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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E caris sumendum est optimum. -Cic.

No 49] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1855. [Vol. 22

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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OUR MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE CRIMEA.

The Globe vouches for the substantial accuracy of the following statements, which are probably put forth to correct the general impression which Mr. Cobden's letter is calculated to create. On the 16th Oct., the strength of the whole British army in the Crimea was in round numbers 56,000 men of all ranks, of whom the number of effectives was about 4500. It was composed of 14 regiments of Cavalry, numbering nearly 5000; of 52 battalions of Infantry, comprising something over 33,000 in the aggregate; 14 batteries and some troops of Artillery, and 9 companies of Sappers, not far short of 9000 men in all. The remaining 10,000 are made up of Commissariat, Land Transport Army Works, Medical Staff and other Artillery Corps. Of the 4500 effectives, somewhat more than one third were wounded, and the rest very nearly 3000, were suffering from sickness. Summing up the above, we have now in the Crimea 56,000 men, of which 51,500 are effectives. Calculating the mortality among them as 100 a week for the 6 months, and the sick list to be as numerous as at present, there would be of the soldiers at present in the Crimea, 49,000 effectives on the 18th of April, adding to that number reinforcements—2800 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, we should have at the commencement of the campaigning season about 70,000 British troops. Other important English forces, although containing but a small numerical proportion of Englishmen, will henceforward be available. We shall put down the different foreign legions at the more than moderate estimate of 5000 men, and omitting the Sardinian army, we calculate the total strength thus—British troops, 70,000; Turkish Contingent, 20,000; and the British, German, and Swiss Legions, 5000 men; making a total altogether: of 95,000 men.

IMPRISONMENT IN RUSSIA OF CAPTAIN DUFF OF THE TWENTY-THIRD.

An officer of the Light Division writes from the Crimea, under date of Sept. 26:—Captain James Duff, of the 23d Regiment, who was taken prisoner on the 5th of November, 1854, the day of the battle of Inkermann, arrived here a few days ago having been exchanged at Odessa. His own version of his adventures and treatment is in some of the journals. He was taken prisoner while on picket in the White House ravine, leading to Careening Bay. He attributes the fault of his capture to a party of the division on his right, who fell back without passing on the alarm. Duff and his picket were fighting in front, and had nearly expended their ammunition, when to their surprise they suddenly found some of the enemy on their flank. The men perceived that they were surrounded and attempted to fall back. As they did so, one man who kept close to Duff was knocked over by his side. He then tried to make for a path leading up the hill, and had proceeded a few yards when he met some Russian in front, directly opposing his further progress. They had got round them. Eight or nine men then closed upon Duff, and as he still struggled to escape, one man gave him a tap on the head with the butt of his musket which slightly stunned him. They then carried him off in triumph; they would not let him walk. He soon recovered from the blow on his head, and while going along was fully aroused by a volley of Minie rifle balls which came whistling among his escort. Two or three of them were wounded, and the remainder then allowed him to walk with them to the rear. Some of the men spat upon him, and he thought they would have shot or bayoneted him had it not been for the protection of the soldier who particularly regarded him as his own especial property. It appears that every Russian soldier who captures an officer, and can produce him alive, gets the order of St. George. In case of the officer being dead the private would not be believed were he to state that he had made a prisoner of him while alive. Unless therefore, under extreme excitement the Russian soldier will do what he can to keep his prisoner safe, that is provided he can hope to remove him to a place of security; if the prisoner be badly wounded, and there is a chance of his not being able from any cause to reach the place where the soldier could establish his claim, there is no doubt he will receive little mercy at his hands. But it is rather a satisfactory thing to know, in case of accident, that, if taken, it will be an object of interest with the captor to try and present his prize to his superiors in a state of living and personal completeness.

Captain Duff remained on the field during the whole of the battle of Inkermann, and saw the fight from the Russian position. He appears to have been greatly surprised at the number of guns which the enemy had contrived to get into position on the heights during the night.

During the first part of Captain Duff's imprisonment he was treated badly enough.

His uniform was taken from him, and he was supplied with clothes of a coarse description. He was marched through the country with a gang of convicts—felons of the worst description—to the penal settlements of Siberia. With these men, and with two soldiers of the guard, one on each side of him, he slept at night and had his meals, and they were taught to regard him, and called him, their "comrade." As they passed through some villages the bigoted peasants pelted them with stones. There was no opportunity offered for ablution, and the state of dirt and neglect into which they fell became most repulsive. The condition of the prisoners could hardly be expected to attract attention, for it would seem the officer who commanded the guard over the prisoners of war and the convicts, though unfettered by restrictions, exhibited as little anxiety about the surface of his own person as he did about those of the men he was guarding. When the insect visitors who honoured him with their presence, became too numerous and too importunate, his servant was desired to remove a portion of them, and the occasion for this interference was rather frequent. Once during the long march this officer was seen to have applied soap and water to his person, but only once during the route of 700 miles to Moscow.

At last Moscow was reached, and here not only the scene was changed, but the condition of the British prisoners. A house was given up to them, and they received frequent civilities, and attention from the better classes of society in this city. They were invited to fetes and parties, and in certain circles, more especially among the ladies, were made especial objects of compassion, and became the lions of the day. No difficulty was experienced in getting bills on certain London houses cashed, and a premium was given on the exchange. They found also at Moscow a clergyman of the Church of England. At Odessa they experienced the same kind of civility as at Moscow, but the social parties were wanting. The news of the battle of the Tchernaya and its termination had reached this latter place before Captain Duff left, and the attempt against the allied position was admitted on all sides to have been defeated. The failure produced general and marked depression of spirits. Strange to say, the Russians pretend not to regard Alma and Inkermann as defeats; they say that their general ordered the troops to retire from motives of policy, but were not driven back. The battle of the Tchernaya, according to them, was our first real victory.

A New-Bruswick in the Crimea.

It always gives us much pleasure to notice any native of New Brunswick who distinguishes himself abroad, and we have to-day much satisfaction in stating that Mr. James Petrie Street, son of the Hon. J. A. Street, of Fredericton, has gained distinction for himself, and honour for his country, by his gallant service under fire, in the Crimea. Mr. Street has been doing duty as Assistant Surgeon, with the 30th Regiment before Sebastopol; and on the memorable 8th September, when that regiment went into action at the storming of the Redan, he accompanied them to the field, although his post was in the hospital. His conduct on the occasion gained him such credit, that Lieut. Colonel Mauleverer has addressed the following letter to the Inspector-General of Hospitals:—

Capt. 2d Division, CRIMEA, Oct. 16, 1855.
Sir,—I beg to submit to your notice the name of Assistant Surgeon Street, presently doing duty with the 30th Regt. On the 8th September last, he behaved in the most gallant manner, and I myself saw him on that day assisting the wounded in the fifth parallel, whilst exposed to a very heavy fire. I beg leave to add that Mr. Street had on the 8th, his fadge cap shot through on his head.

