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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cicero.

No 9] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1853. [Vol. 20

[From the Traveller.] THE MOTHER'S TRIAL.

Mrs. William Matson was an energetic, active, driving driving woman. She had rich parents, had received every advantage of education which money or care could bestow, had married young, had found the life of a wife and a mother, with small means of support, a very different one from what she had anticipated, but had both good sense and energy sufficient to come up to the duties required of her; and seldom was there a demand upon her which did not meet with an adequate acknowledgment. She looked back to the ease and luxury of her younger years, without a single regret. Her husband and her children were around her; her heart was full; so were her hands; and the must be of to day left no room for yesterday, or even to-morrow. I am wrong—there was a to-morrow—but not the one measured by time. It was that far off existence, upon the plate of whose dial she felt that each day made its mark, never to be effaced. It sometimes, borne down by cares and duties, she partially forgot this, it was remembered and repented of amid sighs and secret tears. And so, life was not only earnest to her here, but earnest in its prospect of ending in eternal rest.

Faithful as Mrs. Matson was in the discharge of duties, it must not be supposed that these were accomplished without both wear and tear of body and mind. She had been considered beautiful when married, but now there were unmistakable lines of care about the eyes and mouth, and an anxious expression constantly upon the face, which removed all traces of beauty. Of this she was not conscious, neither was her husband. He thought, as he saw her sitting surrounded by that family of young children that she was more lovely than even when he was his bride. She was to him almost faultless—But she was far from being so to herself. She knew the struggles that every day went on, to speak the kind, gentle word, when her body was weary, her strength spent, and her nerves on the alert. She knew how difficult it was to always perform the right duty at the right time; how continually she combated with the evil-suggesting influences of early education; how, from the beginning, to the end of the year, she never knew a moment of rest, but was herself a practical illustration of the old saying that "a woman's work is never done;" how she was servant, house-keeper, seamstress, mother, wife, each day an every day and all day; and now night after night she lay down weary and woke in the morning weary, yet generally cheerful, hopeful, happy.

Still the wear of the human machine went rapidly on, the more surely, perhaps, that it made no sound, uttered no warning. But it was the mortal part and; each self-sacrifice, each cheerfully borne trial, however small, gave strength and life to the soul, and daily it was fitted better and better for the "coming rest."

Saturday was an unusually busy day with Mrs. Matson—sewing, mending, and what looked most painful, the children were all at home from school, and spent the time where they were generally the happiest, in the nursery with their mother. Mrs. Matson loved them dearly, but still they frequently annoyed and vexed her, and she came often to the conclusion that this was the weak point in her character, that she was most deficient in that patience which would lead her to hear pleasantly the constant demands of active happy children. She had a great dread of speaking angrily or impatiently to them; she felt that every cross word was inflicting a lasting injury upon their character, and when betrayed into it she deeply deplored it. Her husband was a man of easy, happy temper. Perhaps if he had had a little more energy and activity there would have been less expenditure of her own. But his temperament was decidedly advantageous to the children—he was always pleasant to them.

One Saturday afternoon the whole group—six in number—had assembled at noisy play, in the room where Mrs. Matson was busy sewing. She was not quite well; and every loud word or sudden noise vibrated upon her whole nervous system with jarring discord. Many times she controlled herself, and child them gently for their noise; but her little Anna did not heed her. With an unusual flow of spirit, the child danced about, sang, laughed playfully, annoyed her brothers and sisters, and made herself the most conspicuous one of the party.

At last the mother's patience was exhausted, and turning suddenly around from her work, she said, in a sharp tone:

"Anna, stop that noise, this minute!" Anna's little head fell—the blood came into her face, and the tears into her eyes. She was accustomed to be so spoken to; but she was too volatile to remember it long; and before Mrs. Matson's excited nerves were all soothed, the child was again as noisy as ever.

This time, leaving her work, she shook Anna violently. The child deserved it, and had

it been done properly it would have done her good; but Mrs. Matson was angry, and she knew it, and the child knew it; therefore it resulted in harm. But the noise ceased. Anna seated herself upon a little footstool; her spirits gone, she had no longer any inclination to make a disturbance. In a few moments Mrs. Matson left her dress pulled gently. She knew at once who it was, and looking down, the tearful, beaming face of her little Anna looked up into hers; and the child said in a gentle tone:

"Please Ma'ma don't be cross to your little Anna; I will be a good girl."

Mrs. Matson said, kindly, bending down to give the kiss of reconciliation: "You must mind your mother the first time she speaks to you, and not make it necessary for her to be cross. Now run and play!"

The child went, but was careful and quiet; though, as Mrs. Matson, with a sad feeling of having done wrong at her heart, glanced at her now and then uneasily from her work, she seemed happy.

That night, when the busy day had past, Mrs. Matson went in, as usual, before retiring to see that all was well with the little flock. She bent a little longer than usual over Anna; and as she did so, her heart breathed a prayer for strength and support from on high, and for forgiveness for the sin of the day. Still through the night, whenever she awoke, which she did often, she heard that child's sweet voice, saying:

"Please Ma'ma, don't be cross to your little Anna; I will be a good girl."

The next day, Sunday, the spirit of the child was again boisterous. Mrs. Matson was careful to bring the children up in habits of strict observance of holy hours. She wished to develop in them a deep reverence for the Sabbath. "So," she said to herself, "shall they early learn to feel the reality of another world, by seeing one day in seven set strictly apart to prepare for it. It distressed her and gave her many anxious thoughts, when she heard continual bursts of play from Anna, or passion from the other children whom she seemed to delight to tease. But though Mrs. Matson checked her often, it was to-day kindly done and left no regrets.

The next morning, when Anna came down, it was with a heavy eye and red cheek. The child was sick. Mrs. Matson was always alarmed at any symptom of indisposition in her children. Her imagination was active and her nerves tremulous, so that she always feared the worst. Now her mother's heart misgave her at once. Taking the child in her arms, she pressed her little hot head against her bosom, and tried by every loving word and act to charm away disease; but it could not be done. The child's unusual troublesomeness had been owing to increased action of the brain, and before night she exhibited every symptom of brain fever. A sad, unwelcome visitor is disease, and now with a relentless hand, it took the smile from the lip—the light of the soul from the eye. It rapidly changed the sweet countenance; and while the parents were hanging in agony over their unconscious child took her away.

The next Saturday afternoon, a slow, weeping band followed the little coffin to its last resting place. So suddenly had the blow fallen upon them, that no one realized what had taken place.

