was decided by said William Wilson to his sons William Wilson jun., James D. Wilson and Thomas C. Wilson on the 8th day of October 1846. The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Edward Kelly, endorsed to levy £56 9 4 Sheriff's fees &c.

**THOS. JONES,**  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
April 27th, 1852.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the COURT HOUSE in SAINT ANDREWS.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever, of William K. Reynolds, of, in and to, all the following lots, pieces, tracts, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on the Lepreux river, in the Parish of Pennfield and County of Charlotte; together with the mills, houses, barns, and other erections and improvements thereon, or in any-wise appertaining to the same—Viz:  
Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, containing 330 acres, purchased from Augustus W. Whip Lot No. 49, containing about 40 acres.  
Also, 4 tracts purchased from James H. Bartlett, containing, respectively, 40, 60, 70, and 30 acres each; and also,  
4 acres conveyed by Stephen C. Foster to Robert Bartlett, and by him assigned to the said Reynolds.

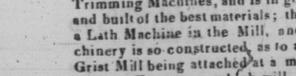
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of David Cannon, John McM. Cannon, John Alexander Black, and John Hooper Barry; endorsed to levy £13,10 5, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

**THOS. JONES,**  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
29th May, 1852.

**STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.**

THE STEAM SAW MILL situate in the Town of St. Andrews, with the privileges appertaining thereto. The Mill drives two gangs Saws with Edging and Trimming Machines, and is in good order and built of the best materials; there is also a Lath Machine in the Mill, and the Machinery is so constructed, as to admit of a Grist Mill being attached at a moderate expense. For terms, which will be liberal and further particulars, apply to

**J. W. STREET** or  
**WM. WHITLOCK,**  
St. Andrews, 6th April, 1852. 84



**The Steamer STAG,**  
CAPT. NICHENER.

WILL, until further notice, ply between Eastport, St. Andrews, and Calais, in connection with the steamer ADMIRAL, for conveyance of Portland and Boston passengers—the will touch at Saint Andrews, when not more than two hours ebb, and at Joe's Point at other times.

**DIMOCK & WILSON,**  
St. Andrews, 27th March, 1852.

**Molasses, Sugar,**  
FLOUR, &c.

Just received per the Delaware from Boston, 20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 10 Hhds. Miscellaneous Sugar, 100 Hhds. Extra Fine Canada Flour, 10 do. do Rye Flour, 3 Bags Coffee, &c. &c. Which will be sold low.

**J. W. STREET.**  
Nov. 3, 1851.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses  
Candles, Soap, &c. For sale low

by **JOS. WALTON,**  
**JUDSON'S**  
CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



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

DO NOT NEGLECT  
CONSUMPTION  
Can be and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy.

**JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF  
CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,**  
and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly

**CURE CONSUMPTION.**  
The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated and the case so utterly hopeless as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, has been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever.

It is a compound of medicinal plants, which are peculiarly adapted to, and essentially necessary for the cure of  
**COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.**  
Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by exhalation, producing a most delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind-springing friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

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

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

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

**TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS  
IN HORSES.**

**CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT**  
For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof bound horses, and contracted and Fervid Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

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

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

ask for **CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS,** and take no others.

**CARLTON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT FOR HORSES.**  
and for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require external application, and for contracted cords and muscles, strengthens weak limbs, and is also used for sprains, bruises, saddle galls, swollen legs, sores of all kinds on horses.

Carleton's articles for Horses and Cattle are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farriers, livery men, stage proprietors and others, with the most marked and decided success.

**CAUTION.**—None can be genuine unless you find the name of J. Carleton Comstock on the wrapper of each article.

**COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.**  
This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually eradicates Worms from both adults and children, cannot harm the most delicate infant or strongest adult, and never fails to completely root out and destroy all kinds of Worms.

The cost, 25 cts. per bottle, puts it within the reach of all, and all parents who are without it are wantonly exposing the lives of their children to those fell destroyers of youth, "Worms." Look for the name of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle.

**RHEUMATISM.**  
Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords, and Muscles, or stiff joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Comstock & Brother, Proprietors, New York, and none genuine without their name on the wrapper.

**DR. KING'S DORS,** for the cure of the Tooth ache. It is with confidence that we can recommend it as an infallible cure in all cases, without any injury to the teeth of gums. Price 25 cts. per bottle. Sold in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to hemorrhoids, also where its effects are witnessed. Extensive notice of the following complaints:—

**The Drops.**—Arresting extraordinary absorption of humors. Swellings. Redness of the eye, in a few hours. Rheumatism. Acute or Chronic, in a few minutes. Sore Throat. By Cancer, Ulcers, or Cold. Croup and Whooping Cough. Excitability and fever of the chest. All kinds of Sprains and Bruises. Curing a few hours. Sore and Ulcers. Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sore.

It operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.

