

## Correspondence.

FARMINGTON, 29th July, 1855.  
[For the Standard.]

Mr. Editor,

Having just returned from the Bel-  
lisle bridge, I hasten to resume my duty as  
your correspondent. You made an attack  
on me. I sent a friendly letter in return.—  
You gave that letter an unfriendly reception.  
It is clear that you intend to "fatten a quar-  
rel on me," though your motive is yet un-  
known. My practice has been to defend  
myself in all such cases—there is no good  
reason why that practice should now be  
abandoned.

You call my letter "a most extraordinary  
and illegal production." It is short. You  
publish, but do not examine it. I have an-  
nounced your two Editorials that refer to me—  
they contain just three ingredients, viz:—  
"Slender, misrepresentation and nonsense!"  
I'll repeat the process and point them out.  
There shall be no circumlocution—no beg-  
ging of false premises, and thence attempt-  
ing to extract true deductions; we have had  
enough of such logic as that already!

Commence we then with your Editorial of  
the 4th inst., where you say "you are as-  
sured that some of our readers should open-  
ly deny the right of a public Journalist to  
discuss subjects of general interest," and  
name me as the person openly denying the  
exercise of this right! I tell you Sir, that  
this assertion is not true, nor will any one  
who knows me believe it. It is *Slender!*

You say, "that in conversing with you,  
I took you to task for the publication of an  
article, and was even complimentary enough  
to attribute it to the pen of another." This  
statement is also untrue. Such a conversa-  
tion as you allude to have taken place be-  
tween you and me in Saint Andrews, never  
took place at all! So that this part of your  
statement is "misrepresentation."

Having headed your "leader" with these  
unfounded assertions, and affirmed them to  
be expressions and sentiments of mine, you  
proceed, boldly, to make your own deduc-  
tions, and so charge me with a desire "to  
gag the press," and to have all Executive  
proceedings exempted from publicity; and  
endeavour to hold me up to the derision of  
the constituency, by telling them "that such  
one not the sentiments which the country  
expected from a member of a liberal and re-  
forming Government." Thus have you  
willfully misrepresented my principles and  
conduct, and made an attack on me as un-  
just, as it was on my part unprovoked, and  
unexpected! This is "*Slender!*"

In your article of July 18, you turn the  
attention of your readers to an Editorial in  
the Standard two months ago, and pitilessly  
call on them to determine "whether the  
publication of that Editorial was an uncal-  
led-for attack on me?" Now mark this, Mr.  
Editor; you cannot thus change your front  
and use your readers so easily misled. You  
know as well then, as you do now, that  
what I meant by "uncalled-for attack," had  
no reference to the Editorial which you  
pointed out, but to what you wrote against  
myself on the 4th of July. This is willful  
"misrepresentation!"

What in the world does your long para-  
graph about Mr. Whitlock mean? What  
did you want of him? You told your  
readers that I myself "in a personal con-  
versation with you in Saint Andrews, took  
you to task for publishing an article, and  
was at the same time complimentary enough  
to you, to attribute that article to the pen of  
another!" This is what in my letter I  
laughingly called "a Bonny Story," but  
now that it has turned out "no laughing  
matter," I tell you plainly it is a fabrication!  
Do you mean to call up Sir W. Whitlock  
to testify that such a conversation between you  
and me actually took place? I met you in-  
deed in a friendly manner, and parted with  
you in the same way; but there was no  
third person present—yet you tell your read-  
ers about my "manner at the time," and say  
that it left an impression that I was not in earnest, &c. thereby intimating  
that a number of persons heard what I said  
to you, and that "no one" of them misun-  
derstood me. This long paragraph looks  
like "malicious mockery"—I shall set it  
down, however, as "*Unpleasant & nonsense!*"

Then you affirm that "I praise myself for  
my zealous advocacy of the railroad, and  
am indignant on the conduct of the Company."  
This I deny, and set it down as an ill-natur-  
ed insinuation, intended to injure me in the  
estimation of the Company and Constitu-  
ency also. But as my letter and your's are  
before them, they can judge for themselves.  
My time is very limited, and there is  
nearly a column of your's yet unopened,  
wherein you attempt to give an admission  
on my part; that it was the intention of  
the Government, when all matters were ad-  
justed, to give only "as much money as would  
pay off the men who had been employed,  
and finish the Railroad as far as it is graded."  
I never intimated what was the intention of  
the Government. In fact I did not know—  
the matter was under consideration, and no  
decision had as yet been made. I merely expressed a  
hope, that when matters were so adjusted  
under existing laws, there would be money  
enough found due to meet a purpose so de-  
sirable; and I hope so still. I did not say,  
as you do, admit, that the Government could  
be influenced by any article that you could  
write; but when a matter of so much im-  
portance was depending, and under investi-  
gation, the friends of the Railroad, wherever  
they might be, and of whom you profess to  
be the mouth-piece, did not feel their hands  
strengthened, or their cause improved, by  
your animosity and ill-judged interference!  
But I have done with you Sir; I have most  
cheerfully been compelled, in self defence,

to repel a most unprincipled attack, made by  
you on one who has long been your friend,  
and who never in his life time did you a deed  
of harm!