A kind, gentle, loving mother had been faithfully had she prayed for, and with that lost one; and now she doubted not she was blooming fresh and fair, ever more a child angel in the Paradise above. But that one drop, how it magnified and magnified it; it now until it had endured from view every soothing calming remembrance. How it pressed heavier upon that still heart; that all the clouds that were to lie there, how it separated between her and that darling child with that cold chill—colder and more dreary than the grave. Constantly obliterating even the last dying look, was before her that little, earnest, beaming face, and ringing in her ears, ever those gentle words: "Please Ma'ma, don't be cross to your little Anna, I will be a good girl."

O, she would have wept tears of blood to have blotted out that act. But it was too late; and years of patient, motherly love, thousands of guarded, careful, self-restraining actions, all were buried with the dead child, living for herself only the loss and the regret. The loss she could bear with a resigned, christian spirit, for she knew that those whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth; but the regret, it was her own fault, her sin; and bitter she knew must be the expiation.

Years passed, the grass upon the little grave had grown green, and withered, and revived many times, but never from the mother's heart had faded the memory of that brief unkindness. There it had remained, through new sorrows and deeper sins, there it had been to repeat to her, over and over again, with that still small voice, which will be heard—Unkind words, unkind acts, soon performed, but never forgotten never recompensed.

Gently loving, walk we then through life; for our dead are constantly with us; if not in memories of kind ness, then alas for the

mourner! for on, on must he go, ever seeking for rest, but finding none.

POETRY

THE YOUNG ACOYTE'S DEATH.

To the Memory of
Master HUGH LOCHARY.

By the Rev. M. A. Wallace, St. Stephens.

The sweet, the sinless child, has passed from earth away,
As fades beneath the cloud some beam of early day;
The brightest morn, alas! it seldom brings bright noon,
And so with thee, young Flower! that bow'd thy head so soon.

Ah! 'tis a gloomy thought to know that we must part,
With all we feel is near and dear, to home and heart;
And that the beam of life, which brighten'd most our hearts,
Must be the first to sink, beneath the cold dark earth.

Fond sisters now wail loud the sad and sudden plight
Of him they lov'd, as much as e'er they lov'd the light;
And wild a father weeps, above the dear, dead boy,
His blasted opening rose, his solace, and his joy.

O they will hail again the presence of that spring
Which o'er their sorrows soon shall wave her purple wing;
But ah! they find no bud in all her world of flowers,
Like that whose dawning bloom, has just now passed from ours.

O 'tis not weak in one who leads a life like mine,
To come from high things down to heed a child's decline;
The purest and the best that ever graced our sphere,
Made sweet as gentle Heaven, his fondest care while here.

Around the altar bright, we'll see no more that face,
Whose brow so pure became so well that calm throne;
And when around the rail the worshippers shall throng,
They'll think of him their pride, and love his memory long.

Our hearts had fondly thought to see him one day shine
In sacred robes of light, a Priest, of that same shrine;
Hope sang the golden song, Hope told the thrilling tale,
Ah! 'tis a sad story now but wilder dwells our wail.

The churchyard clay, to night is scatter'd o'er his brow,
And mournful is the shade that wraps his slumber now;
His father's home is sad, and lonely as his tomb,
And naught is met with there, but killing grief and gloom.

Away—what words are these! Why speak I here of woe!
While heavenly peace ring should hush human sorrow;
A captive soul is freed—a false crown is won,
Weep sisters! 'tis no more your brother, or your son!

BENEFITS OF OPPOSITION.

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against, not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than nothing. No man ever worked his voyage anywhere in a dead calm. The best wind for anything, in the long run, is a wide wind. If it blows straight how is he to get back! Let no man wax pite, therefore, because of opposition. Opposition is what he wants, and must have to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine, and lays down by the wayside, to be overlooked and forgotten. He who braves himself up to the struggle, when the winds blow, gives up when they are done, and fails to sleep in the stillness that follows.

DECEIT.

It is a great calamity to the world, that deceit as much abounds; it is especially dishonourable to the church, that so many of her members act like hypocrites. Let us beware of a sin so dark in its character, and so dreadful in its results; a sin which most provokes the wrath of Heaven, and which even the Turks despise. A large body of infidels having on a certain occasion professed to Mahomet the Second their readiness to embrace his creed, he asked their motive, and obliging them to confess that it was to be rid of taxation, dismissed them unrecieved, with the wise reply, that he preferred sterling metal in his coffers to false professors in his church.

Prosy old gentlemen think that James Watt was a greater genius than Shakespeare, and that the only motive which should move society is locomotive. It was such a man who once said of Milton's "Paradise Lost," that it was a very good book, but it didn't prove anything.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.—The following admirable commentary on these principles, and their practical operation in the affairs of every day life, we extract from Dickens's "Household Words."

A Word of Advice to a Frenchman.

Two great nations, England and France, each maintain an army of "donaniers," for the purpose of cutting short each other's supplies. You go without sugar and flannel; that is to say, you have not half enough of either, and we, to the same extent, go without cider and wine. Excuse what I am saying—I mean no personal offence—but the double army of "donaniers" does more permanent and wide-spread mischief than would a double army of soldiers on the field of battle; because, when the battle is ended, and they have killed and wounded on each side as many fellow-creatures as they deem expedient, a peace may follow for ten, twenty, or even thirty years, during which men can make railways, discover electric telegraphs, build ocean steam-boats, and found colonies.

The warfare is incessant; there is no interval of truce in which people can enjoy, even for a short-lived season, the transitory comfort of cheap sugar, and wine, and flannel, and cider. Well, then, the only way for you to have cheap flannel and sugar, and for us to have cheap wine, is this. On the line of coast between Dunkirk and Brest there is stationed, I think, a tolerably large army of Custom-house men. You say that you are dull and cold for half the year in this romantic spot, and I have seen a good many of your comrades during my travels, hither who look just as dull and cold as you are. Suppose, then, that your government were to give you something else to do by way of an amusing change—suppose it were to put the whole grand army of "donaniers" upon the retiring list, and then were to set one-half of them to make more cider barrels and wine casks, and the other half to plant more apple trees and vineyards. Suppose that my government were, in like manner, to discharge or pension off every constable between the Godwin Sands and the Scilly Islands, and commission one-half of them to build more trading vessels and employ the other half to navigate them, and to bring to France clothing and garden tools, flannels, calicoes, and pruning knives to pay for your cider, and wine, and fruit, so that there should be nobody left on either shore to stop the comforts of life from being landed thereon; but that the very men who now prevent a mutual exchange of superfluities, should assist in handing them across the water, what do you think of that way of getting flannel waistcoats, not only for yourself, but for your rheumatic father, and your tall, pale-faced girl, who are neither of them a bit too warmly clad?

