

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 known to me the extraordinary benefit 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 hear 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 25th 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; it was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It 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
Astounding Cure of General Debility and Liver Complaint!!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 14th 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 neighbors, acquaintances, 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	Stomach and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic Douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fetors 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, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—
Is 4d; 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

Stoves, Chairs, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.
For Sale at Cost.

THE Subscriber intending to close up his business, offers his STOCK of GOODS, consisting of—
Groceries, Stoves, Chairs, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. at Cost.

For Cash.
Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts without delay.
ROBERT KER.
Feb. 5, 1855.



AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Hemorrhoids, Nervousness, Irritability, Indolence, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and such sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a clogged 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 the true of Ayer's Pills, which is a reliable family medicine 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 reports of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of imposture.

Among the eminent practitioners, to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are—
DR. VALENTINE MOTT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.
DR. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Ecologist for the State of Massachusetts.

DR. L. C. SWEETMAN, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.
DR. J. L. MOORE, M.D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

These Pills are 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 the drugs 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 composition for medicines has been found to be a more efficient remedy than has hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is combined with more or less of irritating and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is preserved. All the hurtful and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident that the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a sure, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly prescribe a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pills and my Ointment are made, to the Medical Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, 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 were known. Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mystery. The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Chemists and Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera 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 obstructions 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, J. Bell & Turner, and M. S. Hannah. St. George, E. P. Knight.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm, situated on Murphy's Ridge, Parish of St. Patrick, formerly known as the Wilson farm, and adjoining E. McElroy's, containing 60 Acres more or less, about 8 acres of which are cleared, and under cultivation, and cuts 4 tons of hay. On the premises are a frame House and log Barn—the land contains a good growth of hard and softwood mixed. If not disposed of previous to the 10th April next, it will then be sold at Public Auction, in St. Andrews.

D. McNAB.

November 1, 1854—xap

FLOUR &c.

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

BYASS'S LONDON PORTER

And Pale Ale, Geneva, White Paint, Oil, &c.
October 25, 1854.

Ex Barbara from London, and Imperial from Liverpool.

100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout
50 bbls. best Pale Geneva,
2 gr. casks London particular Madeira,
2 bbls. White Wine Vinegar,
20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva,
2 tons No 1 London and Liverpool White,
Leads 28 and 14 lb. kegs
4 bbls. boiled and raw Linseed Oil,
50 bundles sheet Iron,
12 boxes tin Plates,
1 roll sheet Lead,
23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine cut Nails,
44 Do. Deck Spikes, assorted,
1 fine Pump Tacks, assorted,
&c. &c. &c.
For sale by J. W. STREET.

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 inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly 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 night and day, rendering life 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 felt 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 deeply 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 obliged Servant
(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 as usual 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, your 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 Ch. blains
Burns Ch. p. d. hands
Blisters Corns (soft)
Bite of Mosquitoes Cancers
Coco-bay Contracted and Stiff Joints
Elephantiasis Fistulas
Gout Glandular Swelling
Scurvy Lumbago
Sore Heads Piles
Tumours Rheumatism
Ulcers Scalds
Wounds Sore Nipples
Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, 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. each, each P. & A.
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.

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

ODELL & TURNER.

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte, March 28, 1855

BRANDY.

VERY superior PALE BRANDY—Just received, A.O. PORT WINE and SHERRY—On consignment to THOMPSON & CO. December 12, 1854.

Tea, FLOUR and Molasses.

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

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHENS, & UPPER MILLS.

The Subscriber having taken the contract for the conveyance of the Mails between the above named places, will run daily (Sundays excepted) leaving Upper Mills at half-past 4 A.M., St. Stephens half-past 5 A.M. Returning will leave St. Andrews at 12 o'clock, noon. Having quick horses, a comfortable Waggon, and covered Carriage, he is prepared to carry Passengers to whom every attention will be paid. He trusts, by punctuality and care, to merit a share of patronage.
Books kept at Bradford's hotel, St. Andrews, L. Ryder's, St. Stephen and at his own house, Upper Mills.
JOHN O'BRIEN
August 22, 1855

LITTLE'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

JUST received an extensive assortment of FALL & WINTER BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS. The most fashionable styles and elegant finish, which will be sold lower than any ever before offered in this market. Ladies requiring any of the above are respectfully invited to inspect the stock. Gentlemen's French Calf, Rip and thick Boots made to order, on the shortest notice.
JOHN LITTLE.
Oct. 25, 1854.

CAUTION.

HEREBY forbid all persons, purchasing or negotiating the following Notes of Hand, drawn by me in favour of Eliza Small, of Lunenburg, Maine, viz:
One for \$1,000, payable 1st Nov. 1854.
One for \$333.33 do 1855.
One for \$333.33 do 1856.
One for \$333.33 do 1857.
with interest; as I have paid the above named notes, as per said Small's receipt held by me, and dated 16th Dec. 1853.
STEPHEN D. BRADBURY.
Grand Manan, Oct. 27, 1854. 6ip

FOR SALE.

A FRAME, suitable for a SHIP of 1000 Tons, to class 7 years. Also 600 Hachmetac Knees. Apply to H. A. or J. L. CAMERON. St. George, N. B.
September 5, 1854 up

THE CHEST.

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M.D.

THE EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, HAS LET A VALUABLE LEGACY TO THE WORLD IN HIS Great Preventative of Consumption, A PAINFUL CURE FOR PULMONARY DISEASES, WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE. A.C. Bart., invented and advised the use of the MEDICATED FUR CHEST.

PROTECTOR.

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Brochitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, according to fashion, and the continual changes of our climate. The Protector is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in a so greivable a manner, that, once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadian, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the Continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co. of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the late Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protector," to see to their being genuine.