J. T. MAULEVERER,
Lt. Colonel, Commanding 30th Regt.

Such a testimonial as this to the gallantry and good conduct of Mr. Street, while in the last parallel, close to the Redan, and under the most terrific fire, cannot fail to be gratifying to his friends in this Province, and to all who glory in the name of New Brunswick. We are not surprised to learn that Mr. Street has been promoted to be first Assistant Surgeon of the 30th Regiment, which he is about to join; and we wish him a long and prosperous continuance of the career which he has so honourably and gallantly commenced.—New Bruns.

The Executive Council have been in session since Wednesday. The Solicitor General is absent, we are sorry to learn, in consequence of serious illness, the Hon. gentleman after coming part of the way to Fredericton being compelled to return. The loss of his services at the present meeting will be seriously felt, as it is generally understood that matters of great interest will be settled. The impression is that preliminary arrange-

ments of a Railway movement are under consideration, and that some additional members will be appointed to the Executive.—Fredericton Reporter.

THE DIFFICULTY AT WASHINGTON.—It is now stated positively by the Washington correspondents of the New York press, that if Mr. Crampton is not recalled by H. M. Government, he will be requested to withdraw by the President of the United States. It is also stated that in such case, no Minister will be appointed to succeed Mr. Crampton, and, of course, diplomatic relations between the two countries will cease until that difficulty is adjusted. It is alleged, and we believe upon very good grounds, that the conduct of the U. S. Government toward Mr. Crampton has been most offensive and insulting; so much so, as almost to justify the belief that there was serious intention on the part of the American Executive of getting up a war with England, for political objects. That such an absurd and monstrous war would be sanctioned or sustained by the people of the United States, we cannot believe for a moment; but really, there is no knowing to what lengths such an extraordinary President and Cabinet as now manages the affairs of the Union might proceed, if not restrained by the people.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Washington, gives what that journal calls the British version of the dispute with Mr. Crampton about the existing difficulty. We submit it:—

The British Government feel deeply injured and insulted by the course that has been pursued towards its Representative in the United States. I think I can assure you from good authority, that the developments of the Heriz trial in Philadelphia, and especially the language used by the Attorney General, Mr. Cushing, are the real cause of the demonstration in England against this country. The action taken in reference to the matter is regarded as in violation of every principle of international equity, as well as of individual justice, which require that no man shall be denounced as guilty of a crime, without having had an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. It is contended that if legal functionaries of the United States had reason to believe that Mr. Crampton violated the laws, the proper course towards him, as the Representative of a nation, having no status in any Court, and under the special protection of the United States, would have been to invite him to a conference with the Secretary of State, who would have made known to him the accusations, placed in his hands full copies of any depositions or charges made against him, and invited his explanations of them. Should such explanations not have proved satisfactory, it would have been perfectly competent and proper for the United States Government to request his recall. But his dismissal, or even his denunciation by official authorities in Courts to which he is not liable, could only be understood as a designed insult to the country he represented.

I have been told, and on authority in which I place confidence, that Mr. Crampton was in daily and friendly communication on various public and social matters with the Government here, when to his utter amazement, he found himself tried for the evidence extracted concerning him had no sort of bearing on the acts of the alleged defendant Heriz, and denounced by the United States District Attorney at Philadelphia as a *proven criminal*;—and that, too, on the testimony of two men of whose falsehood he had ample proofs in his possession;—one of whom was dismissed from the Foreign Legion at Halifax, after the plan he had proposed to the Governor there had been rejected as likely to cause a violation of our laws, for misusing funds entrusted to him in Canada, and for having crossed the Canadian frontier against positive orders; and the other of whom he had never seen or written to! These proceedings, and the similar treatment of his Consul, were regarded by the British Government as grossly offensive. And coming as they did upon the heels of the occupation of Central America by Kinney and Walker, who had recruited openly at San Francisco, and upon the discreditable attempt to make a secret treaty (at variance with the one announced) with St. Domingo, it was received as an insult from the U. S. Government foreshadowing future events, which, if supported by the nation and the press, involved inevitable hostilities. Then came the pseudo "confession" of Heriz and the unexplained letters of Mr. Cushing, which increased immensely the difficulties of adjusting the matter; and in view of possible perils, ample reinforcements were, at 24 hours' notice, added to the British fleet on the North America and West India stations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The State Election was held on last Tuesday week. The Candidates for Governor were—Gardner, Rockwell, Beach and Bailey. Gardner, (the Maine Law candidate,) was elected by a ma-

jority of upwards of 15,000 over Rockwell, who was next to him.

There are strange rumours afloat respecting some of the members of the Executive Council, as well as of the nature of the appointments to that body. There is evidently no bond of union among them, while the pressure from without is getting to be too intolerable for them to bear. Their fate is sealed, and even if they should bestow offices and honours upon men who will obsequiously do their bidding in the Legislature, and succeed in struggling through the session, yet even this course will only mark with stronger and more indelible characters the unworthy motives which actuated them in their grasp for place and power. We do not, however, believe that with all their attempts to purchase a little longer lease of their seats by means the most derogatory, that they can possibly ward off for even a few brief months the danger which is now threatening to engulf them.—N Br.

The Quaker's Letter to his Watchmaker.

I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy school he was in no way reformed, nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him! that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper; and at other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering, or as the vanity human reason phraseth, I catch him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way, show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of opinion that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupt. Cleanse him, therefore, with the charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest. I entreat, thee, friend John, so demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman. And when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, lest thou shouldst drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for a time to come, by the motion of light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the errors of his ways and more comfortable to the above mentioned rules, then do thou send him home, with the just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee, root of all evil.

A TOUGH WITNESS.—Prosecuting Attorney—"Mr. Parker, state, if you please, whether you have ever known the defendant to follow any profession?"

"He's been a professor ever since I've known him."

"Professor of what?"

"Of religion."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Parks."

"What does he do?"

"Generally, what he pleases."

"Tell the jury, Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows."

"Gentlemen of the Jury, the defendant follows the crowd when they go in to drink."

"Mr. Parks, this kind of prevarication will not do here. Now state how this defendant supports himself."

"I saw him last night support himself against a lamp post."

"May it please your honor, this witness has shown a disposition to trifle with the Court."

"Judge"—State, Mr. Parks, if you know anything about it, what the defendant's occupation is."

"Occupation, did you say?"

"Counsel"—Yes, what is his occupation?"

"If I ain't mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town."

"That's all, Mr. Parks."

"Cross-examined"—Mr. Parks, I understand you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?"

"I never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them."

"You said something about his propensity for drinking. Does he drink hard?"

"No, I think he drinks about as easy as any man I ever saw."

"One more question, Mr. Parks. You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?"