THE BIBLE.—How comes it that that little volume, composed by humble men in a rude age, when art and science were but in their childhood, has exerted more influence on the human mind and on the social system, than all the other books put together? Whence comes it that this book has achieved such marvellous changes in the opinion of mankind—has banished idol worship—has abolished infanticide—has put down polygamy and divorce—exalted the condition of woman—raised the standard of public morality—created for families that blessed thing, a Christian home—and caused its other triumphs by causing benevolent institutions, open and expansive, to spring up as with the wand of enchantment. What sort of book is this, that even the winds and the waves of human passions obey?—What other engine of social improvement has operated so long, and yet lost none of its virtue? Since it appeared, many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried and failed, many codes of jurisprudence have arisen and run their course, and expired. Empire after empire has been launched on the tide of time, and gone down, leaving no trace on the waters. But this book is still going about doing good, leaving society with its holy principles—cheering the sorrowful with its consolations—strengthening the tempted—encouraging the penitent—calming the troubled spirit—and soothing the pillow of death. Can such a book be the offspring of human genius?—Does not the vastness of its effects demonstrate the excellency of the power to be of God?

Practical men are useful, but, like cook-stoves and Benihams, they are shockingly utilitarian; and like a tailor, see much more beauty in a lot of "cabbage" than in all the rose bushes that ever grew.

It was a good reply of Plato, to one who murmured at his reproving him for a small matter: "Custom," said he, "is no small matter. A custom, or habit of life does frequently alter the natural inclination, either to good or evil."

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

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LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steamship Pacific arrived at N. York on Morning 21st inst., with Liverpool dates to the 9th instant, four days later.

Sir C. Wood, at a banquet, had thrown out a hint that it was the intention of the new Ministry to extend the Franchise.

Parliament was to resume business the day after the Pacific left.

Messrs. Callman & Sillyfoht, of London, will pay about 10s. per pound on their liabilities.

A meeting was held in London to petition to use influence towards putting an end to the occupation of Italy by Austrian and French troops.

Elithu Burritt will visit Cork in a few days to agitate Free Ocean Postage.

All was quiet in France.

The Bulls of Paris were to be suspended during Lent.

The steamer Parisian had exploded in the Rhine, and several persons were drowned.

Austrian and Russian troops were concentrated on the Turkish frontier, but as yet had committed no acts of hostility.

The Turks are gaining advantages at Montenegro.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th quotes from the Vienna Gazette an article upon the affairs of Turkey, in which it states that Austria has not taken an aggressive attitude against Turkey.

All Roman Catholic Countries were celebrating the Carnival.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The following is from the Circular of Makin & Sons, dated Feb. 9:

There has been a continuance of steadiness in the market since the close of the week, but no actual transactions.

The arrivals of foreign Wheat and Flour are very large. The market this morning opened without much animation, but improved in the course of the day. Fair demand for Wheat at 1d to 2d advance on the depressed rates of this day week. Sales of Flour at an improvement of 61 per sack and barrel.

Little inquiry for Indian Corn; floating sold at 1s. per qr. reduction.

Western Canal Flour very quiet at 25s 9d to 26s 6d. Canadian 26s to 26s 6d. Ohio 27s to 28s.

ENGLAND, ITS LEADERS, and its Advance in Art and Science.—England is a young country, not an old country, as some mistakenly assert. The energy in it at this moment is enormous: we are but commencing to move, and have a mighty future in store. Statesmen, as it seems to us, are beginning to have glimpses of their real duty, the welfare and advancement of the people committed to their charge. The time is coming when leaders will have to be leaders, and the world will not be governed or trampled by shams. The recognition of the importance of the fine arts and practical science in the late speech from the Throne is a promising sign of the times, and the proposed Industrial and Kristic University will be looked forward to hopefully. The application of art to the manufactures of the country, and the general advancement and elevation of the industrial, is no longer a matter of preference or otherwise, but one vital necessity. If we stand still, other countries will not, and we shall be passed in the race. The mind must be set to work to aid the hand. As the Duke of Newcastle truly said at the late meeting of the Sheffield School of Design—"These are days in which education is no longer one of the luxuries of life—it has become one of its greatest necessities, for all classes and for all grades of society. It has become the daily bread of us all."

—[The Builder.]

A MARINE MONSTER IN THE THAMES.—On Monday last a little mudlark, named David Muggidge, who wandering around the oozy quagmire on the opposite side of the Thames, nearly opposite to Duke shore, known by the name of Cuckold's Point, beheld, to his amazement, an extraordinary commotion near the centre of it. The mud flew up in clouds, and falling backwards, the whole exhibited the appearance of a boiling cauldron, while it was shaken as if by an earthquake. With great courage under the circumstances, the little fellow approached near enough to see some immense reptile, writhing and twisting in manifold contortions and sinuosities. In a short time, a number of persons assembled, armed with a variety of weapons, who, after a short but sharp conflict, succeeded in despatching the monster. Many of the assailants were overthrown and horribly bespashed with mud. It proved to be a conger eel of large size—thirteen feet in length, and of proportionate girth. It is now exhibiting in Rotherhithe, where it is attracting great crowds. About fourteen years ago, an eel of the same kind was caught by some ballast getters, but such captures are very unfrequent.—[London pap.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Provincial Legislature assembled at Fredericton on Thursday last, and the Session was opened by His Excellency with the following:

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Railway Bill passed by you in the Session has received the sanction of the Governor. Nothing has occurred to change my opinion as to the policy which you have pursued, or to shake my faith in the advantage to be derived from great public works of this character. In the despatches which will be laid before you, you will find certain remarks on the Bills themselves, to which I solicit your attention. It is possible too that some measures may be taken by you for the purpose of encouraging and regulating immigration in connection with these enterprises.

You may deem it expedient in your private session to consider the general management of the Roads throughout the Province, looking to the large outlay of public money which now takes place in this department. I have great reason to doubt whether the present mode of administering it is the best which can be adopted.

Your wisdom may possibly devise some amendment in the present Law for regulating the Election of Members of the House of Assembly, and for trying the validity of the return made by the Sheriff; at any rate, it is my duty to bring the subject under your notice.

The Law Commission appointed in pursuance of the Act of last year, have laboured with much diligence and perseverance. I trust you may find even in the present Session an opportunity for legislation on the first report which they will make. There is no subject which requires to be dealt with more cautiously or more carefully than that of Law Reform.

A Bill will be laid before you for securing a registration of births, deaths, and marriages. Great complaints have been made to me of the want of some such provision, and I shall be happy to see the defect remedied. It has pleased Providence again to bless us with abundant crops, and the commercial situation of the Province is upon the whole satisfactory.

I believe that the exhibition which took place this last Autumn at Fredericton, was calculated to inspire confidence in our resources, and stimulate the industry of our people.