REMEMBER THIS IS A STAPLE ARTICLE, and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size,	\$1.50 each.
Ladies' do,	1.00 do.
Boys' & Misses' do,	.75 do.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38 ABN STREET & 102 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, U.S.
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSE, 102 Wood Street, CHESTER, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTORY, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.

H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Batters, and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store-keepers, are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business.

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

WATCHES, Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

GOLD & SILVER Patent LEVER WATCHES, GUARD and Albert CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, &c. Gold, Silver plated, and Berlin Iron BROOCHES, Ladies and Gents gold stone set Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencil Cases; gold LOCKETS; Jet, Stone and fancy steel Bracelets, Gentlemen's Pins & Brooches; gold and Cornelian Earrings; gold, plated, pearl and bone Shirt Studs; Ladies Companions in silver & steel fangs; Scent Bottles SILVER, PLATED and Albata Table & Tea SPOONS; Silver & Plated Butter Knives, Plated Cake Baskets and Waiters; Plated & Britannia Metal Candle-ticks; Brass, Britannia metal and Gold-plated Metal Block in Water Kettles; Coffee & Tea Pots; Egg Codlits; Plated & Britannia metal Crut Stands & Toast Racks; Glass & China Vases; Papier mache Parle Folios; Gents. DRESSING CASES; Hat Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, Crumb, Paint, Whitewash & Shoe BRUSHES; Razor & Razor Strops & Horns; Drawing and Carpenter's Pencils, Visiting Cards, Old Brown Wind-or & Fancy Soap, Tablets and Hand Bells, Accordions, Pens, Ink, Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes; Funeral Cards; Work Boxes; Writing Desks; Cake & Spice Boxes; Bears Grease & Hair Oils; Lubricants, Clearer's & Hairdresser's PATENTERY, assorted; Nursery & Work Baskets; Reticules; Pocket Knives; Scissors; Sets Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Carvers; Stocks; Tea Trays; Fire Irons; Iron Stands; Gas; Pistols; Caps; Powder; Shot; Powder Flasks & Shot Belts; Spirit Levels; Violins, Preserving Kettles; Mill; Pit and Hand Saw FILES; Braces & Biss; Looking Glasses; Scales and Weights; Sauce & Frying Pans; Brass & Iron Screens; Whips and whip Lashes; One case Toys; Lizenby & Soc Pickles & Sauces; with a great variety of other articles.

Chucks, Watches and Jewellery, repaired and cleaned, &c.

Agent for Fellows & Co. Sassa-

rilla, Di-popsia Bitters, Speedy Relief and Lemon Syrup &c. Lyons Kathairon;

Berry's Tricopherous.

GEO. F. STICKNEY.

August 23, 1854. im

SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS.

The Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal terms:

20 Sleighs and Toboggans.

Dec. 13 1854. E. STENTIFORD.

N. B.—Boards, Scandling Shingles, Laths, Corduroy and Country Produce, or any other satisfactory payment taken in exchange.

By Command, S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office.

2nd January, 1855. 4i

NEW GOODS

AT THE WOOLLEN HALL, TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING, Prince William Street.

A SKILLEN.

HAS now open and ready for inspection a larger and better assorted Stock of COATINGS, VESTINGS, and PANT STUFFS than was ever before exhibited at the WOOLLEN HALL.

A. S. solicits the attention of the Public to his large and superior assortment of WINTER COATINGS, in—

Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures, Moscow and Siberian Mixtures, Balkan and Elephant Beavers, Crimes and Cocodille Beavers, Bryan O'Lynn and Sultan Beavers, Bearskin and Whitney Cloths, Pilots and Beavers, all colors, Melton and Canada Cloths.

FOR PANTS—A splendid assortment of double milled West of England plain and fancy Duckskins and Cassimeres, French and German do; Scotch Tweeds, in heavy ribbed and heather mixtures of superior quality; Chan Tartans do; fancy and plain Sainetts, &c.

FOR VESTS—Rich, Plushes and Velvets in plain and fancy colors; Satins, do; Grenadines, do; Thibet Wool and Velvets, do; Embroidered, do; White Satins, do; Embroidered, for Wedd'gs and Balls—all of which will be made to measure in a superior style at unusually low prices for cash.

REMEMBER! WOOLLEN HALL, Prince William Street, St. John.

Nov. 23. A. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

The Standard.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum if paid in advance.
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 4s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s. 4d.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 4d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

No 18

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1855.

[Vol. 22]

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for the cost of their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Agriculture.

Spring Work.

Although we have now all around us, and the north wind pipes shrill and cold over the hills, and freezes up at night all the thawing that has been done during the day, it is time to begin the work of spring. The sun is on the return track, and every hour brings him nearer to us, and with him advances the season of ploughing and planting—the season for preparation and hope—preparation for depositing the seed in the earth, and hope for its final consummation, in the form of a beautiful harvest in the fulness of the season.

It is now incumbent upon the cultivator to see to his implements, and get them into order for active use. Our seed time is so short that it is a double loss to lose an hour or a day in making or repairing implements which we need in the midst of planting or sowing, if it might have been done as well, or better, before the actual cares of the season demand its use.

It will be prudent then, to review the whole of your agricultural armory and see that all the apparatus is in good order for action.

It will also be a good plan to look over the seed magazine and ascertain if you are well supplied in this respect. The seed bill is no mean item in the expenses of a farmer or gardener, and it is of the utmost importance that he be well supplied, both as to quantity and quality, with what he desires to plant.

In gardening, as we are situated pretty well north, it is quite an object to hasten the germination and growth of many plants by artificial means, so that they will be of sufficient size to transplant by the time the ground is sufficiently warm to push them forward in their growth.