"The one he's got an now, I think, is rather tight under the arms, and two short-waisted for the fashion."

"You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

Out of a pine in the Iroquois settlement and about five feet from the ground, is growing up with the tree a ram's head, with the horns still attached to it; and so fixed and unbedded is it in the tree that it must have grown up with it; almost the whole of one of the horns and more than half of the head is buried in the tree; but most of the other horn and part of the head protrudes out half a foot at least. We examined both, and found the tree scarcely two feet in diameter. Here we put up at an early hour, and called the place Ram's Horn's encampment. Our Flathead Indians related to us a rather strange story about the ram's head. Indian legend relates that one of the first Flathead Indians, who passed this way, attacked a mountain ram as large and stout as a common horse; that, on being wounded, the fierce animal turned round upon his pursuer, who, taking shelter behind the tree, the ram came against it with all his force, so that he drove his head through it; but before he could get it extricated, the Indian killed him, and took off the body, leaving the head as a memento of the adventure. All Indians reverence the celebrated tree, which they say, by the circumstances related, conferred on them the power of mastering and killing all animals; hundreds, therefore, in passing this way sacrifice something as a tribute to the ram's head; and one of the Iroquois, not to incur the displeasure of the God of Hunters, hung a bit of tobacco on the horn to make his hunting propitious.—[The Fur Hunters of the Far West.

How TO MAKE YOUR OWN YEAST.—Monday morning boil 2 oz. of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour, strain it, and let the liquor cool down to new milk warmth; then put in a small handful of salt, and half a pound of brown sugar, beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor, and then mix all well together.

On Wednesday add three pounds of potatoes boiled and then mashed, to stand till Thursday; then strain it, and put it into bottles, and it is ready for use. It must be stirred frequently whilst it is being made, and kept near the fire.

Before using shake the bottle well up.—It will keep in a cool place for two months, and is best at the latter part of the time.

The beauty of this yeast is that it ferments spontaneously, not requiring the aid of other yeast; and if care be taken to let it ferment well in the earthen bowl in which it is made, you may cork it up tight when bottled.—[London Times.

THE WATER WORKS AT VERSAILLES.—Says an English writer:—"The water works at Versailles are divided into the Grand Eaux and the Petites Eaux. The latter are played on the first Sunday of every month during the summer; the former on fete days, or grand festive occasions. Each of the Grandes Eaux, or principal water works, may be considered as an illustration in a fanciful way of some mythological or legendary history or event, the sculptor and the professor of hydraulics having united in the production of the piece. The sculptures are executed in marble and lead; they are mostly of colossal proportions, and their number is wonderful. Some of them are just beneath the surface of the water, in which they appear to dive or swim; others are half submerged, and rise like monsters from the deep; and others, again, erect above the flood, rear their tall forms aloft with an imposing air. The grandest display of water works is to be seen in the Basin de Neptune, where the sea-god rides triumphantly on waves, surrounded by the whole train assigned him by ancient mythology. The water thrown aloft in high columns and descending in spray and mist—turned over in graceful arches which cross and intersect each other—or spread in thin gauze like sheets—forms an ethereal kind of medium through which the groups of dark figures, indistinctly seen, assume an unsubstantial shape, in which one half expects to see them vanish away.

Effects of Reciprocity.—A correspondent in the Halifax Sun, says that in consequence of the Reciprocity Treaty upwards of \$200,000, solid cash, will find their way into the pockets of the Nova Scotia fishermen. We believe the trade of New Brunswick is going to receive a great impetus from the very same cause; and that the English markets in a year two, will not be only open to absorb our resources, and operate upon our spirits.—[Ibid.

An Amateur gardener and poker sent to a seedman in town the other day, for some seeds of the "pie plant," which he had advertised—requesting precisely six parcels of custard seeds and two of mince pie. The seedsmen promptly sent him half a dozen goose eggs and two blind purpurs. The numerous gentleman admitted that the joke was rather against him.

European Intelligence.

One Week later from Europe!

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

The Steamer Atlantic arrived last night. Omar Pasha had defeated ten thousand Russians in Asia, capturing sixty prisoners, three guns, and killing and wounding four hundred of the enemy.

Kars is still besieged; but appearances indicate that the Russians will retire to Tiflis. Nothing new from the Crimea.

Both armies are preparing for the approach of winter.

Only a few ships remain in the Dnieper, and the bulk of the fleets are returning to Constantinople.

Peace rumours are again extremely prevalent but vague.

Diplomacy, however, is active, especially at Stockholm, Vienna, and Brussels.

General Geddington accepts the command of the British forces.

London money market stringent.

Couverts 88.

Sugar had grown quiet.

Coffee had advanced 2 to 4s.

Previous firm and rather lower.

Brussels market firm.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNES SURTON,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

E. H. T. M. SURTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God of His great mercy to preserve us from the ravages of disease, to bless the labours of the husbandman and to crown the arms of Her Majesty and of Her Allies, with success; and it is our duty humbly and thankfully to acknowledge these gracious manifestations of Divine favour.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to appoint Thursday the thirteenth day of December next, to be observed throughout this Province, as a Day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His abundant mercies vouchsafed to us, and to our Nation.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint provisionally, the Honorable DAVID WARD and CHARLES WATKINS, Esq., to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province, who having been duly sworn, took their seats this day at the Council Board.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 28, 1855.

GEORGE McKAY, Esquire, to be a Commissioner under Chapters 8 and 9 Revised Statutes, for the Parishes of St. Andrews and St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 26, 1855.

Too Good to be Lost.—The physical appearance of a man sometimes changes the current of events. A case in point occurred yesterday on Front street. The children of two neighboring families had their daily quarrels and fights, which resulted occasionally in bruised faces and torn garments.

The father of one family, believing his children to have been badly mistreated, and being a passionate man, concluded that the surest way to settle the differences between their households permanently, would be to chastise the head of the other family, although he had never seen him. He thereupon procured a raw hide, and abruptly entering his neighbor's tenement, inquired, in a threatening tone, for the "man of the house."

"I am here, sir," said a personage upwards of six feet, and weighing some 220, as he approached to learn the business of his neighbor. "Did I understand you that you were the gentleman of the house?"

"Yes, sir." "Well, I—I just dropped in, sir, to see if this was your raw hide."

[Statesman.]

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE EARTH.—According to a recent authority, the circumference of the globe is twenty-five thousand and twenty miles. It is not so easy to comprehend an stupendous circle as to put down its extent in figures. It becomes more palpable by comparison, such as this:—A railway travelling incessantly night and day, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, would require six weeks to go round it. The cubical bulk of the earth is two hundred and sixty thousand millions of cubic miles!

Dr. Lardner says, if the materials which form the globe were built up in the form of a column, having a pedestal of the magnitude of England and Wales, the height of the column would be nearly four and a half millions of miles. A tunnel through the earth, from England to New Zealand, would be nearly eight thousand miles long.—[Home Journal.]