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

I congratulate you on the prosperous state of our Provincial Revenue. There has been an improvement in almost every branch of receipts, and the whole aspect of our finances promises well for the credit and future progress of New Brunswick. At the same time the liabilities which are about to incur in promoting the execution of great public works will suggest caution and economy in dealing with our ordinary expenditure.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You are well aware of the measures taken by Her Majesty's Government in the last Session for the protection of our Fisheries. You have heard also that Her Majesty's Ministers are anxious to effect such arrangements with the Government of the United States as may conduce to greater freedom in commercial intercourse with our neighbours. The Provincial Government have not been unmindful of the importance of these questions, or of the interests of our people. The pending state, however, of any negotiations, would render impossible to afford detailed information, or to legislate with advantage at the present time upon the subject.

Apprehensions have been expressed least the interests of New Brunswick should be overlooked in carrying out any such arrangements. I am happy being able to inform you on the best authorities that the prosperity of the North American Provinces is one of the main objects which Her Majesty the Queen has in view, and that in any adjustment of the fishery question, the interests of New Brunswick will be carefully considered.

The address in answer to the Speech was moved by Dr. Thomson, and its consideration fixed for Saturday.

Several Committees appointed.

Mr. Taylor moved that 1200 copies of the Journals be printed.

Mr. Smith moved for a Committee on the publication of the Debates; this led to a long discussion, in which several members took part. Several motions and amendments.

On motion of Attorney General, House adjourned till Friday.

Several members not yet arrived.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President today sent to a message to the Senate of great importance, containing information that Great Britain had proposed to withdraw her protection from Mexico, and make Greytown a free city, under the joint protection of Great Britain and the United States.

The President expresses no opinion upon the matter, but recommends that the rank of our representatives in Central America, to withdraw all our Charges and appoint one to administer to represent the United States in those States. He asks an appropriation for this purpose. This message will be like Young America to zero.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new Cunard steamship Arabia has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 12th instant, three days later. On the passage home, she Arabia beat the Collins steamer Pacific about two days. The latter was, however, detained off Liverpool 12 hours in a thick fog.

An insurrection had broken out at Milan—the accounts are contradictory, but it has certainly been a very formidable affair. Several insurgents had been shot. One account says the populace surprised and massacred the garrison. At latest accounts tranquility had been restored. Addresses from Mazzini and Kossuth were posted all over the city. The gates were closed, and fighting may have recommenced. Three hundred persons are reported to have been killed.

Parliament reassembled on Tuesday, but nothing important had transpired.

Pegu had been formally annexed. The British threaten to take Ava and dethrone the King, if the Burmese do not keep quiet. Cotton was firm without change in prices. Some parties quote a slight decline. Wheat firmer. Flour advanced 1s. from the lowest rates.

Before another New Year's Day shall come round says the Athenian, the duty of governments will, in all probability, be amongst the things in history. Indeed, we fear that Government is even now making arrangements for a speedy break up of that department of the public service.

A most important discovery of iron has been made within the last few days in the county of Waterford, between Carrigrohane and Carrickbeg, and already miners are at work, and hopes are entertained that the yield will prove productive.

TITHES IN CANADA.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Toronto, under date of the 13th instant, says:—

A receipt from the Pope has been received here ordering the Priests to pay one tenth of their salaries toward the support of the Bishops. This receipt has been represented as tending to a tyrannical rule on the Roman Catholic people of Upper Canada. It was issued by the Pope at the instance of a Council of Bishops held at Quebec last year. The money thus to be deducted from the priests' salaries is, I believe, to go to the support of educational institutions under the control of the Bishops for the training of a native priesthood. The movement that procured the receipt is said to have originated with Bishop Charbonnel, of Toronto. He is a Frenchman, and the story goes that he does not prefer the Irish priests whom he finds in Upper Canada. It is certain that he has had made a few suspensions, but this may have been from good cause. Certainly it is that the R. C. Bishop of Toronto is anxious to train a native priesthood, and for this purpose a seminary is to be carried on under his superintendence.

As to the story about the collection of tithes, to which the receipt has given rise, there already exists authority for the collection, by Roman Catholic priests, from their own people, of one twenty-sixth part of the produce of the soil. This rule is strictly enforced in Lower Canada; but only in one or two counties of the Upper Province. Some years ago tithes were collected in the County of Essex, in the West, but the practice has been abandoned. They are still collected, however, in the County of Glengarry, among the Highland clans. They are said to be paid with some reluctance; but a fear that the rites of the less zealous, among those who are liable to these levies. In Lower Canada there was lately some movement for a communication, or perhaps abolition of tithes; but it did not extend very far. It originated in Montreal, or rather, that was the centre of the agitation, which naturally encountered the anathemas of the Church.

RECENT.—A couple of Siskaters eloped from a settlement near Troy the other day. One was a man of 88, and the other a lady of uncommon beauty, aged 17. The parties were married, and then left for Louisville, Ky.

The man related his Shaker experience, and among other terrible secrets of his prison-house, stated the awful fact that he had never kissed a girl in his life until he kissed his inamorata about 24 hours before the marriage.

As the Railway policy of New Brunswick has been settled, and that of Nova-Scotia depends more on the strength of political parties than on the merits of the case, it is scarcely worth while to enter into an argument on the subject with the two newspapers of St. Andrews. It is admitted on all hands that the nearer we can approach to making our Railroads perfectly straight, and perfectly level, by cutting down hills, and filling up valleys, the better it will be, provided, it does not cost too much.

We think therefore, that our Government acted very wisely in deciding that the difference between £5300 and £6500 per mile was scarcely inducement enough to warrant them in giving up the security of dealing with the principals instead of the subordinates.—St. John Courier.

MEXICO.—The last advice from Mexico stated that the "plan of Guadalupe" was the political creed of the country. The "plan of Guadalupe" is understood to include two points: first, a recognition of the republican representative system and the present constitution, and a call for the immediate election of a new Congress, to be composed of two deputies from each State; second, it demands the immediate return of Santa Anna to the country.

Our despatches state that Cevallos has resigned the Presidency, and Gen. Lombardie

is made President ad interim—or until the arrival of Santa Anna.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1853.

NOVA-SCOTIA RAILWAYS.—It was announced by telegraph to St. John, that the Government Railway Bill was lost in the Assembly by a majority of two. Subsequent accounts state that the resolution was rescinded by the casting vote of the Speaker, Mr. Borneauf, who had before voted against the measure, now voting with the Government. The main question in the Legislature appears to have been lost sight of altogether. It was not, in point of fact, "Will we have Railways?" but, "Who will be leader of the Government?"—Mr. Howe or Mr. Johnston. One thing is evident: Mr. Howe is at present the leader of the Government; he has brought forward measures upon an equitable basis for the construction of railways; has had the country surveyed; and obtained offers at a fair rate from respectable practical engineers to construct all railways that are required in that Province. Further, Mr. Howe has been a most unflinching advocate of responsible government, the rights of the people and progress. On the other hand, Mr. Johnston opposed the introduction of constitutional government up to the present, and has allowed his feelings to carry him so far as to endeavor to throw overboard the present scheme for railways in Nova Scotia, and leave a dead weight upon the shoulders of his country in the open pathway of friendly competition with her sister Colonies. But notwithstanding his "contest for power," and the balance being so nearly poised, it has finally turned the scales in favor of Howe and his railway measures.