Yours,  
JAMES BROWN.

ADAM SMITH, Esq.  
Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

## European Intelligence.

### THE RUSSIANS REPULSED BY THE ENGLISH.

War Department, July 19.

Lord Panmure has this day received the  
following intelligence from the Crimea,  
dated 18th July:—

"Some on the left—attacked and repulsed with  
only three casualties on our side."

### THE RUSSIANS REPULSED THREE TIMES BY THE FRENCH.

The Monitor announces that the Minis-  
ter of War has received the following des-  
patch from General Polesuev:—

"July 16, El-ven, p. m.

"The enemy, who had for some days in-  
vain endeavored to stop our left approaches  
in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted  
last night to drive us back. They were re-  
pulsed by the first division of the 2nd corps."

"Three times the Russians threw them-  
selves upon our trenches with their usual  
shouts, and after each attempt they were  
compelled to retreat by the steady fire and  
calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind  
them many of their slain upon the ground."

"The General of the Trenches, Vinoy,  
had made most excellent arrangements,  
which greatly contributed to this success."

Prince Gortschakoff writes from Sebasto-  
pol under date of the 12th:—

"The first of the allies continues to be  
feeble. During the night of the 14th, many  
shells were thrown into the city. From the  
other parts of the Crimea, news."

PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.—The Paris  
correspondent of the Times says:—"Some  
of the private letters received from the camp  
of the allies yesterday, are far more enco-  
uraging than for some weeks past, and to a  
certain degree the impression produced by the  
check of the 18th, seems wearing off. The  
tone of despondency which marked so many  
previous communications is not to be found  
in them, and they now speak hopefully of  
the moment not far distant for a glorious re-  
venge. One letter of the 5th mentions that  
only 100 metres separate the French from  
the Malakoff Fort."

It is stated that Sir Wm. Molesworth will  
succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Sec-  
retary; Sir Benjamin Hall to be Commis-  
sioner of Works, without a seat in the Cab-  
inet, and Sir John Stirling, President of Board  
of Health.

FRANCE.—The Monitor contains a de-  
cree modifying the import duties on various  
articles.

The sum set apart for the expenses of the  
Fete of Napoleon, on August 18th, is to be  
distributed to widows and orphans of the  
war.

Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon,  
are to be exchanged at Odessa for the French  
prisoners of June 18th.

SPAIN.—The telegraph from Madrid says  
the rupture with Rome is complete. The  
Roman Charge having demanded his pas-  
sage on the 15th, on the Church Property  
Bill.

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1855.

In our columns to-day, we publish a syn-  
opsis of the European news by the steam  
ship Asia.

The hon. the Surveyor General having re-  
turned from Bellisle bridge, "hastens to re-  
sume his duty as our correspondent," indeed  
he is in such a hurry, that he sent off a dupli-  
cate of his letter to the "Patriot," for fear ei-  
ther, that we should not publish them at all,  
or that the public would not get the benefit of  
his ideas soon enough. We ought perhaps  
to be highly flattered, and are afraid that we  
shall be thought exceedingly ungrateful for  
not returning immediate thanks for the hono-  
rable, but we really were not aware that  
Mr. Brown owed us any "duty" in that ca-  
pacity, but as of course he does, since he  
says so himself, we venture to intimate, that  
it is entirely a self-imposed duty and one  
that we in no ways expected him to assume,  
and which he can discontinue, much to the  
advantage of himself and our columns;—we  
now publish however a second letter, which  
he has thought proper to address to us, in re-  
ference to the opinions we have expressed  
respecting the Government regarding "our  
Railroad."