To accomplish this, a common hot bed is very necessary, it may not be amiss to turn your attention at this time to the principles of its construction and management, so that you can get one ready by the time that it should be put into operation. For this purpose you want a few boards and nails, some sashes well glazed and some coarse lung manure.

Forcing is the art of accelerating the growth of plants, by the warmth afforded by certain fermenting substances, so as to obtain vegetables at unusual seasons of the year. The practice appears to be as old as the time of the Romans. We consider its chief value to be in raising young plants for removal to the open ground in the spring.

In American gardens, forcing under glass is generally conducted in frames and pits. There are several substances employed in obtaining this artificial heat, such as tanner's bark, leaves and grass, but the fresh dung of well fed animals is generally preferred.

The first object is to get rid of the violent heat and rank vapour produced when fermentation is most powerful. For this purpose, a certain degree of moisture and air is necessary; and, therefore, it will be the gardener's business to place the dung in a conical shaped heap near the place where wanted for use; to turn it over about once a week, shake it well together so that all parts may be equally exposed to the atmosphere; and to apply water when the materials are at all dry. In cold, wet or boisterous weather, the heap ought to be covered to a moderate depth, with coarse stable litter. There is considerable difference of opinion, with regard to the time that stable dung shall be permitted to lie thus in the heap. Care must be taken that the process is not carried too far, as in that case there will not be sufficient heat left for the seed, and the plants will be rendered small and sickly. Perhaps it is a good rule, to wait until the greater part of the straw assumes a dark brown color.

The hot bed should be in a place free from the shade of trees or buildings, and having an aspect rather a point eastward of the south. Shelter on the north west is particularly necessary. The next labor will be to mark out the dimensions of the bed, which, on all sides, ought to be at least ten inches larger than the frame, and a stake should be driven down at each corner as a guide for keeping the edges perfectly straight.

The general rules of management are:—to keep the sashes covered with boards, mats, straw, during cold nights and severe storms; to admit air freely in pleasant weather, by sliding down the sashes for an inch or two, by raising them up with wedges at the back part of the frame; and occasionally to apply water in moderate quantities, after it has been kept in the frame for at least twelve hours.

The air within the frame should be frequently renewed, or the plants will become spindling, with a sickly, yellowish color.

As soon as the heat is found to decline, "linings," as they are called, should be applied. The litter having been first removed, the edges of the bed are to be cut down by a

spade close to the frame. It may, perhaps, be best to take only one side at a time, by which means the heat will be rendered more regular and permanent. Several hoars are to be opened in the manner by a crowbar or a large stake, and a bank, or lining, of fresh dung, is to take the place of that which has just been removed. The width of this lining will vary from ten to twenty inches, according to the coldness of season; and it should not be carried up higher than the bed, lest the violent heat escape directly into the mould, and thereby injure the roots of the plants.

To prevent the heat being wasted in the air, it will be necessary to cover the lining with a few inches of earth. This process may be repeated once or twice, until the maturity of the crop, or the increasing warmth of spring, shall render it useless. —*Maine Farmer.*

Adventures of a Whaling Crew.

The Alta California contains an interesting account of the adventures of the officers and crew of the whaleship Ganton, of New Bedford, which was wrecked upon a reef in the Pacific Ocean about a year since. The Ganton sailed from Oahu on the 3d of January, 1844, on a whaling cruise on the line. On the night of the 4th of March, when jogging slowly along under shortened sail, the look out, a careless fellow probably, suddenly saw white water close under the bows, and before the wheel could be got hard up, the ship struck upon a reef, and came broadside to the surf on her beam ends, the breakers making a clean sweep over her. All hands clung to the wreck until daylight, when, by means of ropes, and a boat, they succeeded in reaching the shore without the loss of a single life. The reef upon which they struck was in latitude 20° 45' South, and longitude 173° West, and is said not to be laid down in any chart. The crew were almost destitute of covering when they reached the reef, but fortunately one of the first articles washed ashore was a cask of clothing, from which they procured an abundant supply. They erected a sail tent, and remained upon the barren island four weeks, repairing the boats and waiting for the ship to break up, so that they might procure provisions and water. During this time the thermometer upon the reef in the daytime, in the best shade which they could procure, indicated a temperature of 185° F., and in the night time 95° F.

At length, having procured a limited supply of food and water, they started, in four boats, for the King's Mill group of islands, 800 miles distant. All hands were put upon an allowance of half a pint of water and half a biscuit per day. The boats were kept together at night, and in the day time separated as much as possible to look out for land or a sail. They encountered some severe weather, and missed the King's Mill Islands which they sought. Keeping on their course they reached on the forty-fifth day, Sypan, one of the Ladrone Islands, in so exhausted a condition that not one of them could stand upright. Here they caught birds and fish, and ate some cocoa nuts, and at length, being unable to procure water there, started anew for Tinian, thirty miles distant. The commander of this island taking them for pirates, called his soldiers together to fire into them if they should attempt to land. After ascertaining, however, their character and distressed condition, he supplied them with water, fruit and bread, and in four days more they arrived safely at Guam, after having passed 49 days in open boats and performed a voyage of more than 3,500 miles. From Guam the captain, first mate and two of the crew, soon found their way to San Francisco, by the way of Hong Kong and Honolulu, and the seamen who were left behind, probably found no difficulty in procuring berths on board of the whale ships which frequently stop at Guam to procure supplies.

The Prohibitory Liquor Bill has now been signed by the Governor of the State of New York, and it has consequently become a law to commence its operation on the 4th of July next.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law has been passed by the Legislatures of Maine, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut and New York.

