

wellery, &c.  
received an assortment of  
J. H. CUTLER  
A METAL  
& Co. &c.  
Articles,  
sold low for cash  
wellery,  
IBED AND CLEANED.  
and  
LASSES  
used and touched.  
hus, repaired, cleaned  
O. F. STICKNEY

PORK, &c.  
Tang from New York  
New York Mess Pork,  
in  
criber.  
STUB WITMORE.

ET.  
occupied by Mr. W. W.  
the miles from Saint  
is attached. Apply to  
ses, Mr. D. McCallum  
of this paper.  
HAEL TURNER,  
Frederick.

IL STAGE,  
ST. STEPHEN  
ND BARRING  
s contracted to run  
ST. ANDREWS  
MILLTOWN, and  
week, according to  
ent, viz:  
ews on Mondays  
at 6 o'clock, A  
Thursdays and Sa-  
M and St. Stephen  
e days.  
position of the Sch-  
enis has driven up  
every attempt to re-  
of Passengers, will  
full share of publi-  
will remain open at  
Hotel, St. Andrews  
ephens; and Ray

OMAS HARDY  
1850.

Stoves!  
seived on consignment  
a large supply of

TOVES,  
a store, in the Mar-  
W. McLEAN,  
1850.

NSWICK  
DING SOCIETY  
G'S FUND  
n 50th Sep 1847  
t, Robert F. Hazen  
ews, Geo. D. Stevens,  
ns. J. G. Stevens,

sses, Flour  
o. Flour  
finance, from Boston  
GLASSES,  
UGAR,  
Canada Superfine

Extra Genee-  
ly use, &c. &c.  
va Coffee,  
J. W. STREET.

S, OIL, &c.  
1850.

erpool, via St. John  
ran Linsford Oil,  
aint, 14, 28 & 56lb  
Kee,  
w 14 & 28lb Kegs  
tea,

ognac Brandy  
rom Boston.  
uscovado Sugar,  
IO.

ran" from Liverpool.

MES W. STREET  
ICE.

have entered into  
in Trade and Mer-  
style and Firm of  
TURNER.  
lately occupied by  
eph Wilson, in Saint

MAS T. ODELL,  
ZA TURNER.

The Standard,  
IS 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 forbid, if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under  
Each repetition of 3d over 12 lines 3d per line.  
Each repetition of 1d over 12 lines 3d per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING received a Petition, signed by  
upwards of fifty resident Freeholders  
and Household-ers, praying Rates upon Prop-  
erty of this County, a copy of which is  
subjoined, together with the names of the  
signers thereof, praying that a Public Meet-  
ing may be called, for the purpose of taking  
into consideration the propriety of incor-  
porating the County of Charlotte, in con-  
formity with the Act for the establishment  
of Municipal Authorities in this Province;  
I do hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING  
to be held in the County Court House at  
St. Andrews, on  
THURSDAY the 22d day of APRIL next,  
at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose  
of taking the prayer of the said Petition into  
consideration; and I do hereby also give  
Notice to all concerned, to govern them-  
selves accordingly.

Copy of Petition, and Signers' Names  
thereof—

To THOMAS JONES, Esquire,  
High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte  
Sir,

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

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

Robert M. Todd, J. P., George Hosford,  
Charles F. Stewart, Patrick McMahon, W.  
Thompson, Geo. E. Todd, Mr. L. Todd,  
James W. Perkins, James G. Allen, William  
Condon, Jacob Haley, Almer M. Allister,  
H. S. M. Allister, James Lowden, S. R. Nutt,  
George Hiltz, Daniel Harmon, Joseph  
Townsend, Wm. Rose, William Blair, E.  
S. Smith, Henry M. Munroe, John O'Sullivan,  
John Austin, T. Widdler, William  
Smith, Ebenezer R. Dutton, Joseph J. Do-  
lton, David Woodcock, John Regan, Sam-  
uel Scott, Thomas Cottrell, Jeremiah Ro-  
gers, David Smith, Rufus Dean, John Fin-  
ley, Thomas Black, J. Samuel Loas,  
Charles Black, John Black, John Mitchell,  
John Fitzmaurice, H. W. Young, Nicholas  
School, Henry School, George Ferguson,  
Robert Ferguson, Thos. Turner Odell,  
William Crundell, L. Donaldson, John A.  
Young, John Wilson, J. P., E. A. Babcock,  
Thomas Berry, A. W. Smith, C. R. Har-  
vey, Alex. T. Paul, M. S. Hannah, B. R.  
Fitzgerald, Stephen M. Curdy, Andrew El-  
liott, Alex. Watson, James M. Chase, Jo-  
seph Walton, James M. Allington, Thos. Al-  
ger, John Nisbitt, Isaac Scottings, James  
Clark, W. H. Mowat, Henry Hutchings, Ro-  
bert Hutchings, R. J. Eastman, Timothy  
F. Hurley, Hugh Meloney, Obediah Clark,  
Sergeant Meloney, James Meloney, John  
Balson, Samuel T. King, Horatio N. Hill,  
Albert Robinson, Andrew Waters, John  
Watters, John Magdon, Edward Sprague,  
J. Lane, John Simpson, Andrew Harring-  
ton, Thomas Robt. Silas N. Lane, Tobias  
L. Leach, Sidney S. Robinson, Wm. Can-  
dy, Patrick Hinchey, Angus Hodgskin, John  
Simpson, David M. Inosh, Michael Gilder,  
Jacob Moody, James B. Upson, Cyrus  
S. Brunes, Randall Lowden, George Wil-  
son, George Cook, Henry O'Neill, John  
Lechary, John Fortune, John D. Cameron,  
Michael Faus, John Grant, James M. Car-  
ry, Charles Bradley, John Morrison, John  
Turner, Richard Turner, David Hanson,  
Samuel Turner, Hiram Hanson, Robert  
Purges, Peter Dow, James Turner, John  
M. Mather, Joseph M. Colough, Cyrus A.  
Thompson, William H. Butler, G. B. Al-  
ward, Matthew Campbell, Hugh Temple,  
James Craugh, Patrick Donnelly, Patrick  
Casey, Samuel S. Ciley, O. S. Frost, John  
Farham, Thomas Osborne, Alex. G. Smith,  
Joel Whitney, James Hill, Michael Barrett,  
Samuel Hamilton, Harlan Whaley, Arthur  
Aibee, D. A. McAlister, C. P. Lovejoy, Eu-  
stas Church, Samuel Butler, W. D. Swain-  
son, Thomas Mitchell, Robert Ross, Tho-  
mas School, Hugh M. Ross, William Ross,  
Warren Powers, James Boyd, John G.  
McCarthy, James R. Bradford, James Sim-  
son, John Lewis, Ephraim Black, E. Burn-  
ham, R. P. Eddy, Samuel Staples, Alexan-  
der Morrison, George Monrah, Charles Mc-  
Lain, James Watters, John O'Brien, Ste-  
phen W. Hyland, Amasa Harrington, Ste-  
phen S. McLean, Michael Hogan, Edwin  
Marne, Wm. P. Diment, John C. Green, J.  
McDonald, John Campbell, Philip Dwyer,  
William Dawson, Malcolm McFarlan,  
Edward Hutchings, John Christie, John  
Pratt, Robert Minard, Patrick Ryan,  
Jonathan Dresser, James Brees, Patrick  
McCourt, J. Jamison, James Stoll, Mar-  
tin Horan, Henry Hannegar, P. O'Neil,

# The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Engrit sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 51] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1851. [Vol. 13

M. A. Daly; Samuel Sweat; P. Curran;  
George Moore; Thomas Meany; James  
Mulherin; Thomas Tharom; Raymond E.  
R. deont; Patrick Loughran; Patrick Mc-  
Cann; John Humphrys; Chalmers Nodin;  
Isaac Nodden; John B. Smith; George A.  
Daggett; J. H. Whitlock; Geo. A. Boardman;  
Samuel Perkins; James Albion; J. John  
Gilmour; Andrew Savage; John McLane;  
John D. Andrews; David Smith; John  
McAdam; Donald Blair; M. D. J. Curran;  
John Donahue.