BRANCH RAILWAY.—We understand that a petition will be presented to the House of Assembly, for a Branch line of Railway, connecting the salt water, of Chamcook harbour, with the main trunk line of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, and for the erection of Wharves &c. We give the report as we heard it, from good authority.

WELL DONE VICTORIA.—We notice by the Woodstock Sentinel, that the inhabitants of the adjoining County of Victoria have petitioned the Sheriff to call a meeting of the rate payers of the County at the Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County. The Sheriff has complied with the prayer of the petitioners, and named the 1st day of June next for the purpose.

When will the advocates of Municipal Corporations in the County of Charlotte move in the matter? No time should be lost. Let those who feel interested take up the subject, prepare petitions, have them signed and forwarded to the High Sheriff without delay, and they need not fear the result. There are now ten to one in favor of Municipal Corporations.

A correspondent of the Miramichi Gleaner makes the following judicious remarks:—

"Let MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS be carried out in each County, to the fullest extent; not by UNLAWFUL ACTS, such as the present, to elect accept them at leave them alone, but let it be compulsory; and further, as to the School Act—it should not alone rest with taxing for the support of Schools, but an Act forcing all parents and guardians of children to send them to school up to a certain age, it being well known that many parents not knowing the value of education themselves, care not to bestow it on their children."

Each County should be forced to settle all its own local affairs. It is surely most judicious to see the number of petty bills that grace the table of our Legislature, such as to soil some old dilapidated building—such as a Church or Court House, and many other such like bills costing the Province £100 per day discussing matters that should be settled by Municipal Councils.

RECIPROCITY.—We observe from the Legislative proceedings in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, that, on motion of Mr. Lewis, of Boston, the committee on the Library consider the expediency of authorizing by law, the Secretary of State to transmit to the Executive Departments of the several British Provinces, and of such other foreign States as may desire the interchange of their statutes, reports, and public documents, in accordance with the system of exchanges now in operation between that Commonwealth and the several States of the American Union.

LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We can see no good reason why the Legislature of New Brunswick, composed as it is mostly of farmers, does not form a "Legislative Agricultural Society," which could meet one evening in the week, and discuss matters relative to Agriculture. By so doing much useful and practical experience might be elicited, and agriculture fostered. In Massachusetts, the Legislative Agricultural Society has proved of great benefit to the farming interests generally, and takes the lead among agricultural institutions.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In our columns today we have given His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Legislature on Thursday last, together with a synopsis of the proceedings in the House of Assembly, which we have selected from a variety of sources. The speech is brief, and like most State documents, deals in generalities, and we may add potentialities. The only new measure to be brought forward by the Government, alluded to in the speech, is a bill for securing a registration of births, deaths, and marriages—all very well in its place—but it was expected the subjects of education, vote by ballot, &c., would have occupied a prominent place in this document: in truth, to use the language of a contemporary, "it does not appear to be the practice to fore-shadow the policy of the Government in the speech." Allusion is made to the prosperous state of the revenue, "which exhibits an improvement in almost every branch of receipts."

On Friday the House discussed the best mode of proceeding in the absence of Mr. Gilbert, one of the Scrutiny committee. Resolved to adjourn until Monday. Several committees were appointed. The right of school teachers to present petitions unless recommended by the Board of Education, was sustained.

On Saturday several bills were brought in and read a first time. The address, in answer to the speech, passed without amendment.

On Monday, several bills were read a second time. A number of petitions were presented. A bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Gray, to exempt homesteads from levy or sale. At 1 o'clock the House waited on His Excellency with the address, and adjourned at 2.

We learn that Mr. Jackson has had a large party engaged during the winter in exploring a railway route from the River du Loup to the vicinity of Madawaska, and that, contrary to the twisted reports, half surmise, half falsehood, formerly circulated in relation to that important part of the Province, a single impediment does not exist on the whole line. This being the case, we have no doubt, as we stated a few months ago, that the natural course of events will shortly force a communication between New Brunswick and Canada; and that St. John will, though without much effort on their own part, wake up some fine morning and find their city, as it should be, an Atlantic terminus.—[Reporter.]

About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the cry of FIRE! was heard in Queen Street, when it was ascertained that a quantity of lime stored in the cellar of a house owned by Mr. Hugh Wiley, had been ignited by the contact of water, and was rapidly communicating its effects to the upper storages. The Engine and Hose companies were, however, shortly on the spot, and consequences which otherwise might be fearful, were quickly averted with slight injury to the premises.—[lb.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—The Delta has received California dates to the 23rd of February, only thirteen days from San Francisco's brought from Apuleco to Vera Cruz in five and a half days, and thence to New Orleans by steamer Albatross—thus making the quickest time on record between this city and San Francisco.

The mailsteamship Tennessee sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 1st instant, with \$2,430,000 in gold, most consigned to parties at the north.

The markets at San Francisco had been affected unfavorably, in consequence of the unusually large number of arrivals. Chili flour had declined to \$22 a \$24; pork continued firm; mess \$40; prime \$24; mess beef \$23; mackerel, No. 1, \$26.

Madam Bacchant came down to Panama, and goes to South America in the next British steamer.

Miss Haynes is still singing at San Francisco, and meeting with great success. The proceeds of her concert for the benefit of the orphans netted over \$1200.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—We understand on the authority of one of our first Engineers who had been on a visit to New York, that the Caloric Engine is pronounced to be a failure by all the scientific men in that city, as a motive power for large steamers. It would take more fuel to keep a large engine in motion, than the steam engine would require. Caloric, however, will answer for small engines of less than ten horse power.—[Morning News.]

MORE STEAM.—We are informed that the steamer Eastern City will be on the route again, between St. John and Boston, towards the end of next month. She is now in New York receiving new boilers, and undergoing a thorough overhauling. The more boats the merrier. There will be ample business

enough, we hope, to keep the Admiral and E. City well employed next summer.—[lb.]

A REGISTRY OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The Church Witness very justly advises the Law Commission now sitting, to embody in the revised Statute, if it can be done, a law authorizing a Registry of the above description.—[lb.]

P. E. ESKYD.—Hon. Mr. Coles has introduced in the P. E. Island Legislature a Government Bill to extend the Elective Franchise; it goes to give the right of voting to every male inhabitant of 21 years of age—a resident of the island for 12 months previous to the date of an election, and liable to perform statute labour or pay road rates; persons over 60 years of age, and exempt from statute labour, to have small property qualification.