The anti-Maine law men of Poland complained grievously of the way in which the election of Mayor was conducted, and assert that several hundred good votes were rejected by the presiding Aldermen, who are all ardent admirers of Neal Dow.

A boy in Terre Haute, Ia., has recovered \$500 damages from a liquor dealer, who sold his father a glass of liquor on the day he was drowned.

The General Election for Nova Scotia takes place some time during the ensuing summer. The Conservatives have already commenced embryo operations.

The following extracts are from a letter published in the Portland Transcript and Eclectic. It is severe but none the less true, and may touch a charitable chord in the hard hearts of the

SPECULATORS.

Mr. Editor—The dreary months of winter have at length passed away, and spring-time has once more returned, to bless us who have survived the dead. And although the earth is still shrouded in its mantle of white, and we have now and then a little snow storm, and the cold northern wind plays rather roughly with our ears, still there are many hearts that throb more lightly at its approach, especially the sons and daughters of poverty and affliction. To them it whispers hope, (not very loud, for Heaven only knows what is still in the future for them to contend with.) This much they do know, that unless there is a change in the laws of nature, they shall have less of cold to endure, and they hope less of hunger, but of that they are by no means certain. They rejoice in the glad tidings from a far country, that the Lord in His own good way and time, has removed one dreadful scourge from the face of the earth; but they tremble and their hearts sick within them, as they remember how many and how much worse characters still remain in our very midst, in the awful shape of speculators. These monsters in human form, are worse than pestilence or fever. They have caused more actual and intense suffering in our own country, than any and every thing else combined, not only by inducing cold and hunger to the body, but by extreme mental agony. The mind, the very soul, has been tortured as on the rack, by their avaricious cruelty. They may tell us that war has taken the very bread out of our mouths, and caused the hard labouring man, with his wife and little ones, to go thinly clad and poorly fed. Let them say again, if they will, that war in Europe has wrought bitter, burning tears from the widow's eyes, as she has toiled early and late to keep her poor little helpless children from starvation or the poor house. Who believes it? It would be useless for them to pretend that there is lack of the staff of life in our own country. Neither have we heard or read of any scarcity in other parts of the world, not in California, even. Therefore we have no faith whatever in their assertions. We believe it possible that the war may have had some slight effect in the prices of bread, perhaps a dollar or two on a barrel of flour, but when it comes to advance, as it has done, through the entire year, until it has reached its present price, which is thirteen dollars per barrel, we begin to ask the question, what has become of the corn and grain, which the good Lord permitted the earth to bring forth so abundantly the last year, notwithstanding the husbandman (of weak faith) went about with his head bowed down, like a bullrush, because of the drought. Echo says: "where?" Common sense answers, it is some where hoarded up by men who are determined to fill their own coffers, although they may have to wade through the blood and tears of the poor and needy to accomplish their end. Shall we, because sentence is not executed speedily against evil doers, presume that justice will slumber forever? If we do we shall find ourselves wretchedly mistaken, for the Lord of Hosts hath said, that he will hear the poor and needy cry, and oh what a volley of such cries are at this moment going up from breaking hearts.

A PARTICIPATOR.

A COUNTRYMAN OUTRAGEOUSLY SWINDLED.—On Thursday night, at a late hour, Mr. Henry Kinney, a resident of Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., was on a tour among some of the upping shops of the 5th ward, when he was met by an individual who introduced himself as "Capt. Connelly," an old acquaintance. Kinney had never seen the Captain before, but the latter, by his persuasive airs, soon led him to believe that he was indeed an old acquaintance and friend. The Captain then persuaded him to accompany him to the oyster cellar of "Buffalo Bill," No. 104, Church street, where, after taking a few drinks, Kinney was persuaded to change coats with his friend, and also to place in his care for safe keeping, all the money he had, consisting of \$903 in bills, on the Steuben County Bank, N. Y., a check for \$400, and another for \$197. The Captain having received the above, soon left the place, and has not since been heard of. Kinney finding that he had been swindled, made a complaint against the Captain, and the police are now on the look out for him. —[N. Y. Paper.]

VIOLENCE TO WOMEN.

The sentiment of Tobin, put into the mouth of the Duke of Arango, in the "Honey Moon," "He who would lay his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a wretch." Whom "twice base flattery" to call a coward," has been echoed with applause by all the civilized world. Speaking of this passage, a certain actress

was once playing Juliana to the Duke Arango her husband, who was in the habit of beating her. The lady watched eagerly for her husband's delivery of the passage above quoted; wishing to hear the condemnation of his conduct from his own lips. But on coming to the sentence, he adroitly substituted the following reading:

"He who can lay his hand upon a woman, save in the way of chastisement, is a wretch. Whom it 'twice base flattery' to call a coward."

It is said that a Russian wife feels very seriously aggrieved if her husband neglects to beat her at least once a day, fancying he is growing indifferent if the dignified infliction is discontinued.

The scandalous Chronicle asserts that a blow was the cause of the separation between Bulwer and his wife. When he came home after his signal failure in Parliament, the lady, instead of sympathizing with his misfortune, upbraided him with his want of success. In a moment of passion, he raised his hand and struck her.