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

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte

ELOPEMENT FROM ENGLAND.—ARREST  
OF THE PARTIES IN NEW-YORK.—Maximilian  
Benedict, alias Baron Baumgartner, was, on  
Sunday evening arrested by Officer Jones, of  
the Fifteenth Ward, on complaint of Mr. G.  
H. Taylor, a wealthy merchant of London,  
who charges him with being a swindler, and  
thief. It appears from the affidavit of Mr.  
Taylor, made before Justice McGrath, that  
about six months since the accused, who had  
been admitted by him at his house as a friend  
and visitor, induced his youthful wife to elope  
with him, which she did, carrying away with  
her about \$1,200 worth of her husband's prop-  
erty. The occurrence took place in the city  
of London, and Mr. Taylor, immediately af-  
ter he became aware of the fact of her elope-  
ment, supposing they had gone to France,  
pursued after them, and not being successful  
there, extended his travels to Prussia, Aus-  
tria, and other countries, in all of which he  
ascertained that Benedict was regarded as a  
swindler, and had been arrested in each of  
them. Not finding the runaways, he con-  
cluded to come to this country, and accord-  
ingly took passage in the steamship City of  
Glasgow, which arrived at their wharf on Sa-  
turday night. On the following day he as-  
certained that his wife and her lover were at  
the house of Mr. Genn the celebrated Bar-  
ter, where he was boarding, and so when he  
had represented himself to be a Hungarian  
patron, and Mr. G. was led to believe that  
this was true from statements of a similar  
character which had been made to him by  
others relative to Benedict. The prisoner was  
taken before Justice McGrath, in whose  
presence he was searched, and a gold watch  
and chain valued at \$250, together with an  
elegant snuff box worth \$50, and a gold fin-  
ger ring, were found on his person; all of  
which bear the initials of Mr. Taylor; and  
were identified by him. The accused was  
locked up to await further examination. The  
truant lady is now in charge of her husband,  
who expresses a willingness to overlook the  
past, if her conduct for the future is irreproch-  
able.—N. Y. Tribune.

A resident of this city, has taken out a pa-  
tent for making sugar out of Indian corn, and  
oil of vitriol. Though familiar to all chem-  
ists, it is doubtless novel to most of our readers.  
A quantity of corn meal is placed in a boiler,  
to which is added nearly unequal quality, by  
measure, of water, together with a small por-  
tion of common oil of vitriol, or sulphuric  
acid. The mixture is then boiled at a very  
high temperature, when common brown  
sugar is produced. In solution, of course  
is now thrown in, which has the effect to re-  
move the vitriol from the sugar, the vitriol  
uniting to the chalk, and falling with it, as  
sediment, to the bottom of the boiler. The  
liquid sugar is then drained off into another  
vessel, boiled down to molasses, and finally  
crystallized and clarified in the usual manner.  
—N. Y. Courier.

FORGED NOTES.—On Saturday evening, a  
man who gave his name as Abraham Lowdy,  
was arrested while attempting to pass a Five  
Pound Note purporting to be of the Bank of  
New Brunswick. It appears that he went into  
the Clothing-store of Mr. Mullin, in Dock-  
street, and after purchasing a number of arti-  
cles, presented the note in payment, but the  
proprietor not having the change at hand,  
sent out to get it changed, when Mr. Magee,  
into whose store it was taken, discovered it to  
be counterfeit. Lowdy was arrested, and  
yesterday underwent an examination before  
B. L. Peters, Esq., at the Police Office, and  
has been committed to Gaol. There are two  
other counterfeit notes in the hands of the  
authorities, which have recently been passed  
off; and this leads to the belief that an orga-  
nized band of counterfeiters is in our midst.  
The public must, therefore, be upon their  
guard.

We understand that the note on the Bank  
of New Brunswick is tolerable well executed,  
but the one that has been detected upon the  
Commercial Bank is very clumsily done.—  
By Comparing a genuine note with the coun-  
terfeit, the cheat may be easily detected.—[New  
Brunswick.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM MIRAMICHI.—Last  
evening we received the first telegraphic dis-  
patch from Miramichi. Mr. Douglas B.  
Seyens at half-past 4 p. m. announced to us  
by telegraph that he had just opened an office  
at Chatham.

We congratulate our friends in that quar-  
ter upon being thus placed in instant commu-  
nication with every town and village in  
America to which the telegraph extends, and  
trust it may prove the precursor of further  
improvements in that section of the Province.

## THE STANDARD.

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—California  
will soon become as justly celebrated for its  
great crops, as for the large amount of gold  
it contains. In a letter which we received a  
few days since from San Francisco, the writ-  
ter, who is a native of this town, says: "My  
countrymen cannot have any idea of the fer-  
tility of the soil, or the delightful climate of  
this country. I have seen some of the best  
crops and the largest yield from the land  
here that I ever witnessed, and with trifling  
cultivation. It is by no means uncommon to  
see Cucumbers a yard long, other things in  
proportion. You will see by the paper I  
send, the 'Alta California,' that we have  
good sized beets and cabbages." We quote  
the following from the paper sent us—

AN ENORMOUS BEET.—We have received  
from Mr. R. E. Clay, of Monterey, a very  
large Beet. It was raised by him at the Mis-  
sion of Carmel, near that city. It is 26 in-  
ches in length, 2 1/2 inches in circumference,  
and weighed, when taken from the ground,  
26 1/2 pounds. Mr. Clay is of opinion that it  
would have grown much larger, had not the  
cattle broke into the enclosure and eaten off  
the top of the plant. Those who desire to  
inspect this production of our sister County  
can do so, by visiting Mr. Shelton's Exhibi-  
tion at the Veranda.—[Alta California.

SONORA AGAINST ALL THE WORLD.—We  
were yesterday shown by Mr. Galloway, a  
mammoth Cabbage, raised in the Sonora Val-  
ley, measuring five feet and three inches in  
circumference, and weighing fifty pounds.—  
The Myths of Peter Styvenson's days  
would have put this statement in their pipes  
with many misgivings, if it had been asser-  
ted that the island of Manhattan had raised  
a cabbage weighing fifty pounds; and Rip  
Van Winkle would never have slept so long  
had he ever dreamed that his native soil  
could have raised such a monster.—[Union.

NEW SCHOOL BILL.—We have received a  
printed copy of "A Bill for the better es-  
tablishment and maintenance of the Parish  
Schools." The object of publishing the Bill  
is to place it before the people, that they may  
become acquainted with its contents. Prior  
to the meeting of the Legislature, we will  
endeavour to notice in our next number, as  
we have not room to publish it at present.

CASH PAYMENT BILL.—A Bill to pro-  
hibit the payment, in certain labor work, and  
occupations, of wages in goods or otherwise,  
than in the current money of the Province  
of New Brunswick, has been framed by Mr.  
Willington, Member for Northumberland, and  
published in the Gleaner. The bill is a  
verry by the Gleaner, will prove a failure,  
because it is framed to benefit certain classes  
only.

We have received from the talented  
author a neatly printed pamphlet, entitled,  
"The Experience, Prospects and Purposes  
of King's College, Fredericton: ORATION  
delivered at the Encaenia, June 20, 1851, by  
EDWIN JACOB, D. D. Principal."