By simply requesting our Readers or any  
candid person to refer to the articles we have  
written, and to compare them with the ad-  
mission in Mr. Brown's first letter, (which  
appeared in our impression of the 18th ult.),  
and the assertions in the one now published,  
we might safely leave it to their judgment to  
decide on the merits of our respective posi-  
tions, without taking any further trouble to  
point out the inconsistencies and misstate-

ments of the hon. gentleman, but as such a  
course on our part would probably be assum-  
ed by him to be a tacit acknowledgment of  
our inability to sustain our ground, or an ad-  
mission of the correctness of his, or perhaps  
even of disrespect to the position he holds,  
we are induced to devote that space which  
we can ill spare from other subjects, to make  
some few comments on the matter at issue  
between us. The Surveyor General conde-  
scends to make use of very abusive language,  
and manifests a degree of temper, which,  
while we regret to see it, we venture to say  
is entirely uncalled for, misplaced and un-  
dignified, though perhaps he is a better judge  
of this than ourselves; and we have been  
wrong in supposing that he had rubbed off  
the roughness of his original position in so-  
ciety, during the long and arduous struggles  
to reach the top of the tree where he now  
sits, in a fancied "touch-me-not" kind of, but  
insecure loftiness. As scurrility is no argu-  
ment, we shall abstain from adopting Mr.  
Brown's style in the rejoinder, we have to  
make to him, and we beg to assure him, that  
instead of being annoyed at the tone of his  
letter, we were rather gratified than other-  
wise—since there is no better proof of a man  
being in the wrong, than when he begins to  
get angry.

Mr. Brown persists in imputing some hid-  
den and personal motive for what he terms  
our "attack" on him, and says it is "clear  
we intend to fasten a quarrel on him," not-  
withstanding we most plainly and explicitly  
disclaimed in our article of the 18th ult.,  
"having either received or felt any affront,"  
and cordially acknowledged the satisfaction  
"we have always derived from the intercourse  
which has so long existed between us, and  
"which we trusted no difference of political  
opinion need disturb;" and assured him  
that we had no other motive, but "to set the  
public right in a matter which nearly con-  
cerns it"—and further—when expressing  
our opinion in another part of the same arti-  
cle, that the sooner the present Government  
was removed the better for the Country, that  
we did so "without the slightest feeling as re-  
gards individuals." If he will not give us  
credit for any higher or better motive than  
unprovoked personal animosity, we are sor-  
ry for it, but can't help it, and we do not be-  
lieve that his bare assertion that "such is the  
case, will carry more weight than our denial;  
or when compared with the whole tenor of  
our articles and his two letters, will be re-  
garded by the public as being so.

In his letter now under notice, Mr. Brown  
tells us that in all such cases it has always  
been his practice to defend himself, but in  
his first letter he stated that "he had so long  
been accustomed to such things, that they  
"passed by him as the idle wind" &c."—  
With such inconsistency and self-contradiction  
as this, does he begin, continue, and  
end,—and were we to take his letter para-  
graph by paragraph, and comment on each,  
his assertions would disprove themselves—  
his abuse rebound on himself, and brand him  
guilty of the "*slender, misrepresentation and  
nonsense*," so impotently charged to us!—  
We have not however either the time or the  
inclination and impudence to trouble the pub-  
lic with so long a disquisition as this would  
necessitate—it will suffice our purpose to  
expose two or three of his glaring inaccura-  
cies, and such of our readers as desire more,  
we beg to refer to our past impressions,  
wherein both his and our statements may be  
found and compared.

Mr. Brown says that our article of the 4th  
of July, is "*slender*," and that it is "*untrue*"  
—that the conversation we therein stated to  
have occurred between us, did not take place;  
but out of his own mouth we will convict him  
—for, in his first letter he actually trans-  
cribes almost the very words used, except  
that he disingenuously tried to pretend he  
did not know what we meant, asserting, that  
he thought we intended to refer to an old pri-  
vate letter he had written some months ago.  
If our article of the 4th ult., is slender, then  
truth and common sense are so! We see  
no reason to alter or amend one word of  
what we then wrote, and although we had  
no intention, and did not particularly allude  
to Mr. Brown, in the remarks we made re-  
specting the disapprobation which had been  
expressed by members of the Government  
at our previous articles; we think there can-  
not be much doubt, that he at all events felt  
the cap to fit, by the way he has assumed  
and wears it.

In our article of the 18th ult., Mr. Brown  
charges us with changing our front, and says  
we turned the attentions of our readers to an  
editorial two months old, and pitilessly call  
on them to determine whether it is an un-  
called-for attack on him; whereas we knew  
as well then as now, his first letter had refer-  
ence only to what we wrote on the 4th.