SINGULAR CASE OF FORGERY.—John M. Downing, a cooper by trade, was arrested yesterday, charged with forgery. The particulars of the case are as follow:—On the 27th ult., a draft for \$959 91 from the banking house of H. W. Conner, Charleston, S. C., in favor of John W. Downing, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was, by carelessness, misdirected, and found its way to this city. The postman had delivered letters to John M. Downing, at his residence, No. 19 Chestnut street, New York, and supposing this letter was intended for him, he left it at his house, Mr. Downing being absent. On his return home he opened the letter, and seeing the draft, was at a loss to account for it, and finally took the letter and draft to a lawyer in Wall street, whose name he gave, and asked advice as to what course he should pursue. The lawyer told him him to endorse the draft and draw the money, and he then endorsed it, signing his own name; but the teller of the bank refused to pay the draft until the indorser was identified, and this was effected by the lawyer. The money was then drawn, the teller not noticing the difference between the names on the face and back of the draft, and by advice of the lawyer was deposited with Mr. Biggs, banker, at 55 Wall street, for safe keeping. The draft was subsequently returned by the bank to Charleston, S. C., and the error discovered. Information was sent to the Chief of Police, and an officer was dispatched to hunt up Downing, and he was arrested and taken before Justice Osborn. He acknowledged the whole transaction, and returned the money to the bank, alleging that he had no fraudulent intent in pursuing the course he did.

He was acquitted by the Magistrate.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—THREE MEN SNOTHERED.—We regret to learn that a serious and fatal accident occurred on Thursday 8th inst. in the township of Seymour, Wyo., at Mr. Wm. Baker's Flouring Mill, by which three men were killed and others injured. The accident occurred by the buildings parting, which left the justs out of their sockets, when the weight of the wheat laying upon the floor (some 2000 or 3000 bushels) instantly fell upon those below, and in a few moments, before they could escape, four were buried beneath it, three of whom were smothered to death. The fourth, who was covered with the exception of his fingers, was rescued, but not until he was senseless. Three or four others were partially buried, some as deep as their waists, and had to be dug out. The names of those killed were: Jno. Landigan, a single man, from Ashpole; and Jeremiah Curran, married, from Ashpole, who leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death. —*Lafayette Intelligencer.*

ADVANCE PAYMENT FOR NEWSPAPERS.—No subscriber worth retaining, will object to the pay-in-advance system. Those who went to hear Jenny Lind sing, had to pay in advance, and what were her divinest strains compared with those which flow from Editors' pens? You can't take a seat in a rickety mail-coach, or fly from the track-railroad car without paying in advance for the risk of being killed. If you would hear a concert, or literary lecture, or see Tom Thumb, or the Siamese twins, you must plank down your 25 cents, before it can pass the threshold. Nay if any one has so little regard for his own character as to want to read Barnum's autobiography, he must first pay for it. And yet men hesitate and cavil about paying in advance for a paper furnished at a price on the very brink and utmost verge of prime cost. —*Cleveland Herald.*

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.—In speaking of Barnum's Baby Exhibition, New York, the Mirror, of that city, says:—

"That half a dozen respectable young women should consent to have their names used

as a committee to sit on the babies, for the purpose of giving prizes to the mother of the fattest, or to her who yields the largest infant, is altogether the most extraordinary feature of the proposed exhibition. But if the Mayor continues to order all the depraved vagrants of the paws of Blackwell's Island, the coming 'show' is likely to be thinly attended."

The details of the inundations in Holland are dreadful. In North Brabant the dykes were broken down, villages were destroyed, and in one village over 20 houses were swept away. There had not been for 144 years so destructive a flood. However, the Maese at Rotterdam had been broken up by a powerful steamer, and the water stopped by ice in the river, was passing off.

A DUTCHMAN'S HORSE.

An old Dutchman, having lost his horse published the following advertisement: "wherever he ever found his horse is a mystery to this day; probably the old horse is still running."

Runaway, or stolen, or strayed, mine pig pluck Horse, about fourteen or fifteen hands and six inches high. He is get four pluck legs two behind, and two before, and is pluck all over his body except his face, and that is, pluck to. He trots, and gallops, and baces, and vawks, and ven he vawks his feet and legs all go one after another. He has two ears upon his head, both alike but ven 'tis blacker dan totter. He has got two eyes ven is put out, and totter is pon de side of his head, and ven you gon totter side he won't see you. Ven he gets much he has a pig belly, and he has a long dale ven hangs down behind, but I cut it short tude day and now it is not so long as it was before. He is shod all round, but his behind shoes comed off, and now he has only got shoes before.

He holds up his head and looks gaily, and ven he scalls he jumps about like everything to the world—he will rite mit a smile, or chase, or cart, or vill go py himself miton nobody put a bag on his back mit a boy on it—he is not very old and ven he vawks or runs, his head comes before and his dale stays behind, only ven he gets mad and ven his dale comes first. Who ever vill bring him pluck shall pay five dollars reward, and if he bring pluck de tref dat a ole him, he shall pay twenty dollars an ax no questions.

Arrival of the "Africa."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool with dates to the 14th inst., arrived at Halifax, on the evening of the 4th inst. S. 45. The S. Louis sailed from Southampton, on Thursday, the 12th; she was detained some 18 hours by a holiday at Liverpool. The Nouparril Packet Ship, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th, in 14 days from Philadelphia.

The Russian prize Sitka, arrived at the Downs on the 8th.

The American ship George Hurlbut was in contact with the line of battle ship Duke of Wellington; both received damage.

The ship Robert, for New Orleans put back to Liverpool, damaged in collision off Holyhead with the steamer North Carolina of Philadelphia for Liverpool; the steamer sunk in ten minutes; but the crew were saved.

The intelligence by St. Louis, via Southampton, is not important, and is not mentioned.

Vienna Conference.

The ninth Conference was held at Vienna on the afternoon of the 8th, and lasted but one hour. The Russian Plenipotentiaries had not received their instructions. Dr. von Del-Hays and Ali Pasha were present. Nothing whatever is known as to the chances of agreement. It is not known when the next meeting will be held.

It is rumored that the Western Plenipotentiaries are about to quit Vienna; but it is doubtful.

Everything at present seems at a standstill.

New complications are spoken of with Russia, but of what nature it is not mentioned.