THE TEHUANTEPEC CANAL.—The New-  
Orleans Picayune has the following news  
from Mexico, to the 18th ult.:

Mr. Ramon Gamboa has submitted to the  
Senate a draft of a bill empowering the Ex-  
ecutive to open negotiations with the British  
government for the opening of the Isthmus  
of Tehuantepec; the basis of the arrange-  
ment to be that Great Britain construct a canal  
within a given period, erect such fortifica-  
tions as Mexico may designate, and assist  
Mexico in case of an invasion of the Isthmus,  
or any attack made on her rights to lands si-  
tuated thereon—Mexico binding herself to  
keep a garrison of 2000 men on the Isthmus,  
to aid travellers, garrison forts, &c. &c., and  
to make over to Great Britain all tolls and  
other advantages to be derived from the canal.

The New York Tribune observes, in the  
terms of the bill propose to give to the  
a formidable position in reference to the in-  
ter-oceanic passage; and the Boston Courier  
says that the United States can never agree  
to give to Great Britain this advantage.—  
New Bruns.

A BILLION.—Few people have any con-  
ception of the stupendous sum which is de-  
signated by this term. Some writer having  
stated in an article headed, "What becomes  
of all the pins?" that "millions of billions  
of pins must vanish," nobody can tell how,  
or when, in the course of a year. "Evidently,"  
a correspondent of the National Intelligencer  
shows up the absurdity of the assertion  
in the following manner:—  
"I think, sirs, the author of that article  
thought little of what he was saying, when he  
said that millions of billions of pins must  
vanish in the course of a year. Many pins,  
undoubtedly, vanish every year; but any  
mathematician will demonstrate to us, that a  
single billion has never yet been manufactur-  
ed. A billion, according to Noah Webster, is a  
"million of millions"—a number so vast,  
I say, that the human mind has not the  
capability to comprehend it. A manufactory  
making one hundred pins per minute, would  
only make fifty-two millions five hundred  
and ninety-six thousand per annum, and  
would require near twenty thousand years,  
at the same ratio, without a single moment's  
cessation, to make the number called a bil-  
lion.—[N. Y. Atlas.

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.—That tree, full-  
leaved, and swelling up into the calm blue  
summer air! Not a breath is stirring, and  
yet how it waves and rocks in the sunshine.  
Its shadows are flung lividly around it,  
birds sit and sing in its branches, and chil-  
dren seek refuge beneath them. Human af-  
fections and the leaves, the foliage of our  
being; they catch every breath; and in the  
heat and burden of the day, they make music  
and motion in a sultry world. Stripped of  
that foliage, how unsightly is human nature!  
Like that same tree it stands, with bare  
and shivering arms, tossing despairingly to heaven  
—a ghastly fluttering of life and warmth  
before; an iron harp, for the wildest minstrel  
of the winds of heaven, now.—[Dr.  
Cheever.

GOOD LOGIC.—The ex-Governor of Mas-  
sachusetts delivered an address at a late ex-  
amination of the pupils of the State Normal  
school. Towards the close, he gave the "old  
bachelors" a rating, particularly those of them  
who grumble at being taxed for educating  
other people's children. "Are I to be  
taxed to support children not my own?"  
grumbles the old bachelor. "Certainly." "But  
I have no children of my own." "So much  
the worse; you ought to have them." "But  
I have no wife." "Bad again; you  
ought to have a wife, and children into the  
bargain! And not having a wife, which no  
good man ought to be without, and no chil-  
dren, which are also necessary, you de-  
serve to be doubly taxed. Go and present  
your case to some good lady, as one fit for  
her sympathy, and if you are deserving of it,  
you will certainly find it."

THE COCOA-NUT PALM TREE.

When the Chinese villager has felled one  
of these trees after it has ceased bearing (say  
in its seventh year), with its trunk he  
builds his hut and his bullock stall, which he  
thatches with its leaves—His tools and bars  
are clips of the bark, by which he also sus-  
pends the small shell which holds his stock  
of home-made utensils and vessels. He  
fences his little plot of chilies, tobacco, and  
fine grain, with the leaf-stalks. The infant  
is swung to sleep in a rude net of coir string,  
made from the husk of the fruit; its meal of  
rice and scraped coconut is boiled over a  
fire of coconut snells and husks, and is eaten  
off a dish formed of the plaited green leaves  
of the tree, with a spoon cut of the nut shell.  
—When he goes a fishing by torch light, his  
net is of coconut fibre; the torch or chule is  
a bundle of dried-coconut leaves and flower  
stalks; the little canoe is a trunk of the cocoa  
palm tree, hollowed by his own hands. He  
carries home his net and his string of fish on  
a yoke or pingo, formed of a coconut stalk.  
When he is thirsty he drinks of the fresh  
juice of the young nut; when he is hungry,  
he eats its soft kernel.

If he has a mind to be merry, he sips a  
glass of arrack distilled from the fermented  
juice of the palm, and dances to the music of  
coconut castanets. If he be weary, he  
flavors his curry with vinegar made from the  
toddy. Should he be sick, his body will be  
rubbed with coconut oil; he sweetens his  
coffee with jaggery, or coconut sugar, and  
sotens it with coconut milk; it is sipped by  
the light of a lamp, constructed from a coco-  
nut shell, and fed by coconut oil. His doors,  
his windows, his shelves, his chairs, the  
water-gutter under the eaves, all are made  
from the wood of the tree. His spoons, his  
forks, his basins his mugs, his salt-cellar,  
his jars, his child's money box, are all con-  
structed from the shell of the nut. Over his  
couch when born, and over his grave when  
buried, a bunch of coconut blossoms is hung  
to charm away evil spirits.

I hold it to be a fact, says Paschal, that if  
all persons knew what they said about each

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

other, there would not be four friends in the  
world. This is manifest from the disputes  
to which indiscreet reports passing from one  
to another, often give rise.

THE SINKING FUND.—Some of our City  
contemporaries have become quite excited  
with the belief, that such a discrepancy exists  
between the Railways Acts of Nova Scotia,  
and the proposition of the Imperial Govern-  
ment, as will effectually prevent these Pro-  
vinces from availing themselves of the proffered  
loan for railway purposes.

It would naturally be supposed, that the  
contemplation of such an untoward event  
would cause anxiety and regret. On the  
contrary, our contemporaries appear to gloat  
over this supposed hitch in the negotiations,  
and seem gratified with the hope that all fur-  
ther proceedings with reference to the con-  
struction of the contemplated railways in these  
Colonies, by means of Government aid, will  
be brought abruptly to a close.

There is no accounting for the perversity  
of human nature, nor can a sound reason be  
given for the present reluctance, among cer-  
tain parties, to accept that which they so ear-  
nestly desired to obtain only a year or two  
since.

We are happy to say, however, that the  
tangled difficulty only exists with those who  
have other interests to subvert, and whose  
judgment on this matter is not so clear as  
under other circumstances, it probably would  
be. At every step of the recent railway pro-  
ceedings, both in the Legislatures of Canada  
and Nova Scotia, announcements have been  
made of impending difficulties, which would  
bring matters to a final end. The Legisla-  
tures, however, went onward, the obstacles  
vanished; and the Legislative Acts of Canada  
and Nova Scotia have been forwarded to  
England, with the full belief that they will  
receive her Majesty's assent. And so mat-  
ters will continue to progress, steadily and  
effectively; and when the arrangements are  
finally completed, we doubt not our contem-  
poraries will join with us, heartily and sin-  
cerely, in congratulating New Brunswick  
upon the commencement of a new era in her  
affairs—the beginning of internal improve-  
ments upon an enlarged and liberal scale,  
which in their results will elevate this Pro-  
vince to the position that, from its extent and  
capabilities, it is justly entitled to occupy.—  
New Brunswick.