**CAUTION.** All of the above named articles are sold only New York by Comstock & Brother, No. 9, John Street, for doors from Broadway.

Sold also in St. Andrews, by David & T. Fennell, P. Clarke, S. L. Pelly, St. John; L. Ryals, P. Stephen, W. W. Braxley, Fredericton; B. S. Stephen, Woodstock; G. Spear, Robinson; and by our Agents in every Town in New Brunswick. Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852, which is given gratis.

**Grocery & Provision Store.**

**JOHN B. BALSON,**  
Respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, and vicinity, that he has opened the store next Pease's Hotel, which he has received a

his supply of Groceries, and Provisions, suitable for this market and Superior—consists of—  
**SUPERFINE FLOUR,** in bags and Barrels; Fancy Biscuit, Meal, Tea, Coffee, Brown and crushed Sugar, Molasses, Mould and Dip Candles, Brown and Fancy Soap, Fine and coarse Salt, BARLEY, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Salaratus, Nutmeg, London Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, CONFECTONERY, Dates, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Starb, Button Blue, Blacking, Baking and Washing Soda, Boots and Shoes, Pails, Brooms, &c.

Which, together with a great variety of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.  
ALSO, in Store—  
Coils of CORDAGE, a lot of Grind Stones &c. &c.  
St. Andrews, June 17, 1851.

**FRUIT TREES.**

THE NURSERY and ORCHARD of the Subscriber, consisting of nearly Forty Thousand Trees, are now offered for the inspection of the Public and for sale. Persons planning these Trees may be assured of success, as every possible precaution has been used in the selection of varieties; all that have not proved hardy, have been at once discarded, and those which have not yet fruited, here have been propagated with the advice of the most distinguished cultivators of New England and Canada.

The Subscriber flatters himself that his assortment is unrivalled for this climate, as it contains nearly all the varieties of Apples and Plums which have proved valuable in cold and extreme climates, with many new and splendid sorts lately brought from Russia, England, Germany, Canada, and the Northern States.  
Price of Grafted Apple Trees, assorted, one shilling each. Any person or number of persons ordering 1000 or upwards in one lot only, if desired, have a credit of two or three years for half the amount, and receive the trees free of freight at any place within the Province.  
**FRANCIS P. SHARP,**  
Woodstock, Oct 22, 1851.—31

**BLANKS**  
For sale at this Office.

**HEALTH where 'tis SOUGHT.**



**Holloway's Pills.**

**CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND STOMACH, WHEN IN A MOST HOPELESS STATE.**  
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hill, Andrie, Scotland, dated the 10th of January, 1850.

Sir—Your valuable Pills have been the means with God's blessing of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several eminent doctors who after doing what they could, for me, stated that they considered my case hopeless. I was a last resource got a Box of your Pills which soon gave relief and by persevering in their use for some weeks—(together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and—right side, I have by their means, been completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and every body who knows me.

**MATTHEW HARVEY,**  
CURE OF A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, AFTER YEARS' STANDING  
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5, or 6, Thomas Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12th, 1849.

To Professor Holloway,  
Sir—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches and sickness and sickness of the stomach together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me as I had been to many medical men some of whom after doing all that was in their power informed me that they considered that I had a spinal complaint beyond the reach of surgery, and that I was in a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day your Pills usually ill and in dejected state, I saw your advertisement, and with a hope of being permanently cured, I purchased a box of your Pills, however I soon found myself better by their use, and so I went on persevering to their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

**WILLIAM SMITH,**  
(Signed)  
**CURE OF ASTHMA, OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.**  
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Hepburn, 78 King Street, Sydney, dated 10th of November 1849.

To Professor Holloway,  
Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that after many extraordinary attacks of Asthma have been effected by means of your Pills. One of the most effectual cures I have been enabled to effect after having for many years been unable to make the slightest exertion, suffered very fearfully from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but is now, to use his own expression, "able to run up to the top of the mountain." Another case is that of Mr. E. C. H. Hutchinson, who has been confined to his bed-room for six months, and who is now regularly by his usual means, who pretenses to him to be in a dying state, yet he will go to his work, and is now restored to perfect health by the use of your Pills, and rubbing your Ointment night and morning to his chest.

**J. B. HEYDON,**  
(Signed)  
**ANTONISHING CURE OF THE EARL OF ALBORGUGH OF ALBORGUGH**  
By this Miraculous Medicine every one means had failed.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Alborgugh dated Villa Marina, Leghorn, 21st Feb. 1845.  
To Professor Holloway,  
Sir—Various circumstances prevented the publication of your medicine until 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 the disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and those of the Continent had not been able to effect. I wish to have another Box and to have an Ointment in case any of my family should ever require either.