A NOVA SCOTIAN ABROAD.—Perhaps it is not generally known, that the most celebrated Ship Builder in the United States, is a Nova Scotian by birth—viz: Mr. Donald McKay, whose clipper ships are known throughout the civilized world. The shortest passages ever made to California, were by Mr. McKay's vessels—viz: the *Stoffordshire*, 102 days from Boston; *Sovereign of the Seas*, 103 days from New York; and the *Sea Witch*, 100 days from New York. Mr. McKay left Nova Scotia when he was a young man. He is said now to be a millionaire. Give a Colonist field enough, and there is no danger of him.

ENGLISH GAME.—It is no uncommon thing for English game to be sold in the New York market. Some of it is brought out for the use of the English steamers, and the surplus sold on their arrival here. We have heard of five pairs of English pheasants sold on Saturday for five dollars a pair, and English hares at \$1.50 a piece. The pheasants are natives of Asia. They have a beautiful plumage, elegant forms, and delicate flesh, and are choice birds with epicures. The English hare is no better than the American rabbit, and to the taste of many not so good. The animals are very like each other, except that the hare is said to be more sagacious. The rabbit has become a very common food.

As a little incident connected with the purchase of game in this market, we learn that *Hedimono*, for his two houses alone, pays for this kind of food quite \$18,000 a year, and game makes but a drop in the great ocean of expenditure.—[Express.]

MARRIAGES.—On 20th ult. by Rev. John Ross, Mr. Richard Weycott to Miss Susan, and daughter of Mr. William Bowden, of Saint George.

ON Saturday the 23rd day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, those two commodious and substantially built DWELLING HOUSES, and out houses, situated in Queen Street (Church Block) together with the piece of ground in rear of each sufficient for a garden. A new lease has been lately obtained from the Church Corporation for five years from first May last, at \$4 1/2 per lot, renewable at the expiration for 21 years, at such rent as may be considered equitable by arbitrators, or Church Corporation take the property at a valuation to be ascertained by two disinterested persons, mutually chosen.

Terms made known at time of sale.

W. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, March 1st, 1853.

GENUINE LINIMENT.

This Liniment is an invaluable preparation for rheumatism, sprains, wounds, strains, and other injuries, such as bruises, cuts, stiff joints, burns, scalds, lame backs, &c. It is a simple, efficacious, and safe remedy, and should be kept in every household. It is prepared in St. Stephen, N. B. by JACOB HALEY.

RHEUMATIC DROPS.

The best Medicine for Rheumatic Pains or pains in the Stomach or Chest, ever offered to the Public.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one Teaspoonful three times a day, morning, noon and night. Externally used, apply it to the part affected and rub it in thoroughly, and it will not fail to give almost immediate relief in the very worst cases. Also, a certain cure for Cholera or bowel Complaint.

Prepared by St. Stephen, N. B. JACOB HALEY.

POINTMENT!

A sure and efficacious cure for the Itch, scald head, and other diseases of the skin, and sores, corns, &c.

DIRECTIONS.—Apply a small portion once or twice per day to the diseased part.

Prepared by St. Stephen, N. B. JACOB HALEY.

THE ABOVE MEDICINES are for sale at the stores of Messrs. Donald Clarke, and Messrs. R. Hannah.

FLOUR ON CONSIGNMENT.—EX

Admiral from Boston, via Eastport—150 Bbls. Canada Superior FLOUR—Will be sold low from the wharf.

J. W. STREET.

St. Stephens, N. B.—All with the above advertisement, I authorize to do business with me.

TWO HOUSES.—A Water by occupied. Also—A nearly opposite. Both Apply to Feb. 7, 1853.

IS hereby given notice that a Bill may be introduced therefrom at any time, da

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Public Notice.

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

JAMES CHRISTIE,
THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

St. Stephens, 24 Feb. 1853.

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

TWO HOUSES  **TO LET.**

A House and Garden, with a good Wall of Water, at the upper end of Queen's, lately occupied by C. H. Rice, Esq.

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

J. W. STREET.

Feb. 7, 1853.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Parish of Grandmanan in this County, intend to petition the Legislature at its next session, that a Bill may pass to constitute the Island of Grandmanan a Port, and to admit thereto and despatch therefrom all articles of Foreign growth or Manufacture, duty free.

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature, to incorporate a Gas Light Company in St. Stephens.

NOTICE.

THE STORE at present occupied by HENRY FRYE & Co., is to be LET on the first of May next. Apply to

H. H. HATCH.

Feb. 2, 1853.



NOTICE.

12 undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 1st day of March next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1852, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(The right of granting Licences for the cutting of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Government, after the Land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than ten pounds, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvements.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred Acres payable by instalments.)

By Deputy, Mahood, at St. Andrews,
50 acres, east 1st lot 3, range 3, Clarence Hill, P. Ratter.
100 acres, lot 1, Block 13, Saint George, J. Pratt.
100 acres, lot 2, Block 22, Saint George, with 1st lot in front, Robert Cox.
57 acres, lot 1, Block 22, Saint George, J. Lee.
R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

(30)

NOTICE.

Crown Land Office, Nov. 29, 1852

Public notice is hereby given, That no transfer or assignment of ungranted Lands, or any interest therein, will be recognized by the Government until all the purchase money is paid, nor will any Petition founded on any such assignment be submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

(14)

TRESPASSES ON CROWN LANDS

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Logs, Timber, or other Lumber, cut without Licence upon Vacant Crown Lands, or upon Lands located under the Act 12th Victoria, Chapter 4, known as the Labour Act, or upon Lands located, on which any part of the purchase money still remains due, will be seized; and the parties found cutting or trespassing will subject themselves to all the pains and penalties of the Act 14th Victoria, Chapter 29, intitled, "An Act to revive and continue an Act to provide for the more effectual prevention of trespasses, and protection of Timber growing on the Crown Lands within this Province," and 13th Victoria, Chapter 7, intitled, "An Act for the better prevention of trespasses on Crown Lands and Private Property."

And all Surveyors and Deputy Surveyors are hereby required to give immediate notice to one of any trespasses that may come to their knowledge

ROBERT D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

PACKET SPRAY

THE well known Packet Schooner SPRAY, will resume her trips about the 1st of February, sailing from St. Stephens and St. Andrews for St. John; this Packet needs no puffing with respect either to the qualification of the Master or the Vessel.

The subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for her last four years, more especially the past one; a consequence of which he has been enabled to reduce the price of freight materially for the time to come, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

Particular attention will be given as usual to all business entrusted to him, which will be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Good accommodations for Passengers—Fare 2s. 6d., until the steamers commence running again.

JOHN BALSON, Master.

St. Andrews, Jan. 19, 1853.