MR. COONEY'S LECTURE.—Rev. R. Cooney,  
A. M., delivered an address to a very full  
house, in the Mechanics' Institute, on Mon-  
day evening, the subject of which was—  
"Reading, a means of enjoying good society,"  
and which that gentleman endeavored to  
show was also a means of getting into good  
society. The Lecture was excellent, deliv-  
ered in the orator's usual good natured style.  
In order to illustrate his subject, he brought a  
great many things into notice, some of which  
he related to the highest pitch of identity.  
Descending, however, to comic others which  
degraded and debased the human family.

Yankee white-eyes suffered from his sarcastic  
remarks; denigrating pleasures were repre-  
sented in a very unfavorable light. Litera-  
ture, History, Biography and Poetry were  
paid high tributes, the latter especially being  
presented to the audience in glowing colors.  
Political economy was touched upon, being,  
as the gentleman said, a subject in which  
the young and rising generation should take  
an interest. He did not wish to meddle in  
politics, but as he paid taxes he had a right  
to say a little on the subject, and growing  
more mirthful than he, had been through  
the first part of the evening, he made an elo-  
quent though funny political conclusion, wish-  
ing his hearers, however, before their depart-  
ure, a merry Christmas, and a happy New  
Year.—Morning Times.

Outragious Assault.—We are informed  
that a desperate assault was made upon  
Messrs. George and James Stockford, at Le-  
preux Basin, near Hanson's Mills, in the ad-  
joining Parish of Lancaster, whilst these  
officers were in discharge of their duty. In  
the execution of warrants against sundry  
persons at the place above named, the Stock-  
fords were murderously attacked by Owen  
Sullivan and William Whalen, aided by  
Richard Knowles. Mr. James Stockford  
was struck with an axe by Sullivan, on the  
head, by which he was knocked down and  
immediately disabled, whilst down he was  
stabbed in the hip with a bayonet, by Wha-  
len. He now lies dangerously ill at his own  
residence. Mr. George Stockford was slight-  
ly wounded only.

Certain parties against whom the Stock-  
ford's held warrants have been arrested, and  
are now in jail. The miscreants Sullivan  
and Whalen have not yet been taken. In  
due time, however, we trust that these  
wretches will receive the punishment they  
so justly merit.—Chronicle.

The longer I live, the more certain I am  
that the great difference between men, the  
great and the significant, is energy—invi-  
olent determination—an honest purpose once  
fixed—and then victory. That quality will  
do anything that can be done in the world.



## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STANDARD.  
Mr. Editor.—The necessity of a thorough reform in the administration of Justice is universally admitted, and yet a quiet submission to the acknowledged evil is equally universal. In no department of civil life is there perhaps a more pressing urgency for a searching and radical change, and in none is the public mind less disturbed. Complaint utters itself in a voice so feeble and so insular as to command no attention, and compel no effort to remove a burden, which at once afflicts the patient and paralyses his energies. From long usage, endurance has grown into a habit as inveterate as it is oppressive. The community has, perhaps, come to think that the infliction must be borne, because it is supposed beyond the reach of effectual remedy. It is the interest of the inflictors not to undo it, lest they might peril their own vocation. Nothing has hitherto been more dreaded by the judicial mind of the country than legal innovations. On this subject, it appears to have been afflicted with a judicial strabismus, which disqualified it from seeing the inequities of a system constantly pressing itself upon the attention. Forms, technicalities, antiquated precedents, delay and expence, have reduced the judiciary to an instrument of oppression, instead of being a protector of right. The theory is—"every wrong has its remedy"—but what is the practice? Ask suitors. "Nobody confidently expects justice. It is a warfare in which both parties suffer, and where right and wrong have equal immunities—if indeed, the preponderance be not in favor of the wrong. Justice, in its practical issues, is, under the existing state of things, a delusion and a mockery. Its temple is profaned, and become an arena, where the passions of bad men find gratification and nutriment, and where they too often luxuriate with impunity. Justice enters it in chains, and is content to suffer loss, if it may escape ruin."

The law of evidence requires revision.—The knowledge, which can best elucidate the facts of a case, is now studiously excluded on the insufficient plea of personal interest, however small. Many a suitor will suborn testimony, and this is no difficult task, who would hesitate to perjure himself. Lord Denman's able communication to the Editor of the Law Review on the reception of the testimony of parties in civil suits, conveys, it is said, the sense of nearly all the British Bench. He considers the change necessary for the discovery of truth, the promotion of justice, the prevention of perjury, and the suppression of unjust litigation.

The characters of the parties themselves would be virtually in issue, and operate as a check to false swearing. Moral worth would have its due weight with the Court and with upright jurors. The result of a suit would be, in effect, a certificate of character, and thus a small security for the truth. A late Act of Parliament has realized the views of Lord Denman, by admitting, as witnesses, parties in civil suits with certain exceptions, as divorce, &c.

Conciliation-Courts, which have been found so beneficial in Norway and other countries, are strenuously advocated by Lord Brougham.

The recent summary jurisdiction given to the County Courts in England to the amount of £50, (increased, I believe to £100) has given great and general satisfaction. Why should it not be increased to £1000, and more? Why should not the second £100, the third, &c., be as satisfactorily disposed of by those courts, as the first?

Tribunals of Commerce are common in Europe and work well. In France, they decide, it is said, more suits in one day, than all the civil tribunals in a month. In the stock Exchange in England, where a Tribunal of Commerce has existed more than fifty years, all questions are decided upon justice, not law, and it is said there is no instance of an appeal from a decision of the Committee.

The aggregate of all the recoveries in civil suits would not be believed, cover the direct and indirect expenses attending them. In a majority of cases litigated, the amount recovered bears no proportion to the expenses incurred by the parties and the public—and this is called justice. In no small class of cases there is absolutely no remedy. The cost, the uncertainty, loss of time, &c., nullify the remedy, and transform it into a positive evil to the unfortunate sufferer, who is not wise enough to bear the first injury without resorting to the law for a vindication of his rights. If it had been the design to nullify the law by the practice, it is difficult to conceive how it could have been more effectually accomplished than it has.

There is no nuisance however flagrant that interest and prejudice will not defend.—The few who profit are intelligent, influential, and active.—The many who suffer, are generally ignorant, stolid, and passive—mere breathing machines worked at pleasure by an agency foreign to themselves. There is a third class, who stand aloof, being equally disgusted with the selfishness of the deceiver, and the stupidity of the deceived.

The surest method of forfeiting public support is honestly and perseveringly to advocate public benefits. He that will do this must have nothing to hope for and nothing to fear, or he will assuredly be victimized. The picture may be sombre, but it is faithful to the original, as most men who have been bold enough to make the attempt can testify.—With us it is the age of romance, so far as genuine patriotism is concerned. The existence of a virtue not tolerated in a prodigy not to be looked for. Its development is among the possibilities of the future.

(From the Royal Gazette.)  
PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, William Hamilton, of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, Esquire, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of this Province, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known thereon.

John V. Thurgar, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Amos Gaffey to be a Coroner for the County of Carleton.

Francis A. Stratton, Esquire, to be a Registrar of Probates for the County of York, in the room of John C. Allan, Esq., resigned.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the appointment of the Honorable Robert Duncan Wilmet, to be Surveyor-General of this Province, in the room of the Honorable Thomas Baillie, resigned.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 16th Dec. 1851.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, DEC 24, 1851.