I remain, with much respect,  
Your most obliged and obedient servant,  
**ALBORGUGH**  
TIME should not be lost in taking it. It is Remedy for any of the following diseases—  
Rheumatism, Ague, Consumption, Fits, Rickets, Gout, Tamouris of Urine, Ulcers, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Head-aches, Sore Throats, General Abfections, Blotches on the skin, Jaundice, Erysipelas, Inflammation, Worms of all kinds, Female Irregularities, Bowel Complaints, Stone and Gravel, Colic, Liver Complaints, Secondary Symptoms, Weakness from whatever cause, Lumbago, Constipation of Bowels, Fevers of all kinds, Piles, Trichinureux, &c. &c.

These Medicines in England are sold at 1s. 3d. 2s. 6d. 1s. 2s. and 3s., each Box and Post free. There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.  
Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. B. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport and

**O'DELL & TURNER,** St. Andrews

**FOUND.**

**PICKED UP** between Nigger Point and Parridge Island, a small ANCHOR and CHAIN.  
Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

**CARTS! CARTS! CARTS!**—For Sale or Hire, on liberal terms. CARTS suitable for work on the Railroad.  
Also, all kinds of BLACKSMITH work Apply to  
**EDWARD STENTIFORD,**  
St. Andrews, June 26, 1851.

**BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c.**  
Ex Columbus from Liverpool, &c. in St. John 16 Hhds finest Pale HOLLANDS

**Flour, Stoves, Oil, Fluid**

Ex Schooner "Belle" from New-York:  
**100 BARRELS** No. 1, CANADA FLOUR  
—Per "Union" from Boston—  
10 superior Cooking Stoves, new set patterns  
2 Parlor Stoves do do  
1 Cask Refined Oil, do do  
1 do Burned Fluid.  
**W. WHITLOCK,**  
St. Andrews, Dec. 21, 1851.—31

**SURROGATE COURT.**  
COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE

In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Cunningham late of the Parish of Saint David in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

**WHEREA** Lachlan Doon administrator of all and singular the goods, Chattels, and credits, which were of the said Daniel Cunningham deceased at the time of his death, hath this day filed his Account with the said Court, 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 said account.

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

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

Geo. D. Street,  
Registrar of Probates.



**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

**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 mercy or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, those inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution; and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

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, that the teacher actually taught—the Teacher to be named—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to any improper conduct.  
Dec 24. **CHAS. P. WILMORE,** Clerk

**FRUITS &c.**

**JOHN B. BALSON,**  
Has just received a fresh supply of  
**FRUIT, SPICES &c.**  
among which are,  
Boxes RAISINS, Zante CURRANTS,  
**PIC G. APPLE-NUT, CONFECTIONS,**  
SPICES, &c., 50 barrels CANADA FLOUR,  
50 bags FRESH GROUND do.  
On board Scur. "SPRAY" lying at the market and upwards.

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

**LAND FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE,** 250 Acres of Land, situated on Pleasant Ridge, so called, in the County of Charlotte, being Lot No. 13 on said Ridge. For particulars and a plan of said Land, apply at the office of the subscriber in St. Andrews.  
**WILLIAM KER,**  
Dec 16, 1851 xm

**EX** the Lisbon, from London, via St. John:  
John—  
10 Chests fine Congou Tea,  
4 Hhds. best "Martell" Brandy,  
6 Hhds. Pale Rotterdam Geneva,  
4 Boxes best blue Poland Starch,  
2 Casks D. & Martin's Japan Blacking.

Also, to arrive per the Grace from Liver pool—  
1 fine old BOTT WINE,  
1 Hhd. fine old Jamaica Rum,  
2 Hhds. old Port Wine,  
20 Hhds. Martell's Brandy,  
5 Pipes of B. Vine Brands  
Hhd. Brown Sherry.

At 12. 61  
15, if not  
Inserted  
Each insert  
Each report  
Advertiser

**EUROPE**

The steamer on the 25th from Liverpool. In Lancashire most articles from trade. Breadstuffs north of England. The British Michigan at a public a rupture of Letters of ships of the red to Messrs. From which both in this within the supposed the tea, if not a train of a of hostile co was at an g those who pears now fully confir mated, this containing w son to her- Whether A of making between the say, but ce provoke it by Mr. See insisted upon ded, without tameness gret. We c vke a war will watch but that she occasion is amition is seeks to quences the voice of G. Henry B the London Clearanc still on the Capt. Ha doped with of Marquis came to An The scen congress ap- A violent one great Voicesters round. The R ysen and engaged in talking of the Brit ish of Ireland, one of the reaping of of cloes, even ward distric green crops where beyond green seems the potato l year.

FRANCE were making tour—Petit- pre contin Lloyd's ste Napoleon a poned by ac certainly no convolve the pise before A telegram says the Pr recalled in the literary rapidly in c Ethlu Bn peace miss Much acc ports and ac The Dis strong dissa zure of Fre hand, and show impar

The THY at New York, with 1 from Liverp There ar since the S The stea out for the

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available