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—I have not heard of any "preparations being made by the Gentlemen Amateurs of St. Andrews, to give a series of Theatrical Performances this Winter. How is it?"

I am informed that they are all in town, and could well devote one evening, at least in the week, for the purpose of giving one of their Theatrical Entertainments, which afforded so much pleasure and gave such general satisfaction last season.

Our little Theatre will not remain closed for want of public spirit. I know the Amateurs were at considerable expense last season, and now that their Wardrobe is pretty well filled, the scenes painted, and everything in readiness—the Public expect a repetition of their Theatrical Entertainments. I fully believe that they would be well patronized, and I am well aware that all they require is sufficient patronage to pay their expenses, as they give their time and find their own dresses. Come, Gentlemen Amateurs, give the Public the benefit of your talents.

Yours,

PROMPTER.

December 1, 1855.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

We have received intelligence of the occurrence of a tragical affair at Sussex Vale some ten days ago, but as there are several rumours about it in regard to it, it is impossible to tell which is correct. As near as we can learn, however, it appears that a party numbering some four or five persons, had been at Shek's tavern one evening last week, which place they all left some time previous to the hour of 11 o'clock. During the night a barn belonging to Mr. Roach in the vicinity was burnt, and the dead body of one of the same party was found close to the ruins. It is not known whether he was burnt to death or assassinated. An inquest was held and the parties examined before Justice Vail and acquitted. The deceased had come out from England a year or two ago, and was at one time employed on the railroad; his name was Alfred Osborne, and his age about 22 years.—[News.]

ACCIDENT TO THE CREOLE.—

The steamer Creole, which left here at one o'clock yesterday morning for Windsor, when off Quaco, and near the mouth of Black River, broke her shaft, and was unable to proceed any further. Two boats were dispatched thither, one of which conveyed the passengers to Windsor—he o'h'r arrived here with the Creole last evening. It is not probable that she will be repaired to make any more trips this season.—[Id.]

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK.—

The New York Tribune states, "with entire confidence, and after extensive inquiry, that liquor prohibition will be upheld by the New York legislature just chosen."

TEACHERS DEVOURED BY CANNIBALS.—

The missionary ship John Williams, named after the heroic martyr of Bromanga, has recently completed a voyage among the New Hebrides and other Western groups. Among the news she brings is the following:

On reaching the Island of Fate, the distressing news was brought on board that some of the teachers, with their wives, left there on the last voyage, had been barbarously murdered. Only nineteen days after they were landed, under the most cheering circumstances, the two Reformatory teachers and their wives were murdered to furnish materials for a horrid cannibal banquet.

The reason of this sudden act of cruelty could not be learned.—[N. Y. Observer.]

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE "STAR OF THE WEST."

The "Star of the West" from San Juan de Nicaragua arrived at New York on the 25th. Her dates from California are to the 5th ult.—Below will be found a summary of her news.

The ship was free from Cholera.—The Uncle Sam which arrived at San Francisco with nearly 700 passengers which left New York on the 5th, had not a single case on board.

The Star of the West left Punta Arenas on the 18th Nov., touched at Key West on the evening of the 23d.

Steamer Cortez arrived up 21st, Sonora 29th, Uncle Sam, Nov. 31.

No news of importance from California. Indian ravages were growing serious. From Puget Sound to Shasta Butte the savages had made a simultaneous attack upon the whites, and massacred a large number.

Volunteers were turning out in all directions, and the New York troops under Major Fitzgerald had turned out in pursuit. Nearly all the tribes north of Columbia River have confederated and sworn to exterminate the Americans. A band of fifteen hundred attacked a small force of New York troops at Puget Sound, under Major Haller, and forced them to retreat. The latter had been reinforced by nine companies of volunteers, called out by Gov. Ferry, and supplied with ammunition by the sloop of war Decatur and cutter Jefferson, and was about to assume the offensive.

A still in the Distillery of Messrs. Barnett and Ashfield, at San Francisco, exploded, maiming and scalding a dozen men, and setting fire to the premises, which were entirely destroyed.

A severe gale occurred at San Francisco, Oct. 30th, doing damage to the piers and small craft in the harbor.

Business at San Francisco during the fortnight had not been very active but was improving, close flour quiet; an improvement in domestic liquors had taken place in consequence of the destruction of the large distillery of Barnett & Ashfield, and a large advance for American brandy had been refused.

COUNTY OF KENT.—On Thursday morning last, a young man by the name of Taylor, ran away with a horse belonging to a person named M. Kendrick, of Richibucto, and sold him at Shediac; but suspecting the constables were in pursuit of him, he took a gun; and after loading it, fired the contents into his body, a little below the heart. He now lies in a very dangerous state, and the doctors have very little hopes of his recovery.—[Minimachi Gleaner.]

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1855.

Our attention has been called to two letters signed "Investigator," which have lately appeared in the columns of our contemporary the Provincialist.

The object of "Investigator," is evidently to exonerate the Executive Government from the blame which attaches to them from the charges and accusations brought against them by ourselves, with respect to the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, and to counteract any political effect that our "philippics"—as he terms them—may occasion; rather than to make a fair statement with respect to the Company as he professes. If "Investigator," had confined himself to that alone, without wilful misrepresentations—we say wilful, because of the means of information, proved by his letters to be at his disposal—we should not have considered it necessary to take any notice of the matter; but while screening himself under an assumed name, in attempting to effect his object of defending the Government, he reveals himself either as belonging to the Executive himself, or, that he writes under the dictation of one or more of that body—(for ourselves we are firmly convinced that "Investigator" is no other than our sham old friend, but real opponent the hon. James Brown himself,) since no one but a member of Council or his confidant could by any possibility know the opinions avowed by "Investigator," but which have been so scrupulously withheld from the Company, that ever since the Government have been in existence, the regular forms of official business have been disregarded, in their intercourse with the Company; and, as we are credibly informed, not one single written acknowledgment been vouchsafed even of the receipt of a petition with claims and application for debentures or land; much less an official answer with the decision of Council.

So much misconception appears still to prevail with respect to the position of the Company, and which the assertions of "Investigator," if left uncontradicted, cannot but augment; that it appears desirable to remove the false impressions which his communications are calculated to produce. We have no intention to enter into any controversy with our contemporary's correspondent on any political question, nor shall we at this moment, again offer any opinion on the conduct of Government;—all we wish to do is to correct some of his mis-statements and false conclusions, and fairly to state the case of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, and the public may then judge what clogs the progress of the Road.