It is said that Ali Pasha's instructions are to assent to the joint protectorate of the Great Powers over the Principality, but to express regret that the Sultan's sovereignty was not re-established.

The question relative to indemnity for the war is deferred.

The Russian agents at Vienna report a sanguinary engagement on the 26th March, but advices from the Crimea do not mention it.

The Russian organs say that the women and children, and the sick are being sent out of Sebastopol into the interior of the Crimea. Disturbances had occurred at Kaja from persons illuminating houses on the news of the death of the Czar Nicholas.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

From the English Papers.

THE WAR.
There is nothing important from Sebastopol up to April the 8th. The position of both armies was unchanged. Night skirmishes on a small scale continued. The weather was fine and dry. There had been three hours' armistice to bury the dead. The allies report themselves ready to open a general bombardment of the city. The Russians have constructed two new batteries, and have converted the ambulances into an advance guard. The French are advancing towards the Malakoff works by a serpentine path. Omer Pasha had not marched on the Alma as reported, but had occupied two villages half a league from Eupatoria, and enlarged his circle of fortification, to shelter 6000 men. The allies were sending him that number as rapidly as possible.

20,000 Egyptians had sailed for Eupatoria. The French reinforcements and Sardinians would also land there shortly. An important statement is made that the allies, changing their tactics in the Crimea, will fortify and hold as a material guarantee the already strong position of Kamiesch, with 20,000 men. It is supported by the fleets. The embarkation of the Sardinian troops would commence from Genoa on the 13th, in English steamers, for Constantinople; thence re-shipped for Eupatoria, to co-operate with Omer Pasha. The Russians maintain their position on the Tcherazya, and are concentrating towards Balbar.

Gen. Canabert's despatch estimates the loss on the night of the 23rd, Russians, 700 killed and 1500 wounded. French loss, 200 killed and 400 wounded.

The French hired transport steamer Elinburg, and two ships in tow, all with French horses were lost off Balchick.

The Tunisian Brigade is sent to Balchick. The Russians deny Menschikoff's death, but admitted that he is wounded.

Two hundred vessels were at Galatz for corn.

The Greek Ambassador arrived at Constantinople on the 8th.

THE BALTIC.
The advance squadron of the Baltic fleet reached Elsinore on the 1st of April, and it was supposed would anchor in Landlaussenn harbor until the Baltic was navigable.

Advices from Rostock of the 8th say that the navigation of the Baltic would be dangerous for a week or a fortnight to come. Much heavy ice was floating.

A Russian despatch from Warsaw says that an army of 120,000 is concentrating in the Baltic Provinces and 300 gun-boats are afloat. Two divisions of the Russian fleet are at Cronstad, and one below Swaborg and Revel.

Great Britain.
Parliament not sitting. Was announced p.m. of Friday that government had brought out a loan. Amount and terms unknown but supposed to be £15,000,000 sig. Funds vary ing, fell to 91½.

Napoleon and Empress would reach London on Monday, would stay one week with the Queen. Tone of British public extravagant in adulation; very different from three years since. Official programme as follows: Monday, Prince Albert goes to Dover, meets August party, lunches with them at the Warden Hotel, home to Windsor p.m. Tuesday, morning, Emperor receives Corps Diplomatique; evening, grand entertainment. Wednesday, investiture of Emperor with the order of the garter; evening, grand dinner and ball. Thursday, Crystal Palace; evening, opera. Friday, visit London to receive city addresses, dejeuner dinner at Buckingham. Saturday return home.

Rosbuck Committee adjourned with Parliament till the 10th. The propriety of raising the siege of Sebastopol is freely and favorably talked of.

Court Martial was sitting on officers of lost steam Frigate Tiger.

Earl Carlisle has entered on the Vice-Royalty of Ireland, was well received in Dublin. Movement respecting the Newspaper Stamp is taking the direction in favour of half-penny postal stamp.

The Brazil mail steamer, Solent, at Southampton reports frigate Constitution at Cape Verd to leave April 1st. All well for home. Solent brings information that on Feb. 1st American steamer Water Witch was fired in by batteries at mouth of Paraguay. Steamer was damaged and one killed. The Water Witch promptly returned fire, dismounted one gun, and fired graps at the embrasures, not having water to proceed up the river. Water Witch repaired damages and returned to Conicutes.

FRANCE.
The Great Exhibition will open irrevocably on May 1st. Paris Moniteur contains a remarkable official document on the military conduct of allied governments.

Arrivals of Indian corn at Lisbon had dispelled fears of bread riots. Provinces quiet.

GERMANY.
Discontent exists in Hanover against the King's attempts to restore the privileges of the nobles.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria's coronation will take place on the 8th Aug. Sickness is reported in the Austrian army, as a reason why it is not ready to take the field.

ITALY.—The Russian Count Potocki is visiting all the Italian States, except Sardinia, assuring them of friendship of Russia. He is said to have assurances of neutrality from Tuscany and Naples. It is reported that the Duke of Gramont, the French Minister at Turin, will proceed to Rome to mediate in the difficulty between the Pope and Sardinia.

Napoleon has purchased estates in the Roman territory of Savina Nova.

[By Telegraph.]—The Pope had a narrow escape with his life from an accidental fall of

a beam. Two Cardinals were injured. Particular not to hand.

DENMARK.—The trial of the ex-ministers before the Supreme Court is postponed till June 4th.

Russia.—St. Petersburg advices are altogether indefinite as regards politics. They, however reiterate that Russia will not make concessions.

Cholera continues in St. Petersburg. On the 29th there were 200 cases.