We tender to our Readers the compliments of the season, wishing them one and all, "a merry Christmas."

Arrival of the "Europa" at Halifax.

From a telegraph despatch to the St. John News Room, we learn that the Steamship *Europa*, bound to New York, put into Halifax on Saturday morning last. She left Liverpool on the 6th inst., and experienced a succession of heavy gales—Lost a man overboard.

The news from France are important. The President has dissolved the Assembly, and appealed to the people—declared Paris in a state of siege—proclaimed universal suffrage, and requested the people to elect a President for ten years with a Council of two Houses of Parliament.

The British funds were very sensibly affected by the sudden and astonishing crisis in French affairs. Consols and Railway shares experienced a heavy fall. Consols receded two and a half per cent.

The news from Paris had caused a decline of from 4th of a penny to 4d. per lb. in the Cotton market at Liverpool.

There has been a good demand for American Flour, and an advance of 9d. per barrel. In Manchester, the stocks of goods were light, with an active demand up to the arrival of the French news, which brought about a depression; but notwithstanding which, an average amount of business was done up to the latest advices.

Marshal Soult, one of the most distinguished of French soldiers, and one of the most exalted of French statesmen, died on the night of the 26th ult. aged 82.

The steamer *Sultan*, at Southampton from Gibraltar, brings news of a bombardment of Rabat and Salee by the French fleet, which lasted eight hours, causing great loss of life to the Moors. It was also reported that the French fleet then proceeded to Tangier, for the purpose of bombarding that place, and Her Majesty's ship *Janus* had been despatched to protect British interests.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

We copy the following from the *Miramichi Gleaner*—

If the Government of this Province will take up the great question in the same determined manner as the Government of our sister Province has done, leaving the question of route to be decided by disinterested and competent engineers, appointed by the Home Government, or by the Governor in Council, or both jointly, there cannot be a question but that they will be equally successful in carrying the measure through our Legislature; but if they hesitate, show any signs of fear, or allow the question of route to be discussed, there is but slight chance of their succeeding, for a great diversity of opinion exists on this head, and parties will advocate that line which serves their own immediate ends, or will prove advantageous to their constituents.

The editor of the *Gleaner* has a right to an opinion on this great question—and is entitled to the best support from the people of the North, for his warm and manly advocacy of the Gulf Shore route. No doubt the people on the Gulf Shore are content "to leave the matter in the hands of disinterested parties," but why do so when there can be no reasonable question as to the line which will be of the most benefit to the greatest number?

The *Gleaner* is fond of "facts and figures," let us give him some—the census returns for 1840 show that the Counties of York, Carleton, St. John, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, Westmorland and Charlotte, contained in all 124,153 inhabitants all whom have an interest in the route by the valley of the St. John while the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche in the same year contained only 33,009 inhabitants who are interested in the North Shore line. Are not the wishes and interests of 91,144 people to be regarded? Are the most populous districts in the Province to be passed by, and cut off from a direct commercial communication with their Canadian brethren—surely not.—The *Gleaner* says that—

to leave the matter in the hands of disinterested parties; but if the House is called upon to be adopted, our members must oppose any scheme that may be introduced, which may deprive us of participating in the benefits that must inevitably follow from this great intercolonial communication, if they value their seats, or have any regard to the unanimous voice of their constituents.

Exactly so—Mr. Gleaner, and vice versa, the members from the Southern and Western Counties will oppose the North Shore route.

What authority has a member from a constituency to give his sanction to a Bill, which deprives him of that power invested in him by the people and delegates it away to "Government Commissioners." We are aware that the members for Charlotte will do their duty. The route must be distinctly laid down in the Railway Bill or it will be lost, no amendment will save it. The inhabitants of St. John are determined also that their members will vote just as they should. It may be the Government intend to introduce a Bill, for constructing the link of the Halifax and Quebec Railway which will pass through this Province, leaving the question of route to be decided by competent engineers; but they will be defeated and before the session is over the breach made on this important question will assuredly be increased.

PUBLIC MEETING.—In our columns this day will be seen the High Sheriff's notice for a Public Meeting, to take place on the 22d. of April next, at the Court House, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of Incorporating the County of Charlotte, in conformity with the Act for the establishment of Municipal authorities in this Province." The people will have sufficient time to give the matter that consideration which it merits; and come prepared after calm deliberation, to vote for the establishment of "Municipal authorities" in Charlotte, in other words that the County be incorporated.

One of the best articles we have read on the various schemes for obtaining Railways for New Brunswick, is in the last St. John Freeman. After showing that Nova Scotia with a population much larger—a country more thickly settled—and a larger Revenue than New Brunswick, can only afford to borrow a million of pounds, that New Brunswick cannot afford to obtain more, concludes his admirable article with the most feasible plan, we have yet seen presented, for accommodating all parts of the Province, and insuring to the people Railroads. The editor says:—

Assuming that our Government have determined on introducing a Bill, at the approaching Session, and on proposing a loan of a million, it becomes of vast importance to determine how that million may best be expended; how with this million the greatest amount of railway accommodation may be provided. If the Government themselves undertake any line of Railway, estimating the cost as low as £5000 a mile, they can build but 200 miles with it. But even admitting, what some continue to assert, that Mr. Archibald can not carry out his engagements, by the co-operation of private companies this million could be made to effect all that the Province at present requires. Mr. Archibald in his original proposition to the Government required that £500,000 should be given to the European and North American Line. This was probably what he was instructed to require and get if possible. There could be no doubt that with this amount of aid an English company would be glad to get the work. Then in addition to the £500,000 already granted to the St. Andrews and Quebec Line give £250,000 that it may be continued to the line where the Canadians promise to meet it. The remaining £200,000 would insure a branch from the Bend to Miramichi. By this plan every part of the Province requiring a Railroad would have it, the further extension to the Restigouche and the several smaller branch lines of course following in time.

THE KOSUTH RESOLUTION.—After several days debate, the Senate of the United States has adopted Mr. Stewart's resolution, for giving a welcome to Kosuth, as follows:—

Be it resolved, &c. That Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kosuth a cordial welcome to the Capitol and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

The ayes were 35, to 6 ays. There was great rejoicing at the final passage of the resolution.

COLLINS' LINE OF STEAMERS.—A notice has just been issued, that the Steamers belonging to this line—the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Baltic and Adriatic—will leave New York for Liverpool on every alternate Saturday, during the year 1852, commencing with Saturday 10th January. The price of passage to England, will be \$120 in the first cabin; and \$70 in the second cabin.

On and after the 28th January, these Steamers will leave Liverpool for New York, on every alternate Wednesday. The passage money from England will be £30 sterling in the first cabin, and £20 sterling in the second cabin.

THE WEATHER, in these Colonies as well as in the United States, has been intensely cold this winter. At Boston, Thursday last, the thermometer was down to zero and at Newburyport it was 12 below.

Our market is well stocked with Geese, Turkeys, and Chickens, with plenty of good beef, mutton and pork—the produce of this County.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We are indebted to the Halifax Morning Chronicle for the following announcement:—

It is currently reported and generally believed, that the Rev. Dr. Connolly, Vicar General of St. Mary's, Halifax, will succeed the late Rev. Dr. Dollard as Bishop of New Brunswick. The Rev. gentleman is well known and justly esteemed in Halifax, where he has long resided; and we congratulate the Catholics of the Sister Province on the anticipated appointment to the vacant See, of a clergyman whose name in this community has hitherto been inseparable from works of charity and philanthropic benevolence.

We have heard from private sources, that the Rev. Dr. Connolly is noted for his kind and courteous bearing, high intellectual attainments, and unbounded benevolence.—The advent of such a man would be gladly hailed in any country.—(New Brunswick.)