FLOUR—Ex the "Enterprise" from New York :
200 Bbls. Canada No. 1, Superfine Flour.
J. W. STREET.
Dec. 6, 1852.

Flour, Sugar, &c.
Novem 2d, 1852.

TO arrive, per DEFIANCE from BOE-
TON :
14 Bbls. Muscovado Sugars,
100 Bbls. Canada Superfine " Fancy" Flour.
5 Qr Casks Sherry Wine,
5 Do. Burgandy Port,
10 Bundles Priming Paper,
5 Pouches Alcohol, 85 pr. ct. O. P.
Ex " Devon" from Liverpool, via St. John
1 Hhd fine " Old" Jamaica Rum.
Ex Schooners " Favorite" and " Spray" from Saint John :
15 Hlds. Prime retailing Molasses.
J. W. STREET.

Valuable Properties for SALE OR TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, Stores and Wharf, in the town of St. Andrews, formerly known as the Jones property. The Dwelling House, Out-Houses and Wharf, in said town, formerly known as the O'Neil property.

100 Acres of Land in St. James', about one hour's drive from Milltown, St. Stephen.

100 Acres of Land in St. Patrick, through which the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad is projected, and on which, or in its immediate vicinity, will be established a Depot, which will very materially enhance its value.

15 Acres of Land within five minutes' walk of the town of St. Andrews, a delightful situation for a Country Seat. If not shortly disposed of, it will be laid off in suitable lots for building purposes, and let on lease of improvement.

The subscriber begs to announce to the Public, that he has had his Lands, which are within ten minutes' walk of Chamecock, laid off, and will sell or lease Building Lots on advantageous terms. It is evident, that, owing to the Railroad passing through it, possessing a safe and commodious harbor accessible at all seasons to vessels of the largest tonnage, with an unlimited and unrivalled water power, on which there are already some manufactories, with others on a most extensive scale proposed and on the eve of springing into immediate operation, that Chamecock is one of the most desirable situations within the British North American Colonies, for the Capitalist, the Mechanic, and operator. In view of which the said Building Lots are offered to the Public. Terms reasonable.

B. R. FITZGERALD.
Saint Andrews, June 30, 1852.

ART UNIONS SUPERSEDED !

Gratis! Gratis! Gratis!!!

EVERY Subscriber to any of the undermentioned Works will, on their completion, be presented with a choice of one of the two following Steel Engravings—

The Descent from the Cross, from the original painting by Daniele Riccio.

Our Saviour bearing the Cross, from the original painting, by Raffaele d'Urbino. The original plate cost £2,000.

The Family Devotional Bible, by the Rev. M. Henry.

Family Devotions for every Morning and Evening throughout the year, translated from the German of Sturm and Tiede, by T. Gaspey, Esq.

Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by the Rev. J. Fleetwood.

The Consolate Works of Flavius Josephus.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, edited by the Rev. J. Kennedy.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, the Holy War, and other select Works of the author, with his Life written by himself.

The People's Scripture Gallery of Engravings.

THOMAS SHERIDAN, Agent.

The above Works are now publishing in semi-monthly parts, at 3d each. Subscribers names received at this Office.

St. Andrews, Sept. 25, 1852.

PIANO FORTES.

H. Willard & Co.
No. 328 Washington Street, Boston :

BEg leave to inform their friends in New-Brunswick, that they have on hand, and are manufacturing, PIANOS of the most modern style, 6 1/4 and 7 octaves; not surpassed in power, brilliancy, and execution, varying in price from \$250 to \$450. Every instrument warranted to give satisfaction. Pianos for the Provinces carefully packed in substantial boxes.

Boston, May 12, 1852. fm

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late JOHN M'DOULL, of Woodbourne, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within three months from date; and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

MARGARET M'DOULL, Executors.
DAVID W. JACK,
WILLIAM JACK,
10th January, 1853.

NOTICE TO PERSONS REQUIRING DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, St. John, N. B., 19th Nov. 1852.

A COMMUNICATION having been received from Lord Courtenay, stating that there are in the Central London and North-Surrey District Schools, a number of Children of both sexes, qualified, and many of them candidates for emigration—It is requested that persons in all parts of this Province, who may desire to receive Children from 12 to 16 years of age, about May next, will give notice to the undersigned before the 20th December by letter prepaid, stating the numbers, age and sex of such children as they may desire, and the nature of the employment for which they are required, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for the emigration to this Province of a sufficient number of those children next season.

M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.
Nov. 24—1m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Licence to sell all the Real Estate of Nevin Thompson, late of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, yeoman, deceased, was, on the 25th day of September last past, duly granted by the Court of Probate for the said County, to me, the undersigned Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said Nevin Thompson, for the purpose of paying his debts :

And Whereas, the real estate of which the said Nevin Thompson died seized, consists of the undivided moiety or half part of lot number Two, in the grant to Alexander M'Vicar and others, in Mascarene, in the said Parish of Saint George, and which descended to him the said Nevin Thompson as heir at law of his father, the late Ebenezer Thompson, and which said lot is bounded as follows : On the West by land granted to Nevin M'Vicar ; on the East by land owned by John M'Nichol ; and Southerly by the Campbell grant, (so called), and is the same lot heretofore conveyed to the said Ebenezer Thompson, by Alexander M'Vicar.

NOTICE therefore is hereby Given, that I the undersigned, as Administrator as aforesaid, shall proceed to sell the above described Real Estate, under and by virtue of the said licence by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 7th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Homestead, on the Premises.

Dated St. George, 25th October, 1852.
JOHN MCNICHOLO,
Administrator.

BYASS' LONDON PORTER, STOUT, GENEVA PORT WINE &c.

Ex "Acmon" from LONDON, via St. John :

JUST RECEIVED :
ONE Hundred Cases—Byass' London Porter, Stout, and Pale Ale,
48 Hbds. best Pale Rotterdam Geneva,
1 Hhd fine Old Port Wine,
1 Hhd. Old Jamaica Rum.
Ex "Orinoco" from the Clyde :
1 Pun. best Malt Whiskey.

J. W. STREET
St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1852.

Boiled and Raw Paint Oil.

Ex the "John Holderness" from Hull :
14 Hbds. Doubled Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL ; just received.

J. W. STREET.
For sale low by
May 24, 1852.

Flour, Butter, Fruit.

THE subscriber has just received, per ship "Enterprise," via New York,
300 Barrels No. 1 Canada S. F. FLOUR.
From St. Andrews S. F. FLOUR.

100 Bags Flour,
72 Packages Cumberland Butter,
30 Packages Raisins, &c.

DONALD CLARK.
St. Andrews, Dec. 8, 1852.

ALMANACKS.

CHURCHES—AVERY'S & ROBERT B. THOMAS' ALMANACKS for 1853, for sale by
JOHN LOCHARY.
St. Andrews, Dec. 27, 1852.