INDIA.—The Overland Mail is telegraphed with Calcutta dates to the 10th and Bombay to the 15th March. Trade in India was dull. News unimportant. No intelligence from China.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.
Paris, Friday evening.—There is no news of importance.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid of the 12th state that the Militia law, with Marmingo's amendments, had been adopted. Another attempt at an emuei had been immediately repressed.

No later news from the Crimea.

The Times Paris correspondent writes that it is rumoured that we are to have another levy of 100,000 men in France, and that from 60 to 80,000 troops will be placed at the disposal of Austria, should war be the issue of the Conference of Vienna.

The last account from the Northern ports of Europe show that navigation would probably be opened by the 20th inst.

Although nothing can transpire till Monday various statements are hazarded as to the terms of the announced loan, and £15,000,000, if it is set down as the sum required.

MARKETS.
Liverpool Cotton.—Business had again been large, but without animation or improvement in prices, the market closing tamely.

Breadstuffs.—The Flour market generally quiet, and prices unchanged. Indian Corn in fair request for Ireland, but last week's prices are barely maintained.

Liverpool Timber Markets.—Pine Timber.—A parcel of St. John, of 25,000 feet of 18 inches average girth, ex War Spirit, sold from the Quay at 20½d. per foot with 3,000 feet 14½ in Birch at 18½d. per foot, and Spruce Timber at 12½d.

SPRICE DEALS.—From St. John, a parcel of 13,000 feet, about equal to 24 quality, sold from the Quay at £2 2s. 6d. per stand.

CANADA.
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The fate of the Prohibitory Liquor bill to the Legislative Council is not certain. According to some, it will be defeated there, but I have seen no reliable calculation on the subject.

A proposal to suppress the recitatives created by Sir John Colborne came very near being successful in the Legislative Assembly—the vote standing 37 against 42. The question of the validity of the patents creating these recitatives has for some time been before the Court of Chancery; and had it not been for this circumstance, the recitatives would have been swept out of existence by a vote of the Legislature.

Many, who believe that the result of the Chancery suit will be to declare them illegal, preferred to let the judicial contest take its course to cutting the Gordian knot in by a Parliamentary vote. —Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.

The Spring, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, is very backward all over the and the drought still prevailing in many sections, as far South as Texas, seriously embarrasses planters from putting in their seed.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturday, March 3d, while trying to escape in a small boat from the wreck of the Packet Ship "John Banerman," off Holyhead, near Liverpool, Great Britain, Mr. Sylvanus Whitney Lemoreaux, carpenter of said ship, with five others, was drowned. A few days after the body of Mr. L. was found on shore and was decently interred. Deceased was in the 28th year of his age, and has left a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, to whom his many virtues endeared him, to mourn the loss of a good son, a good brother, and a sincere friend. He was a native of Norton, King's County. —[Chronicle.]

Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements, statements which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills, which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise lend ourselves to deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reason to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and his Pills we are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral. —Providence Mirror, R. I.

The Mayor of New York has addressed a circular to the American Consuls at all the European ports where such officers reside, requesting them to collect and communicate to him all the information that can be obtained respecting the shipment or intended shipment of foreign paupers to that port, in order that he may take the proper steps to prevent the landing of such emigrants.

Dr. Cumming at the Scotch Church Crown Court, talked of our army being sacrificed by the Poseyism of warfare, which preferred regard to military rubric to a victory without it, or in defence of it; and in another

part of his discourse added:—"It is no wonder that the similarity of name—Sebastopol being in Greek what Armageddon is in Hebrew—should suggest to many a student of prophecy probability that these words in the book of Revelation, xvi. 14 the 'gathering together to the great war of Almighty God,' & verse 16. He gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon, and in the Greek tongue Sebastopol, and in the English tongue the August City, allude to our times."

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1855.

There exists a very general and well founded opinion, that there will be no surplus of food standing over from the last harvest to the forthcoming one; and the urgent necessity of the Farmers cultivating every foot of land—planting and sowing extensively—not only to supply themselves, but the home markets. It has of late years become too common to neglect farming, and pursue the hazardous business of lumbering—thereby leaving the supplies for home consumption, to be purchased from without the limits of the Province, and at extravagantly high prices, which completely overbalance the profit arising from the sale of logs and lumber, and leaving the agriculturalist often in debt for the provisions which he might and could have raised on his own ground. These evils have been pointed out again and again for several years past, and it must now be apparent, that unless the farmers apply themselves diligently, and sow and plant largely, the price of the necessities of life, and their scarcity will be such, as to place them beyond the reach of many, and produce starvation. This may appear to be a gloomy picture, but nevertheless a true one, unless every effort is made to avert such a calamity. While conversing with an intelligent and respectable agriculturist the other day, he observed that he was much better off when he attended to his farm, than he has been for the last few years since engaged in other pursuits, and that he would now turn his attention to farming, as the most remunerative, and certain of yielding a fair return for the amount of labor expended, than the business which he had been engaged in for five years past.

He also said, that in consequence of neglecting his farm he was compelled to purchase at a high price the articles which he formerly raised. We trust that his example of returning to his farm and cultivating it will be largely copied—and that the operations of the Farmers may be blessed by Providence.

A word to Subscribers.
Will those persons who are indebted for subscriptions, advertising &c., pay the amounts they are indebted to this Office, as early as convenient. Many of them are in arrears from one to five years and they know that the incidental expenses of a Printing Office are large, and must be paid. For many months paper has been not only scarce, but very high, and we have spared no expense to obtain the best we could, although it has not been as good a quality as we desired.—We now require a stock, and trust this call will be immediately responded to.