Yesterday, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, a circumstance occurred which might have been attended with fatal consequences. A lad it appears, who had been in the employ of Mr. Townsend, silversmith & jeweller, as a servant, for a considerable time, but who was discharged on account of irregular habits, on Saturday last called at the shop of Mr. Townsend, at the time above stated, and in reply to some remarks made by Mr. T. respecting his bad habits, asked him if he supposed that he had taken the \$100 bill, which Mr. T. had missed a short time ago—that he had lost. Mr. T. replied that he accused no one in particular, but nevertheless the money had been taken by some one. Mr. T. immediately after the above conversation opened his shop door, for the purpose of going out, when the lad discharged a pistol at him, which took effect in the shoulder. The pistol luckily was only loaded with shot, which taking effect in the fleshy part of the shoulder, produced comparatively little damage. The lad is now in the hands of justice, and Mr. Townsend, we are happy to add, removed from all danger.—(Montreal Pilot.)

THE ATTACK ON THE PROMETHEUS BY A BRITISH SHIP OF WAR.—It is reported that the American Government have taken high ground in this affair. The *Atlantic* was detained for the purpose of conveying despatches to the Ambassador at London. It is regarded as a direct violation of the peace of '50. Vessels of war were immediately ordered to the scene of the outrage.

Attempt to Burn General Haynau.—A letter from Pesth gives the following account of an attempt to destroy General Haynau:—

Field Marshal Haynau, who is residing on the estate he possesses in Hungary, is accustomed to sleep in a little room on the ground floor in a detached building in the garden of his chateau. In the night of Monday last, he was awoke by a thick smoke, which filled the chamber. He immediately jumped out of bed, and leaped out of the window into the garden. Some moments after all the building was in flames. A strong wind having arisen, the fire extended to three barns, filled with corn of the last harvest, and they and their contents, together with the building, were destroyed. No fire had been lighted in the day, it appears certain that the fire was caused by a criminal in the hope, probably, of killing the General. It has not been possible thus far to discover him.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Mr. Louis B. Messonet, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Fisher, Esq., both of St. George.

At Fredericton, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Sergeant David Martin, of the 72nd Highlanders, to Miss Sarah Stewart, lately residing in Halifax, formerly in Scotland.

DEATHS.

At St. John on the 17th inst. Eliza, wife of the late Thomas T. Henford, Esq., and daughter of the late Jesse Woodward, Esq., in London, on the 8th inst. deeply lamented, Robert L. Hooper, Esq., M. D., of 5, High-street, Newington-butts. The deceased gentleman was the brother of Mr. John Hooper, St. John. He was thrown from his carriage on the 5th November, and died from the injuries he then received.

Notice to the Public.

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

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

J. HOWE, General Post Office, St. John, 20th Dec. 1851.

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J. HOWE, General Post Office, St. John, 20th Dec. 1851.

## CHRISTMAS FRUITS &c.

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

## Flour, Stoves, Oil, Fluid.

For Schooner "Belle" from New York—  
**100 BARRELS No. 1 CANADA FLOUR**  
—Per "Unica" from Boston—  
10 superior Cooking Stoves, newest patterns,  
9 Parlor Stoves, do do do  
1 Cast Iron Oil, do do  
1 do Burning Fluid, do do  
W. WHITLOCK.  
St. Andrews, Dec 24, 1851.—31



## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:—

37th.—That no Bill of a private nature or petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where 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 to be licensed—its cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Session; the ordinary was—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

Dec 24. CHAS. P. YETMORE, Clerk.

## SURROGATE COURT.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.  
In the matter of the Estate of Dan C. Cunningham late of the Parish of Saint David in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS Lachlan Doon administrator of said 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 Accounts with the said Estate, and hath prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.

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

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this tenth day of December A. D. 1851.

(Signed) H. HATCH

Geo. D. Street, Registrar of Probates.

## S. K. FOSTER'S

LADIES' FASHIONABLE

SHOE STORES.

Germantown, Saint John's, Queen Street, Fredericton.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer via Boston—  
TEN CASES LADIES' CLOTH and Fur-trimmed BOOTS.  
Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles Ladies' Bridal Shoppers, and Ladies' and Misses' Evening Dress Slippers.  
Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.  
Dec. 13. 2w. S. K. FOSTER.

## LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 250 ACRES of Land, situated on Pleasant Ridge, or 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 KEE.  
Dec 16, 1851. xm

## PUBLIC

HAVING received upwards of and Householders, party, of this County, together with the signatures thereto, 2019 may be called into consideration for the purpose of forming a Court of Municipal authority. I do hereby call a meeting to be held at the St. John's Court House, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday the 12th inst., for the purpose of taking the prayer into consideration; a Notice to all concerned accordingly.  
Copy of Petition thereto:—  
TO THOMAS High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte.

Whereas "establishment of this Province," the 30th of April confirmed, ratifies an Order of Her the 7th day of a New municipal Court, paying 1 that, on a certain Public Meeting Court House, for consideration of the County of C the said Act.

Robert M. To Charles F. Stew Thompson, Ge James W. Parki Condon, Jacob H. M. Allister, George Hiltz, Townsend, W. S. Smith, Henr Ivan, John Au Smith, Ebenezer ten, David Wood Scott, Thos gers, David Suley, Thomas J. Charles Black, John F. Zinsmaul School, Henry Robert Fergus William Frounc Young, John V. Thomas Berry way, Alex T. Fitzgerald, St. Louis, Alex W. Joseph Walton, J. John Nichol Giles, W. H. M. Hart Hitching, F. Harley Hug Sargent, Meis Eason, Samu Albert R. Rhine Waters, John L. Lane, John tan, Thomas F. M. Lean, Sidu dy, Patrick H. Simpson, Davi son, Jacob M. S. Braues, R. son George Lachry, John t. Charles B. Turner, Rich Samuel Turri Purves, Peter M. Milles, J. Thompson, Y ward, Mathes James Craug Casey, Zamu Farnham, The Joel Whitney Samuel Ham Abree, D. A. tus Church, son, Thom max School, Warren Pas McCurdy, J. son, John Le ham, R. P. E der Morrison Levin, James phen W. Hil phen S. McE Morse: W. McDonald, J. William D. Edward Hine Pratt; Robe Jonathan Dr McCurdy; J. tin Horan; George Mo Mulherin; M. A. Daly; R. deout; P Cann; John Isaac Nodde Daggett; J. Samuel Per Gilmore; A. John D. A. McAdam; John Donald GIVE in S Dec



UITS &c.  
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CURRANTS,  
CONFECTIONS,  
NADA FLOUR,  
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December 24.  
Dil, Fluid.  
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Boston  
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**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

HAVING received a Petition, signed by upwards of fifty resident Freeholders and Household, paying Rates upon Property, of this County, a copy of which is submitted, together with the names of the signers thereto, praying that a Public Meeting may be called, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County of Charlotte, in conformity with the Act for the establishment of Municipal authorities in this Province: I do hereby call a **PUBLIC MEETING** to be held in the County Court House at St. Andrews, on **THURSDAY** the 23d day of **APRIL** next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking the prayer of the said Petition into consideration; and I do hereby also give Notice to all concerned, to govern themselves accordingly.

Copy of Petition, and Signers' Names thereto:—  
To **THOMAS JONES**, Esquire,  
High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte  
Sir,  
Whereas An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province, passed the Legislature on the 30th of April last, and was specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 7th day of August—  
Now, therefore, we the undersigned, resident Freeholders and Household, of this County, paying Rates upon Property, pray that, on an early day as practicable, a Public Meeting be called, at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County of Charlotte in conformity with the said Act.