There is no doubt that considerable facilities and advantages have been granted by the Legislature to the undertaking, a certain portion of which have been handed over by the Executive; nor have the Company ever attempted to deny that such is the case. It may also be admitted that certain difficulties and disputes have arisen between the two Boards and the Contractors; but it is strange reasoning to say that because the Company have received a part of those facilities, and because differences of opinion once existed among themselves, but which have now been reconciled; that therefore they are not entitled to the remainder;—and yet, such is the argument of "Investigator."

It is well known that the very cause and origin of those disputes arose in the withholding by the Executive of the facilities granted by the Legislature, and they were prolonged and embittered by the Government condescending to listen to out-of-door statements, and to interfere with the internal management of the Company, while at the same time they had their own two Directors at the Board to look after and protect the interests of the Province as a shareholder. The only true and legitimate question for the Executive to consider at any time with regard to the Company, is the correctness or incorrectness of their application either for Debentures or land. Had they confined themselves to this—and given a frank explicit decision on each, or any application, the Company would have known on what ground they stood; but instead of this the Government have meddled in matters out of their jurisdiction, thereby creating difficulties and disputes, then, have taken advantage of those very difficulties as an excuse to gratify and at the same time palliate their secret but firm determination to oppose the Road.

We have not time nor space to devote to the analization of "Investigator's" alias Mr. Brown's letters, paragraph by paragraph, else, it would be easy to prove that his "plain statement of facts" is nothing but a distorted and falsely coloured view of conduct and disposition on the part of Government, which are entirely inconsistent with "the fear of God in the heart, or the love of truth."

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—We are happy to notice that His Excellency has appointed Thursday the 13th inst., to be observed in this Province as a day of general Thanksgiving. We hope the day will be kept as a holiday. We trust that in future the Executive will appoint a day of thanksgiving at the close of each harvest.

ST. JOHN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We have been favored by Mr. Geo. H. Smith, with a copy of the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the above mentioned Association, with the inaugural address of its President, Hon. W. B. Kinnear. The address is worthy of being extensively read—and the Association are highly favoured by having its pious and gifted author for their President.

MARINE DISASTER.—Schr. Sarah Ann, Taton, master, from Deer Island, bound to St. John, cargo, Dried Fish, was lost on the morning of the 29th Nov., between Point Lepreau and the Wolves. Vessel and cargo uninsured.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.—We have received from the Publisher, Mr. Avery, a copy of his Almanac for 1856; it contains the usual amount of useful information, and is got up in Mr. Avery's good style.

STEAMER ADMIRAL.—From an advertisement in our columns it will be seen, that the Steamer Admiral will, for the remainder of the season, leave St. John every Tuesday, and Boston every Friday. This change has been effected by Geo. Thomas, Esq., the active agent in St. John.

Within the year no event of such importance to the people of these Provinces has occurred, as the promulgation by the Emperor of the French, of the decrees admitting foreign vessels to a French registry, on a payment of ten per cent. duty, and admitting ship timber duty free, provided it be used within one year from the date of importation. It is said that the French mercantile interest was long desirous of this change, and there can be little doubt that it will give an astonishing impetus to ship building in B. N. America. If our shipbuilders display their usual energy and enterprise, they may easily secure almost a monopoly of the vast trade thus unexpectedly thrown open, as the ship builders of no other country can successfully compete with them. The Americans we know can not, and the sailing vessels built in England are of too expensive a kind and too old fashioned in shape to sell in any great numbers, although England will probably supply a great number of small steamers.

At present the vessels employed by the French in their commerce are generally under a thousand tons burden, and for some time ships of from 500 to 800 tons, and even vessels of a smaller kind will find the readiest sale. No doubt our shipbuilders will set to work at once to make themselves acquainted with all that is necessary to know, in order to enter fairly on this new field of speculation.—[Freeman.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain antidote for Dropsical Swellings.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, of St. Catherine's, N. B., aged 45, suffered intensely from a general decline of health, her feet and legs began to swell, strongly indicating dropsy, and she became so much worse in the course of a few weeks, that she was totally confined to her bed; at last, her death was hourly looked forward to by her husband; he made up his mind, as every thing else had failed, to try the effect of Holloway's Pills, which his wife commenced using; after four weeks perseverance with them, she was completely cured, having by means of this medicine safely passed that dangerous period of woman's existence. These Pills are also a wonderful medicine for young females with obstructed menstruation.

A capital farmer in Lincolnshire had a favorite greyhound, which was generally his kitchen companion, but having a parlor party he ordered his dog, by way of keeping that room clean, to be tied up. About an hour after he inquired of the servant if he had done as he had directed. "Yes, sir, I have, I dare say he is dead before now." "Why, fellow, you have not hanged him?" replied

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the master. "Yes, sir, you bid me tie him up."

Married.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Thomas W. Street, Mr. Henry John Rogers, to Miss Zephia A. Dargan, both of St. Stephen.

Died.

At St. John, on Friday evening, after a protracted illness, which she bore with perfect resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, Susan C., the beloved wife of Mr. Edward R. Lockhart, and third daughter of George Whiteker, Esq. of that city, in the 31st year of her age, leaving four children and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss.

Shipping List.

Dec. 1st.—Schr. Julia, R. Waycott, New York, 4000.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Friday the 7th inst., and Tuesday 11th inst., at 6 A. M., via New York, and on Sunday 16th inst., at 9 A. M., via Halifax.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7½ single rate, and via New York 1s. 5d. pre-payment optional.

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

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

DR. R. H. PATTERSON, SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that he has removed his Office to the new building, nearly opposite the Bank and Telegraph Office, Eastport; where he will be happy to wait on all who may require Dental operations. Artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted on pivots or plates; all operations performed on the most approved principles, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Dr. P. will occasionally visit St. Andrews, timely notice of which will be given.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Reeling Dam, St. Patrick. Apply to St. Andrews, Dec. 1. R. M. ANDREWS.

FINAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SEASON.

CHANGE OF DAYS. For the accommodation of the Public.

Steamer "Admiral."

CAPTAIN M. SMALL.

Will leave St. John every Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON. Returning, will leave Lincoln's Wharf, BOSTON, every FRIDAY Morning, at 10 o'clock, and PORTLAND the same evening, on arrival of the 24 o'clock Train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.

Passengers ticketed either by Boat or Railroad from Portland to Boston. The "Admiral" being the only sea-going Steamer on the route, Importers will have an opportunity of getting their Goods in good order, and at a reasonable rate of Insurance.

Plans of the Boat can be seen, and staterooms secured at the office of GEO. THOMAS, Agent, Dec. 4, 1855. 82 Water Street.

Through Tickets to all the principal stations in the Western Country can be obtained at the "Admiral's" Office.

A Dinner Set, for sale.

A HANDSOME DINNER SET of the newest fashion—recently imported from England. J. W. STREET. December 4th, 1855.

Selling Off.