On turning to our issue of the 18th, it will  
be found we commence our leader with the  
words, "The remarks which we made in our  
impression of the 4th inst. &c."—and we  
will defy the most captious critic to point out  
throughout the whole of that paper one word  
in allusion to any other article. Our conduct  
in this particular, Mr. Brown calls "*willful  
misrepresentation*,"—but we fear not the im-  
partial voice of public opinion in declaring to  
whom the term applies, will say to Mr.  
Brown, "*THOU ART THE MAN*."

Again Mr. Brown asks what we mean by  
the paragraph on the 18th, referring to the  
conversation between himself and Mr. Whit-  
lock, and ourselves and himself, but if he is  
so obtuse as not to understand such a simple  
explanation of facts as is therein given, it  
would be waste of time to attempt to enlight-  
en him now. Such "*unmanly nonsense*,"  
as is conveyed in this part of the hon. gentle-  
man's letter, is unworthy any notice, save to  
express our pleasure in learning that "*Bonnie  
story*," is synonymous with "*fabrication*."

After denying that he praises himself for  
his advocacy of the Railroad,—in refutation  
of which we again refer to his first letter  
wherein he says—"I can truly say I have ever  
been one of its warmest advocates, having  
done everything in my power for its advance-  
ment;"—Mr. B. proceeds in the same strain  
attempting to explain away the language of his  
first communication, but succeeding in nothing  
but giving himself a flat contradiction at  
every turn, and then ends by telling us, "*he  
has done with us*." For this assurance we  
beg to thank him, and we think he has de-  
termined wisely in making that resolve; for,  
he may rest assured, he has done himself no  
good by his impetuous and ungentlemanly  
letter, and we have only further to say, if he  
is unable to bear with equanimity the ex-  
pression of public opinion, on his public acts  
at the helm of state, he had better take the  
advice of our correspondent, "Ons of his  
constituents," and return to the plough, in  
guiding which he boasts of his proficiency,  
and in which occupation no one will disturb  
him.

We have received several numbers of the  
"Morning Courier" published at St. John, it  
is neatly printed, on good paper; well filled,  
and the price low. It will be admitted by  
all who have seen the "Morning Courier,"  
that it is a worthy offspring of its parent "The  
Courier," and speaks out with a degree of  
ability not common to the generality of  
youngsters. We trust its proprietors will be  
amply rewarded, and that the "offspring,"  
may attain as mature an age, standing, and  
influence as its "parent."

The United States will have the whole  
extent of their Union, netted by railroads,  
nothing stops them, if they require money,  
off they set for England give good security  
and get it. Already have they completed  
the Railway from Boston to Bangor and  
trains run direct to the former place.

We regret to announce the death of His  
Honour Mr. Justice STREET; intelligence of  
which was received by the New York  
steamer from Liverpool last week. In our  
next we will publish from a contemporary  
an obituary notice of the late Judge STREET,  
who enjoyed a high reputation as a sound  
lawyer and upright Judge. He died in  
London on the 10th July, in the 68th year  
of his age.

The Postmaster General has issued an or-  
der forbidding postmasters to loan newspa-  
pers which have been left in their office for  
delivery. It seems that the loaning of other  
people's newspapers is a vice practiced to a  
great extent by many postmasters in the  
country.

We copy the above from a United States  
paper, and believe, in fact we know, the or-  
der was absolutely required. Several Eng-  
lish papers have arrived at the Post Office  
here via the United States, without covers,  
and many have not been received which  
were regularly mailed in England. The  
practice of opening papers on the other side  
of the lines and loaning them, is quite com-  
mon; but we are happy to notice that such  
conduct if persisted in, will result in the dis-  
missal of the Postmaster.

From all parts of the Country, we are hap-  
py to learn, there are promises of abundant  
crops. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips  
&c. look well.

A correspondent complains of the "im-  
mensely large hats" worn by the Ladies.—  
He would be thought a most ungentlemanly  
fellow, were we to publish his letter, besides it is  
a mere matter of opinion, whether "a large  
straw hat becomes a broad face" or not.—  
Perhaps he would do himself a benefit by  
minding his own affairs, and "leave the girls  
alone."

Flour declined 57 1-2 cents last week at  
Baltimore, and prime potatoes were down to  
62 1-2 cents a bushel. At Philadelphia the  
decline in flour was 37 1-2 cents. At Wil-  
mington, N. C., the fall \$1 25 a barrel.  
Fayetteville superfine found no buyers on  
the 26th at \$8 25.

We understand the Frontier Steamboat  
Company have purchased the Nequaquam,  
for some six thousand dollars. They now  
own all three of the boats—[Calaish Adver-  
tiser.