Robert M. Todd, J. P.; George Hosford, Charles F. Stewart, Patrick M. Mahon, W. Thompson, Geo. F. Todd, Mir. E. Todd, James W. Perkins, James Condon, William Condon, Jacob Halsey, Abner M. Allister, H. S. M. Allister, James Lowden, S. R. Nutt, George Hiltz, Daniel Harmon, Joseph Townsend, Wm. Rose, William Blair, E. S. Smith, Henry M. Munroe, John O'Sullivan, John Austin, T. Wilder, William Smith, Ebenezer R. Doten, Joseph J. Doten, David Woodcock, John Regan, Samuel Scott, Thomas Cottrell, Jeremiah Rogers, David Smith, Rufus Dean, John Finley, Thomas Black, J. Samuel Irons, Charles Black, John Black, John Mitchell, John Fitzmaurice, H. W. Young, Nicholas School, Henry School, George Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, Thos. Turner, Odell, William Tondale, L. Donaldson, John A. Young, John Wilson, J. P.; F. A. Babcock, Thomas Berry, A. W. Smith, C. R. Hebecker, Alex. T. Paul, M. S. Hannah, B. R. Fitzgerald, Stephen M. Curry, Andrew Elliott, Alex. Watson, James M. Chase, Joseph Walton, James Milligan, Thos. Algar, John Nibbitt, Isaac Scoodgrass, James Clark, W. H. Mowat, Henry Hitchings, Robert Hitchings, R. Herbert Eastman, Timothy P. Harley, Hugh Meloney, Obediah Clark, Sargent Meloney, James Meloney, John Balson, Samuel T. King, Horatio N. Hill, Albert Robinson, Andrew Waters, John Watters, John Magoon, Edward Sprague, L. Lane, John Simpson, Andrew Harrington, Thomas Robb, Silas N. Lane, Tobias M. Lean, Sidney S. Robinson, Warren Condy, Patrick Hinchey, Angus Hodgman, Joel Simpson, David M. Inosch, Michael Gilder, Jacob Moody, James B. Upson, Cyrus S. Bruces, Randall Lawdon, George Wil- son, George Cook, Henry O'Neill, John Lechary, John Faruque, John D. Cameron, Michael Faus, John Grant, James M. Car- ter, Richard Bradley, John Morrison, Otis Turner, Richard Turner, David Hanson, Samuel Turner, Hiram Hanson, Robert Purves, Peter Dow, James Turner, John M. Millen, Joseph M. Colough, Cyrus A. Thompson, William H. Butler, G. B. Al- ward, Matthew Campbell, Hugh Temple, James Craugh, Patrick Donnelly, Patrick Casey, Samuel S. Cilley, O. S. Frost, John Farnham, Thomas Osborne, Alex. G. Smith, Joel Whitney, James Hul, Michael Barrett, Samuel Hamilton, Harlan Whitley, Arthur Abree, D. A. McAllister, C. P. Lovejoy, Eus- tatus Church, Sympuel Butler, W. D. Swin- son, Thomas Mitchell, Robert Ross, Thomas School, Hugh M. Ross, William Ross, Warren Powers, James Boyd, John G. N. McCurdy, James R. Bradford, James Stin- son, John Levar, Ephraim Black, E. Bur- ham, R. P. Eby, Samuel Staples, Alexan- der Morrison, George Meash, Charles Mc- Lein, James Watters, John O'Brien, Ste- phen W. Hilton, Amasa Harrington, Ste- phen S. McLean, Michael Hogan, Edwin Morse, Wm. P. Durrut, John C. Green, L. McDonald, John Campbell, Philip Dwyer, William Dawson, Malcolm McFarlan, Edward Huchings, John Christie, John Pratt, Robert Minnard, Patrick Ryan, Jonathan Dresser, James Bowes, Patrick McCourt, J. J. Jamison, James Steel, Mar- tin Horan, Henry Hannagar, P. O'Neill, M. A. Daly, Samuel Sweet, P. Curran, George Moore, Thomas Meany, James Mulherin, Thomas Tharom, Raymond E. Rideout, Patrick Loughran, Patrick Mc- Cann, John Humphrys, Chalmers Nodin, Isaac Nadden, John B. Smith, George A. Daggett, J. H. Whitlock, Geo. A. Boydman, Samuel Perkins, James Albee, Jr.; John Gilmore, Andrew Savage, John McLane, John D. Andrews, David Smith, John McAdam, Dugald Blair, M. D.; J. Curran, John Donahue.

GIVEN under my Hand, at my Office, in St. Andrews, this 16th day of December, 1861  
**THOMAS JONES**,  
Sheriff of Charlotte

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

**O'DELL & TURNER,**  
Importers of British and Foreign Goods,  
Water Street, St. Andrews,  
Have just received from the Manufactories, per ship "Speed," a part of their Fall and Winter supply of British Merchandise:—  
—consisting of—  
**SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS,** new styles best quality,  
**BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHIRTING and long CLOTHS,**  
**BONNET RIBBONS,** latest fashion:—  
**HOSIERY and GLOVES,**  
A large supply of **SHEFFIELD GOODS,** per Montrose.

Per ships "Montrose," "Queen Pomare," "Themis," &c.:—  
Superfine Wool dyed **BROAD CLOTHS,** Black, Blue and Brown Beaver and Pilot Cloth, Doeskins of every new design, Gentian, Tweeds and Union Cloakings, A very extensive stock of seasonable **DRESS GOODS** at lower prices than ever before offered, consisting of—  
**ORLEANS,** Plain and mixed Alpacaes, Shirts, Oregon, Colburs and Scotch Prints, Gala Plaids, 7/8 and 5/4 Prints newest styles, Black Orleans, Lustres, Colburs, Crapes &c. A large Stock of every description of Haberdashery, also—  
English Groceries, Leaf and Crushed Sugars, Tea, &c. &c.  
Hardware, Sheffield Cutlery, and Iron, Tools, Iron and Steel, Earthenware, Salt, &c. Fresh lot of London **STATIONERY**, Superfine and worst, Foolscap Station, Post, Note, Pot, and Blotting Papers, Blank Books, Ledgers, and Day Books, Steel Pens, Quills, Ink, Pencils, Wafers, Envelopes, &c.  
The above complete our **FALL and WINTER STOCK**, which is offered for sale at low prices, wholesale and retail.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1861.  
**O'DELL & TURNER**

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons from either purchasing or negotiating five certain Notes of Hand, drawn by me and made payable to one Joseph P. Hay, as follows:—one made payable for Twenty-five Pounds, in November 1861; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November 1862; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable November 1863; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November 1864; one for Twenty-five Pounds, payable in November 1865; said notes being given to said Joseph P. Hay for a certain House and piece of Land, wherein the said Joseph P. Hay has no title whatever; therefore there has been no value received for said notes, and I will not pay them.  
I also Caution all persons from purchasing a certain note of Hand, drawn by me in favor of Susan Sawyer, for six Pounds five shillings, payable on demand in 1860, having received no value whatever for said note.  
**JOHN MITCHEL**,  
Dated at Milltown, St. Stephen, }  
October 27, 1861. nm

**FRUIT TREES.**

THE NURSERIES and ORCHARDS of the Subscri- ber, consisting of nearly Forty Thousand Trees, are now offered for the inspection of the Public and for sale. Persons planting these Trees may be assured of success, as every possible pre- caution 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 have been propagated with the advice of the most distinguished cultivators of New England and Canada.  
The Subscriber flatters himself that his assort- ment 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 or- dering 1000 or upwards in one lot may, 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, 1861.—31

**LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.**

THE QUEEN'S Printer having obtained the Contract for Reporting and Publishing the DEBATES of both Houses of the Legislature re- quires all those who may be desirous of obtaining Copies to send their address, forthwith to the Royal Gazette Office, or to either of the under- mentioned Gentlemen (who are respectfully so- licited to act as Agents for the above publications) as no supply of completed copies can be relied upon after the commencement of the Session.  
The Debates will be printed and published so as to constitute a distinct Volume of Reports, un- connected with other matter, and containing also the Resolutions, Amendments, and Divisions.  
TERMS—Five shillings per single Copy, or Seven shillings and sixpence for the Reports of both Houses, which may be paid in advance.  
AGENTS—  
Samuel H. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews.  
James G. Stevens, Esq. St. Stephen.  
James Bowes, Esq. Milltown.  
J. Wallace, Esq. Magallowayvic.  
Frederick, Nov. 4, 1861.