THE Subscriber intends closing his business for the Season, and will SELL AT AUCTION, on Tuesday 22d Dec'r, inst.,—The whole of his STOCK IN TRADE, Consisting of: Boxes and half boxes Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Wine and Spirits, in wood and bottle; And a great variety of other articles. JAMES BOYD. St. Andrews, 3d Dec. 1855.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending to close his business for the Season, requests all persons indebted to him to pay their several amounts due by the 30th day of this month, otherwise they will be put in train for collection. JAMES BOYD. St. Andrews, 3d Dec. 1855.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that his engagement with Messrs. Storr & Co. having terminated as CUTTER and SUPERINTENDENT OF THEIR TAILORING DEPARTMENT, he has commenced business in the room over Little's Shoe Store, where he will be happy to execute all orders in the TAILORING LINE entrusted to him, with neatness and despatch, and in the newest fashion, patterns of which he constantly receives.

Garments made up in every style to suit the public taste. THOMAS BROWN. St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1855.

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THE UNION STORE

At Robinson,

Has just received a full stock of desirable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which are now offered at the lowest prices above the cost of production, for cash. Particular attention is invited to our new and fine invoices of

Stuffs and Dress Goods,

comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new, and never before offered in this market.

OUR SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS

is, as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective Union Principles.

ROBINSON, GATES, Agent.

WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES.

HAVING purchased from HALL & FAIRWEATHER, their entire STOCK of West India

Goods and Groceries, the undersigned now offers for sale low—

45 Chests and 20 Hops, Congo TEA, the following

brands—Chebucto, Challenger, Eagle, Wing, Horatio, Golden Gate, Wild Pigeon

and Huzzar.

18 lbs. chests Orange Pellets, favorite brands

20 do. Oolong

25 chests from 15 to 20 lbs. each

30 hds Muscovado MILASSES

19 do Clavel do 5 do SUGAR

6 boxes TOBACCO

20 bags Coarse and Fine Salt, 3 bbls Pine Oil,

2 cases Pickles, 2 cases INDIGO

1 bbl VITRIOL, 120 lbs NUTMEGS

40 boxes common and pale Yellow Soap

10 do Candles, 40 qts molasses

35 Gross Woodstock PIPES

150 lbs Clover, 12 REDWOOD

1 case ANNOTA

2 cases Colman's No 1 STARCH, 3 boxes Candle

WICK, 2 bags COFFEE, PAINTS, OILS,

Glass Dry Goods, Spices, &c., with a large variety

of other GOODS.

W. E. STRONACH.

FLOUR—PORK—APPLES—&c.

W. Whitlock,

HAS just received per schooner "Julia,"

from New York, and steamer "Adelaide"

from Boston.

75 bbls superfine and extra family FLOUR

50 bbls New York Greening Apples

Corn Meal, Mess Pork, White Beans

Carolina Rice, Navy and Pilot Bread

Boxes Cheese, reduced White Oil

Burning Fluid, Lard, Tallow, etc.

TOGETHER WITH—

The following articles on hand:

Hyson, Oolong and Souchong Teas

Ground and whole Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate

Crushed and brown Sugar, Molasses, Soap

Cauldles, Strach, white Wine and cider Vinegar,

Linseed, painted Tubs, Axes, and

Axe Handles, Spices, Macaroni,

Willow, Night and Clothes' baskets

Cod and pollock Fish,

Perry Davis' Pain Killer,

Cooking, Franklin, and other Stoves

A more general assortment of Stoves daily ex-

pected.

An assortment of low-priced Common, and

Rocking Chairs.

ALSO,

A variety of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc. etc.

St. Andrews, Oct. 16, 1855.



ST. JOHN STONE WORKS.

SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment,

gives notice to the Public, that he has

entered into Partnership with his Brother under the

firm of

J. & R. MILLIGAN,

and they have added largely to their stock of dif-

ferent Stone and Marble, and

are prepared to supply at the shortest notice, Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vaults,

Fontes, Mantel Pieces, and Table Tops, &c. &c.

of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut

stone for Building.

They also beg to intimate, that they are not

under the necessity of importing men from the

United States to execute their work, but be-

lieve that as good, if not superior workmen may

be found in this City, without sending for for-

eigners, and thereby throwing our people out of

employment. Our motto is "Protection to our

own Mechanics."

JAMES MILLIGAN.

ROBERT MILLIGAN.

WE have always on hand, a great variety of—

Finished Monuments, Tombstones, and

Head Stones.

Of all shapes and the best quality, and sold at

lower prices than can be purchased anywhere

else in the same style.

Also—Grindstones, and Stone Pipe Stones, of

all sizes, solid cheap.

AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Mr. I. Snodgrass, saddler.

Rosabec—Mr. R. Turner.

Frederickton—Mr. G. H. merchant.

Penfield—Mr. Joseph Prescott.

St. David's—Mr. D. Hyslop.

REFERENCE.

St. Andrews—Capt. James.

St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull.

Do. Rev. Mr. Milten.

Harvey, York—The Rev. Mr. Smith.

Prince William, York—Rev. Mr. Glass.

October 31, 1855.

Soap and Candle Factory

AGAIN.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the

extensive patronage received for the last

twelve years, respectfully informs his friends and

customers, that since the late disastrous fire in

Water-street, he has erected a new Factory in

Princess-street, a very short distance above the

Post Office, and next adjoining Dunn's Siam Mill,

where he will be happy to receive and execute all

orders from his old customers and the trade gener-

ally; and by manufacturing a good article at a

fair price and light profit, to give satisfaction.

GEO. WOODS.

St. John, Sept. 15, 1855.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an

effective purgative pill which could be relied on as

safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has

been prepared to meet that demand, and an exten-

sive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with

what success it accomplishes the purpose designed.

It is easy to make a physical pill, but not so easy

to make the best of all pills—one which should have

none of the objections, but all the advantages, of

every other. This has been attained, and with

what success we would respectfully submit to the

public decision. It has been unfortunate for the

patient hitherto that almost every purgative

medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bow-

els. These pills produce no irritation or pain,

unless it arise from a previously existing obstruc-

tion or derangement in the bowels. Being purely

vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any

quantity; but it is better that any medicine should

be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their

use in the several diseases to which they are ap-

plicable are given on the box. Among the com-

plaints which have been specially cured by them, we

may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms

of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Ap-

petite, Lactation, Irritability, Bilious Headache,

Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side

and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the

consequence of deranged action in the liver. As an

aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Cos-

tiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrof-

ful and Scoury, Colds with soreness of the body,

Clown and impurity of the blood; in short, any

and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly suc-

cessful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel,

Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the

Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely

taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood,

and prepare the system for the change of seasons.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and

bowels into healthy action, and restores the appe-

tite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their

stimulant action on the circulatory system, reno-

vate the strength of the body, and render it longer

resistant to diseases of the whole organism.

Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even

though no serious disease exists; but, in any

necessary dosing should never be carried too far,

as every purgative medicine reduces the strength,

weakens the system, and renders it more suscep-

tible to disease. The use of this pill will

therefore be a better purpose than any thing which

has hitherto been available to mankind. When their

virtues are once known, the public will not

doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a

salutary medicine.

PREPARED BY

JAMES P. AYER,

Assayer and Practical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY

Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Turner and

M. S. Hannah—St. George, E. P. Knight.

Tea, Linsed Oil,

STARCH, &c.

OCTOBER 15, 1855.

Ex "Achilles from London:

THIRTY CHESTS } Best Congou Tea

10 Half-Chests }

4 hds. best boiled Linsed Oil

8 cases Ernest, improved No 1. Poland Starch

3 do. improved patent Rice Starch

50 hds. pale-Rotterdam Geneva, "Anchor"

brand, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

Partnership heretofore existing un-

der the style and firm of *Mealy & Johnson*

at St. George, is this day dissolved by

mutual consent. The business in future

will be conducted by *SAMUEL JOHNSON*

alone, and who is duly authorized to receive

all debts due to said firm, and will pay all

debts owing by them.

THOMAS G. MEALY.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Saint George, Nov. 5, 1855.

[Patriot and Provincialist—4 ins.]

Cherry Brandy, Whiskey, &c.

One case Cherry Brandy,

One Punccheon best Canadian Whiskey,

Two do. Malt Ales,

Fifty cases "Hennessey" and "Martell" Brandy

vintages 1850 and 1851. Just received.

J. W. STREET.

St. p. 10, 1855

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. D. SPEAR,

INDIAN DOCTOR,

18 Kneeland Street, BOSTON, Mass.

THE great success which has ever attended

the Indian Practice of Medicine, as per-

formed by E. D. SPEAR, M. D., excites envy in the

hearts of the many advocates of Mercury. Many

of his remedies, as the public have already learned

from newspapers of the day are prepared from

recipes which are believed to have originally been

received from the Indians, and have been

five years ago. No other remedies deserve the

name of Indian.

DR. SPEAR'S

GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE.

(For names and description see his "Family

Physician"—to be had, free, at his office, or sent

to order, prepaid on receipt of a paper postage

stamp.)

Are certain cures for

Asthma, Ague and Fever, Bartlett's itch, Boil,

Bronchitis, Cancer, Canker, Colds, Consumption,

Coughs, Costiveness, Cramps, Debility, Diabetes,

Derangement of the Bowels, all Humors, all

Indigestion, Headache, Induration of the

Eyes, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Com-

plaints, Loss of Hair, Lumbago, Milk Leg, Nigra-

ria, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the side,

back, and throughout the body, Painful Men-

struation, Pin Worms, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum,

Scald Head, scrofula, Shortness of Breath, Sore

Throat, Spinal Complaints, Strangury, &c.

Dr. Spear's Female Medicine have become very

celebrated, and it is now admitted that its treat-

ment of Female Weaknesses, Prolapsus Uteri, Ir-

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of **JOHN MCCOULL** and **EDWIN R. RUSSELL**, to all of those several Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situate or near the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, described as follows, viz:—

That **PIECE** of **LAND** beginning at the south angle of the lot formerly owned by John Mann and William McLeod, running thence west along the north side of Water street 65½ feet to Brunswick street; thence along said Brunswick street 150 feet to George street; thence along the south side of George street 131 feet; thence south 71 feet; thence west 40 feet; and thence south 90 feet to the place of beginning—being the lot on which John McCoull's new house stands.

ALSO—Two other **LOTS** of **LAND** situate at the Portage, so called, on the eastern side of the river Maguadavic, conveyed by Sarah N. Stone and others to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated 29th May, 1851.

ALSO—One **MOIETY** of a **LOT** of **LAND**, with the Mills, Dams and Sluices thereto belonging, lying on both sides of the said river above, at, and below the said Lower Falls, bounded northerly by said river and the Robert Hanson Lot so called, westerly by the eastern line of the estate of the late John McMaster, southerly by Saltwater Basin, and easterly by the Portage road.

ALSO—All that certain **LOT** or **PIECE** of **LAND**, situate on the east side of Lake Utopia, in the Parishes of Penfield and Saint George, in said County, known as lot number One, bounded on the north by lands granted to the late Hugh McKay; on the south by lot number Two, and contains forty-four acres, and was conveyed by Lewis Blane to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated the 14th January, 1853.

ALSO—All the **GULLY** **PROPERTY** so called, situate in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated the 9th July, 1853.

ALSO—That certain **LOT** or **PARCEL** of **LAND**, situate at the Lower Falls aforesaid, on the west side of said river, described as follows:—Beginning at a cedar post 36 rods along south side of the old highway road, westerly from the end of the bridge above the Lower Falls, thence south 22 rods 10 links to Millikin's and Seelye's line; thence west along said line 60 rods and 16 links; thence north easterly 25 rods to the first mentioned bounds, containing one acre and a half, more or less.

ALSO—Another **LOT** situate in the Parish of Saint George, on the south side of the great road leading to, Saint John, bounded by the said road on the north; on the east by the McMin lot; on the south by the Munroe lot; and on the west by the McGormon lot, containing five acres, more or less.

ALSO—That **LOT** or **PIECE** of **LAND** lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, being lot number Four in the Millinery Grant, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, and conveyed by John Rodger to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated the 29th September, 1850.

ALSO—That **LOT** in the said Parish of Saint George, lying north of Munroe's barn, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCoull & Russell.

All that **LOT** of **LAND** lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by John Wallace to the said McCoull & Russell.

And all other the Real Estate and Possessory Right of the said McCoull & Russell, or either of them, wheresoever situate in my Bailiwick.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Oct. 1, 1855.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right and title, interest, claim and demand of **JOHN MCCOLLEY**, to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of **LAND**, with the appurtenances belonging to them, viz:—

ALL that Lot, Piece or Parcel of **LAND** situated in Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, near land now, or lately occupied by John Young, purchased by the said McCoull from John McGarrigle, as by deed bearing date 14th February, 1854.

AND ALSO,
All that Lot, Piece, or Parcel of **LAND**, situate on the northern side of the road leading from the Upper to the Lower Mills, in the Parish of St. Stephen, excepting 1½ part sold by said McCoull to one Donald Campbell; the same having been purchased by said McCoull from James Murchie, as by deed bearing date 10th July, 1854.