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.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Tuesday, 6th April, 1852.

ORDERED, That the Fortieth Standing Order of this House be, for three months previous to the next meeting of the Legislature, published in the Royal Gazette, and also in a Newspaper in each County in which a Newspaper is published.

"And That no Bill, Resolution, or other Proceeding, founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

(3m.)

1st DECEMBER 1852. FLOUR, MEAL, STOVES &c

JUST received, in Store, and for Sale by the Subscriber :—
200 Bbls. S. F. Canada FLOUR, from new Wheat, a superior article; bags bolted
Corn MEAL; Cooking, Parlor and Franklin STOVES; crushed and brown Sugars; Souchong, Ningyong and Hyson Teas; Molasses; Solar, Porpoise, Seal and Hake Oil; Burning Fluid; Tobacco; Cigars; Raisins; Currants; dried Apples; Chocolate; Cocoa; and other articles in the Grocery line.

WOODEN WARE, consisting of painted Tubs and water Pails.
Brooms, Wicks; Mats; hair and wire Seives and W. of Cards; Soap; Candles; Window Glass; Fluid and Oil Lamps; Cords; Clothes' Lines; Bad Cords; Cod and Pollock Fish; Salt, &c. &c.

W. WHITELOCK.
St. Andrews, Dec'r 1, 1852.

FALL & WINTER GOODS

The Subscriber has received a great assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the season, among which are COBURGS and DELAINES of all shades and colours.
LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, of the latest styles.
Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Dogskins.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, and Woollen Goods of all kinds.
Warpes, Cottons, Tickings, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c. &c.

Together with :
A lot of BOOKS & STATIONERY ;
All of which will be sold
At a very low price for cash.

Also,
A good assortment of GROCERIES &c.
JOHN LOCHARY.
St. Andrews, Oct. 27, 1852.

SHEET IRON, Tin Plates &c.

JUST received, ex ship "THEMIS" from Liverpool, via St. John :—
48 Bbls. Sheet Iron assorted
12 Boxes Tin Plates
8 Bags 9 & 10 lbs. Horse Nails,
35 Bags Nails and Spikes, assorted.
&c. &c.

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

FOR SALE.

PART of LOT number 10 on the Commons of the Town of St. Andrews, containing seventeen Acres, with a House and Barn thereon, and formerly owned by Capt. Wm. Harper. If not sold before Monday the 15th November, it will then be offered at Public Auction.

For further particulars apply to
ROBERT KER.
St. Andrews, 14th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of Joseph Porter, master mariner, late of St. Stephens, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
JANET PORTER, Adm'x.
GEO. M. PORTER, Adm'r.
St. Stephens, July 20, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE have this day associated in Business, under the style and firm of
P. A. BABCOCK & CO.,
as COMMISSION and GENERAL MERCHANTS.
F. A. BABCOCK,
ALBERT'S, BABCOCK,
St. Andrews New Brunswick,
Jan. 8th, 1853.

Valuable Building Lot.

FOR SALE, LOT No. 8, Block C. Parr's Division, adjoining the Lodge Lot, and fronting the Wesleyan Chapel, on William street and Mrs. Ames's property on Montague street. The above is a most desirable site for building.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED an Apprentice to the Carriage, Sleigh, and Wheelwright business. A desirable situation may be obtained on application to
E. STENTIFORD.
St. Andrews, Aug 1852

S. K. FOSTER'S LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORES.

THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer "via Boston"—
TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.
Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest Styles Ladies' Bridal Slippers, and Ladies' Evening Dress Slippers.
(Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.)
Dec. 13. N. B. S. K. FOSTER.

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 a name or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, but inclusive; and that the Clerk of the 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 each 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, showing the time actually taught—the Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improver conduct.

Jan. 16.—CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

STOVES &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale, at very low prices,
THIRTY STOVES, comprising several descriptions of COOKING, HALL, AND PARLOR STOVES, Souchong, Ningyong & Hyson Teas, Sugars, Coffee ground & unground, Tobacco, Cigars, & Snuff, Cocoa, Chocolate, Saleratus, St DA, Starch, Corn Starch, Lemon extract, Gelatine, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Cheese, and a variety of other groceries; Solar Oil, Boiled Oil, Burning fluid, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish; Brooms, Pails & Tubs; Oil & Fluid Lamps. Solar & Camphine Lamp Chains, &c. &c. &c.

Also—
Ladies' Gentlemen's and children's BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS in great variety.

ROBERT KER.
The Subscriber also offers his services as an Auctioneer and Notary Public.
R. K.


St. Andrews Oct. 6, 1852.

Day and Evening SCHOOL.

TIMOTHY F. HARLEY, [grateful for the liberal encouragement he has continued to receive at his Day School, begs to leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he intends opening an EVENING SCHOOL on Monday, November 15th, at this School House in Queen street. Terms, 1s. 3d. per week; pupils to find their own stationery, &c. House of attendance from 6 to 9 o'clock, Saturdays excepted. Early application indispensably necessary.

Nov. 10, 1852.

FOR SALE.

 The House and Lot in Water-st., the property of Mr. Samuel Woodside, known as the Green House. The House is spacious, and well adapted for two families. The lot 40 by 80 feet. This property is so generally known, that a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The terms, which will be liberal, made known on application to George D. Street Esq., Counsellor at Law, or to the subscriber.

B. R. FITZGERALD.
Saint Andrews, July 7, 1852.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The Dwelling House and Premises, owned by Mr. John R. McFarlane, and occupied by Dr. E. Bayard, in Water-street, immediately opposite Mr. John Irwin's, is hereby offered on the plan of the town plan of St. Andrews, as water lot, block letter A, Bulkley's division, with a frontage of 41 feet 5 inches on Water street, and extending about 74 feet back. The House is well finished, and faithfully built, comprising two shops, sitting rooms in the rear, with parlor, dining, and bed rooms in the second flat. The land is held in fee simple. If not disposed of by private sale previous to the 15th day of September next, it will on that day be sold at public auction.

For terms, and further particulars, apply to
THOS. TURNER ODILL.
St. Andrews, July 20, 1852—of.

The above sale is Postponed until further notice.

September 16, 1852.

PAPER! PAPER!!

New-Brunswick Manufacture
THE Grocers, Hardware and Dry Goods Merchants, and the Public in general, are hereby notified, that the subscribers have been appointed by Philip's Brothers, Paper Manufacturers, Saint John, their Agent for the sale of their WRAPPING PAPER, and that a general assortment will be kept constantly on hand.

JOHN B. BALSON,
Agent.
St. Andrews, May 3, 1852.

BOYS WANTED.

WANTED TWO BOYS from 12 to 16 years of age, at the STANDARD OFFICE, to learn the Printing business.