**WHISKY.**

Per "Sophia," from Greenock—  
1 Puncheon best MALT WHISKY  
Oct. 11, 1861 J. W. STREET.

**earthenware.**

Just received per the Olive, from Liverpool via St. John.  
11 Crates well assorted Earthenware.  
Oct. 11, 1861. J. W. STREET.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

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

**PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE company**

ADMITTING, ON EQUAL TERMS, PERSONS OF EVERY CLASS AND DEGREE, TO ALL ITS BENEFITS AND ADVANTAGES.  
**CAPITAL, £250,000.**  
**INCORPORATED.**  
BY the deed of settlement the Directors have power to appropriate one-tenth of the entire profits of the Company—  
1st. For the relief of aged and distressed parties assured, or their heirs, who have paid five years' premiums, their widows and orphans.  
2d. For the relief of aged and distressed parties, or their heirs, who have paid five years' premiums, together with five per cent. per annum on the capital originally invested by them.  
3d. For securing advantages to the living, not to be found in any former existing company.  
All Policies by this Company are indisputable.—No charge for Stamp.  
ASSURANCES against paralysis, blindness, insanity, accidents, and other bodily and mental affliction.  
Chief Offices,—76, Chapside, London.  
**JULIUS THOMPSON**,  
Agent for New Brunswick,  
St. Andrews, August 26, 1861.

**TO LET.**

IN consequence of the Admiralty having ordered the remaining stores to be sold off, the Government Property to be sold off, at Westphol, Campbell, WILLIE LEI for a term as may be agreed upon.—The property consists of Provision Stores, Boat House, Coal House, and Mill. It is well situated, the stores spacious, and admirably adapted for doing an extensive business in dry, pickled and smoked fish. Any quantity of salt, iron, paint, palm oil, and of British staple and fancy Goods, can be disposed of to advantage by wholesale or retail, owing to its proximity to the United States.  
Campbell, August 19, 1861.

**IRON and STEEL.**

Just received per Norway from Liverpool—  
**365 B** ARS and 74 Bundles IRON,  
3 Cases and 2 Bundles STEEL,  
Crow Bars, Iron Pits, Bakepans and Tea Kettles, &c. at as low prices as can be purchased in the Province.  
May 28, 1861. **O'DELL & TURNER**.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of James Healy, late of Saint Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months; and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to—  
**EILEEN HEALY**, Administratrix  
St. Andrews, Sept. 16, 1861.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of PHINEAS NEVENS, late of St. Stephens, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to—  
**William Elles M. Allister**, ) Execu-  
James Bowes, ) tors.  
Logham Satchell,  
Milltown, St. Stephens, May 6, 1861.

**Wanted.**

At this Office, TWO BOYS from 12 to 16 years of age, to learn the Printing business.  
Ships Articles and Manifests for sale.

**JUDSON'S**  
**CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF**

**CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and  
**CONSUMPTION.**  
DO NOT NEGLECT IT.  
**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 medicaments which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of  
**COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.**  
Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by 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-sorrowing 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 pallia- tives, 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 mira- culous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but one publication of them looks too much like Quackery, [it 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, Spilt Hoof, Hot bound Horses, and contracted and Feverish 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, it 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 secretive 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. Remember not 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, strengthen weak limbs, and is also used for sprains, bruises, saddle galls, spelled legs, sores of all kinds on horses.

CARLTON'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 Farmers, liverymen, stage proprie- tors and others, with the most marked and decided success.

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

**COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.**

This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually ex- pelles Worms from both adults and children. It cannot harm the most delicate infant, or strongest adult, and never fails to destroy, by 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, strengthen 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.

**TOOTHACHE.**

Dr. Kline's Drops, for the cure of the Tooth- ache. It is with confidence that we can recom- mend it as an infallible cure in all cases, without any injury to the teeth or gums. Price 25 cts. **CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.**

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country, by an im- mense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to relieve cru- dity unless where its effects are witnessed. Exter- nally in the following complaints—  
For Dropsy.—Creating extraordinary absorption at once. Reducing them in a few hours. Rheumatism. Acute or Chronic, giving immediate ease. Sore Throat. St. Venereal, Ulcers, or Colds. Croup and Whooping Cough. A continually and over the chest. All Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, Curing in a few hours. Sores and Ulcers. Whether fresh or long standing, and fever- sore.

Its operation upon adults and children in re- ducing 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, five doors from Broadway.

Sold also in St. Andrews, by Odell & Turner, D. Clarke, S. L. Tilley, St. John; A. Ryder, Stephen, J. W. Brayley, Fredericton; H. Ferguson, Woodstock; G. Speer, Robinsonton; and by our Agents in every Town in New Bruns- wick. Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1862, which is given gratis.

**WATCHES, Jewellery, &c.**

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of **WATCHESS, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES**, which will be sold low for CASH. Viz.—  
Gold and silver Patent Lever Lepine, and Vertical Watches, Gold, Silver, and German silver, and Silk Guards, Steel Watch Chains, G'd, silver, Plated and common Watch Keys, Gold, Plated and steel split Watch Rings, Ladies' fine Gold Stone set and Silver Brooches, Plated and Black Brooches, Ladies and Gents, fine Gold Finger Rings, in a variety of settings; Gents. Gold Brooches and Pins, Gold and Plated shirt Studs, Gold and Plated Ear- rings, Gold, Silver, and German silver Pencil Cases, Ladies' Compasses, in silver and common fittings; Silver mounted and Plain Scent Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Glass Paper Weights, Ladies Paper Maché Desks, Card Cases, Portfolios, Noting Boxes, and Inkstands; Cigar Cases, Gents. Dressing Cases, Thermometers, Spectacles, Buttons, Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Combs, Scissors; Straps and Trays, Cardstickers, Silver Pens, Key Rings, Tea Balls, Sets Fire Irons, sets Tea Trays and Wafers, Old Brown Wind- sor and Fancy Toilet Soaps, Lubin and Viner's PERFUMERY, Hair Oil, Silk and Leather Purses, Porte Monies, &c. &c. with a variety of other articles.  
Clocks, Watches Jewellery, &c. Repaired and Cleaned; Quadrants, Com- passes, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Musi- cal Boxes and Accordions repaired and cleaned; Wedding Rings on hand and made to order.  
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.  
**GEORGE F. STICKNEY**,  
Aug. 5, 1861.

**Grocery & Provision Store.**

**JOHN B. BALSON,**

Respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, and vicinity, that he has opened the store next Fheasant's Hotel, where he has received a

Fresh supply of Groceries and Provisions, suitable for this market, —consisting 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, Salsaparilla, Nutmeg, London Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, CONFECTIONERY, Dates, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Starch, Button Blue, Blacking, Baking and Washing Soda, Brooms 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, 1861.

**BLANKS**

For Sale at this Office.