Boston papers speak of the condition of  
the 26th at \$8 25.

Hon. Abbot Lawrence, who has been re-  
covered for some weeks as critical.  
There are but faint hopes of his recovery.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, in little  
Remedies for Salt Rheum.—Edward Jack-  
son, of Bridgewater, N. S., suffered unsuccess-  
fully for four years with salt rheum, he had  
was he that for four or five months at a time,  
he was compelled to keep to his bed, and the  
doctors told him candidly that he need never  
again expect to be well. Finding this to be  
the case he dismissed them, and immedi-  
ately put himself under a course of Holloway's  
Ointment and Pills, these fine remedies soon  
made such an improvement in him that he  
was enabled to resume his occupation, and  
by continuing them for a short time, he was  
restored to the blessings of health, which he  
has enjoyed ever since.

At Salisbury Point, Mass. Mr. Wm. H. Ames,  
formerly of St. Andrews, N. B., to Miss Dolly  
C. Bailey, of Salisbury.

On the 10th ult., in London, England,  
after a long and lingering illness, which he  
bore with Christian resignation and fortitude,  
the Hon. George Frederick Street, one  
of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this  
Province, in the 68th year of his age, uni-  
versally regretted.

Suddenly, at St. Stephens, on the 26th ult.; Mr.  
Samuel M. Gilmer, aged 40 years.

## Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

August 4—Schr. Julia, Waycott, Boston, 40  
hours, general cargo.

CLEARED.

August 1—Schr. Julia, Melaney, Danversport,  
wood.

4, Schr. Alma, J. Waycott, St. George,  
ballast.

## Notice.

THE WILD MEADOWS in the Coun-  
ty of Charlotte, will be offered for  
Sale at the Office of the Sub-critier in St.  
Andrews.

On the 15th day of August, inst.,  
at noon.

EDWARD JACK,  
Local Deputy.

St. Andrews, Aug. 4th, 1855.

## Auction Sale.

The entire Horse "Monroe  
Fountain," imported by the  
Charlotte County Agricultural  
Society in the Spring of 1854,  
will be offered at Public Auction  
on SATURDAY the 25th  
instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, in  
the Market Square, at Saint Andrews.

Terms and Conditions of Sale:  
10 per cent. down, and the balance in 6 and 12  
months, with interest, to be secured by Notes  
of the purchaser, with sufficient and approved  
surety; and the purchaser to give a Bond, with  
sureties to the satisfaction of the Committee in  
the penalty of £250, conditioned to keep the  
horse as an entire horse in this County till the  
last day of August, 1857.

WM. WHITLOCK,  
Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 7th August, 1855.

Provincialist 2 ins.

## Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close  
at this Office on Friday 24 August, 6, 8,  
M., and Tuesday 7th Aug. at 6 A. M., via  
New York; and via Halifax on Sunday 13th  
Aug. at 9 A. M. The Postage for the United  
Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7s single rate, and  
via New York 1s. 5s. pre-payment optional.

By Order,  
G. F. CAMPBELL, F. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews,  
Aug. 1, 1855.

## Notice.

Now in course of publication by the London  
Printing and Publishing Company,  
a work entitled the

## History of England,

(from the reign of George I. to the present time  
including the Russian Revolution in the East)—  
each part containing nearly 40 pages of letter  
press and two highly finished steel engravings,  
representing the Battle scenes by sea and land,  
and portraits of our Military and Naval Com-  
manders, with all the Crowns Heads of Europe,  
also a large and splendid steel engraving, gratis,  
of the starting of Sebastopol.

England's Battles by Sea and Land,  
from the French revolution to the present time.  
This deservedly popular work, having been for some  
time before the public, it is unnecessary to dilate  
upon its merits.

Pictorial Sunday Book complete in 25 parts,  
large folio size and containing 1600 engravings  
on wood and steel, being an elegant companion  
to the Bible. Subscribers will be regularly at-  
tended to, by leaving name and address at this  
office.

ALFRED HAGARTY,  
Agent, St. Andrews.

ROGER HUNTER, Esq.,  
Agent, St. John N. B.  
July 26, 1855.

## GENEVA.

Direct from Matter-  
dam, via New York.

24 Pipes best Palo  
Geneva,  
"Anchor" Brand.

For Sale low.

J. W. STREET.

July 10, 1855.

Session papers speak of the condition of  
the 26th at \$8 25.

On the 10th ult., in London, England,  
after a long and lingering illness, which he  
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Post Office, St. Andrews,  
Aug. 1, 1855.

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