The same having been seized and taken under an Execution in favor of Samuel Neil.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Oct. 1, 1855.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of **EBENEZER R. DUTEN**, to the following Properties, situated in the Parish of St. David, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 17 acres, more or less, beginning at the intersection of the Tower Hill road with the great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephens, and running along the Eastern side of the said Tower Hill road, North 29 degrees West, about 90 rods to the North line of Isaac Garcelon's land, thence by said line South 24½ East about 40 rods, to a cedar stake on the old division line between Garcelon's land and Moore's land, thence North 66 East on the Southern line of land owned by Ebenezer R. Duten about 24 rods to a brook on the Eastern branch of the Mill at Cambridge; thence by the centre of the said brook to the flowage of the Saw Mill Pond; thence by the flowage of the said pond Westerly to the West branch coming from the Carding Mill house; thence crossing the said branch S. westerly about 6 rods to a cedar stake on the West bank of the saw Mill Pond; thence Westerly on a line about 8 rods to a cedar stake about 20 feet from the South West corner of the Carding Mill house; thence West two rods to a cedar stake, the same being allowed for a public road; thence South about 10 degrees East to a cedar stake by the great road aforesaid about 24 rods; thence Westerly by the said road to the place of beginning.

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 25 acres, more or less, commencing at a cedar stake on the division line between Garcelon and Moore's lands, North 15° 30' West 32 rods to a stake and stones; thence East 92 rods to a stake and stones, thence West about 75 rods to the place of beginning.

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being part of the Penobscot Grant, containing one acre, more or less, being the same lot on which Ebenezer R. Duten now lives, and deeded by Isaac Garcelon to him, with all the buildings, machinery, improvements and appurtenances in any way appertaining to the said lot, pieces or parcels of land.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
5th Nov. 1855.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, possessory right, right of entry, and beneficial interest whatsoever both in law and in equity, of **ELIAS A. STYLES**, of, in, and to that certain piece, parcel or Lot of **LAND** situate on the Maguadavic River in the Parish of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, commencing on the bank of the said river Maguadavic, at the north corner of the old school house on the land formerly owned by Philip Bailey and others; thence running west to John Oliver's eastern line; thence north eighteen rods to a lot formerly owned by Nelson Seelye; thence east to the Maguadavic river aforesaid; thence south following the bank of the said river to the place of beginning—With all the Buildings and Erections thereon.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Edward Seelye.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
20th Nov. 1855.

Ufford's
Smoke Consuming Patent
Lamp.

Is warranted to consume, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements.

Price \$1 25, 83c. 67c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveler, having found it answering well to what it claimed for it. (Puritan Recorder.)

No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps would be willing to give it up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. (New England Farmer.)

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Sudbury.

Marble Work at Reduced Prices.

A. WENTWORTH & CO.,
Now offer their stock of
Chimney Pieces and Monuments,
of various qualities and patterns, being the largest and best assortment in New England.
15, 17, and 60, Haverhill Street,
and 6, 8, 10, and 12, Beverly street Boston.

A. G. Lyon,
COMMISSION MERCHANT and Dealer in
Produce, Butter, Cheese, Fruit, Nuts,
&c. &c.

All articles consigned to him on commission will be disposed of in the quickest manner, and on the most advantageous terms. 103 Union and 171 Blackstone Streets,
Near Haymarket Square, Boston.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!!!

Holloway's Ointment.

ERYSIPELAS of eight years cured!
Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq.
of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered incessantly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which afflicted me both high and dry, rendering it a misery to me, as well as to all around—so severe was the attack I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here; hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS in the Leg—Remarkable Cure!
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg, in which there were several deep-seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obdt. Servt
(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!!!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before; and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your ointment and pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chirco-foot
Bad Breasts	Chilblains
Burns	Chapped hands
Bunions	Corns (soft)
Bite of Mosquitoes	Cancers
and Sand Flies	Contracted and Swollen Joints
Croup	Fistulas
Elephantiasis	Glandular Swelling
Gout	Lumbago
Scoury	Piles
Sore Heads	Rheumatism
Tumours	Scalds
Ulcers	Sore Nipples.
Wounds	
Yaws	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 241 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d. and 5s. 3d. each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

Subs. all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER,
Of St. Andrews,
Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte
March 28, 1855.

1st, FLOUR and Molasses.

Ex. "UTICA" from Boston.
20 Chests Superior Congo TEA.
15 half Chests Seouchong do
10 Hbds. Muscovado Molasses.
70 Bbls. Canada Extra Superior FLOUR
10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR &c. &c.
1 case Orange Marmalade 1lb Jar;
—Will be sold low—
J. W. STREET.

FLOUR &c.

Ex.—Utica from Boston—just received.
40 Bbls. superfine flour.
10 Do. Rye do.
10 Bundles printing paper (Royal)
J. W. STREET.
7th March 1854.



AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Coughs, Hiccups, Nervousness, Irritability, Indigestion, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, scarce for are the diseases which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were speedily used. No person can feel well while a bilious habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Fevers, symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable distempers which lead the sources all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are:
Prof. VALENTINE MORT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.
Doct. A. A. HAYS, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

ISA. L. MOORE, M.D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of phlegms themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of compounding for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of compounding, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a safer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expounded that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British America. For a further trial of their efficacy, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. Their life consists in their mystery. I have no secrets.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge, on their consciences, freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine for the cure of Coughs, &c. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their indications are more than realized by their effects upon trial. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal vessels to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting wherever they exist such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Turner, and M.S. Hannah. St. George, F. Knight.

To Let,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on the corner of Water & Eliza streets; to which is attached a large Garden. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to
G. F. CAMPBELL.
St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855.

ATHENÆUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital £2000,000 Sterling.

At. Hon the Earl of GLENCAIRN, Chairman.

THE Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Household Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c.; Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; River Craft and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries.

HENRY SALTER, Manager,
30 Sackville Street, London.

WM. WHILLOCK,
Agent for Saint Andrews.

"Martell" Brandy.

Direct from Cognac via Halifax.

40 Hbds. Best Martell Brandy, vintages 20 Cases 1850 and 1851.

July 30, 1855 J. W. STREET

Flour, Tea, &c.

Just received by steamer from Boston, via EASTPORT:

30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.

10 Chests superior Congou tea.

Oct 13 J. W. STREET.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extraordinary Cure of Asthma!!! of an old Lady, seventy-five years of age. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store), Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and bear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did, the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old.

I remain, Sir, your obliged,
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy!!! after being tapped three times.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 20th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; I was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become impatient, I was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours, sincerely,
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

Astonishing Cure of General Debility and Liver Complaint!!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintance, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Blisters on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colic	Retention of Urine
Constipation of the Bowels	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Consumption	Sore Throat
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysmeny	Tic Douleur
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fever of all kinds	Veneral Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause
Head-ache	&c. &c.
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 241 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

1d.; 3s. 6d.; 5s. 6d. each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicine throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER,
Of Saint Andrews,
Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte
March 28, 1855.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having had his Office destroyed by fire, will for the present conduct his business at his residence just above the Court House, where all persons desirous of seeing him, are requested to call.

R. M. ANDREWS.
St. Andrews, 23d April, 1855. (4)