PRICE OF FLOUR.—It will be seen by the report of the English markets, that the price of Flour has fallen to 35s. per barrel for good American flour. At this rate it would pay to reship it to this country, leave a handsome profit to the seller and be sold at about 7s. 6d. or 10s. less than the present price. This would be good news to the laborers and others, whose wages owing to the scarcity of employment and money have been reduced to half what they were last year. Laborers wages in St. John, it is reported have fallen to 2s. 6d. per day.

ENGLAND'S BATTLES BY SEA AND LAND.
We have received from the agent of the London Printing and Publishing Company, Mr. C. Taylor, parts 5 and 6 of this enterprising work, which are illustrated with a portrait of the Duke of Cambridge, a battle at Sea, a plate of the "Great Harry" the largest ship of War in the reign of Henry VIII, contrasted with the "Prince Albert" of 131 guns launched at Woolwich in 1854, and a sketch of the "gallant affair of H. M. ships Hecia and Arrogant cutting out a Russian Barque from under the batteries of Eckness, May 20th 1854." Independent of the instructive and interesting letter press matter, the plates alone are the worth the cost of each number 1s. 3d.

Want of space prevents our giving an extended notice of the Annual Meeting of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company, which took place yesterday. After the Report was read and adopted, the Directors

were elected. The following is a copy of the Report:—

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.
REPORT
Of the Directors to the Shareholders, at the ordinary Annual General Meeting, held at the Company's Offices, on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1855.

After the very full explanations respecting the Company's affairs which took place at the special General meeting lately held, it would be scarcely necessary, even were it possible for your Directors—considering the short time since their re-election to office—to lay before you any lengthened report. It is however incumbent on them to state what has been done in reference to the directions contained in the Resolution passed at that Meeting.

The first subject which pressed for attention was the "Bill," to legalize the transfer to Class A. Every exertion was made to carry that measure through the House of Assembly and the most complete exposition of the effect and intention of the Bill were afforded—but, as most of you are already aware—the bill was lost by a majority of one—the loss of this measure is in the opinion of your Directors to be attributed not so much to any arguments urged in the Debate by the opponents of the Bill as to the late period of the session when it was introduced, and the enormous reports which had been industriously circulated among the members of the Legislature as to the object and intention of the proposed transfer.—The unfortunate result of the application to the Legislature has of course been communicated to the Class A. Board and what their decision may now be, it is of course impossible to say—but, in the meantime your Directors consider it only just and equitable that the Company should at once take such measures as will relieve the English Shareholders as much as possible under the present distressing aspect of affairs—and afford such security as is in their power to give for the future—and for this purpose your Directors will submit and recommend for your adoption a Resolution to that intent.

The Directors have to inform you, that on being re-elected to office, they immediately directed Mr. Thompson, the Manager of the Company, to resume the duties of his office and instructed him, as soon as possible, to make arrangements for making the Road available to bring down the great quantity of stuff already got out, and which is dependent upon the Line for being brought to market.

Your Directors are happy to state, that he has succeeded in effecting an arrangement with Messrs. Brookfield & King by which the trains have commenced to run, and from which considerable benefit has already been derived. The line between the English and St. Andrews, required a great deal of repair; and your Directors have already exhausted the small amount of funds in their hands available for that purpose; beyond that section up to the N. W. Branch, considerable repairs are still necessary, which your Directors will give their immediate attention, and hope some means may be devised of raising the money for that purpose.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors:—

W. F. W. Owen, J. J. Robinson, Thos. Moses, G. D. Street, W. Whiteley, S. T. Gore, Richard Hynde, John Farmer, Chas. Connell, J. W. Street, and W. Hatch, Esquires.

A fire took place at Smith's ship yard, at St. John, on Saturday last, by which a ship of 1900 tons on the stocks nearly ready for launching, and a saw mill were destroyed. The property was owned by Mr. J. Smith, whose loss is estimated at £15,000; the saw mill was insured for £500, but no insurance on the vessel or the ship timber which was destroyed. During the same day three or four small fires took place in the city—one of which burnt to the ground a building on Alma Street, owned by a Mr. Sullivan.

THE COURT OF NISI PRIUS.—The notice we took of this matter last week has caused the subject to be very generally discussed, and in many circles it has been the sole topic of conversation. Popular feeling here is decidedly in favour of a change, and some very strong arguments are used, and cogent reasons given, for its removal from the "Cathedral City." It is alleged that with the exception of the inhabitants of York, and perhaps a portion of those in one or two of the adjoining Counties, all the rest of the Province would be in favor of removing the seat of Government from its present position.

Day by day these feelings increase. We hear the desire for change expressed in all quarters, and the time will shortly arrive when very decided and vigorous steps will be taken to bring about the desired consummation.—N. Brun.

LUMBER.—Considerable activity prevails upon the line of Railroads between Longueuil and Portland, and between Richmond and Quebec among the lumbermen, and large quantities of timber, firewood, cars, spars &c. have been got out. We notice on the Richmond road several thousand pieces of square Birch. The Britannia Mills are sending forth very considerable quantities of sawn stuff, mostly pine of superior quality. The St. Francis mills are preparing to open the campaign in strength. The proprietors have employed five hundred yoke of cattle all winter getting out logs and have on the banks of the St. Francis ready to drive with the flood, the finest as well as the largest lot of pine logs, ever taken to a mill in Canada. The number may be estimated by the fact that the

mill is calculated to cut a quarter of a million feet per day, and it takes a good lot of logs to average two hundred and fifty feet all round. The St. Francis Mills are allowed to be the most complete establishment of the kind on this continent. —[Montreal Advertiser.]

[From the New Brunswick.]
The European and North American Railway.
The last Courier states, that "nothing whatever has occurred to affect in any way the contract, nor was the payment of the interest on the Provincial Debentures delayed an hour." We state that matters have occurred which render it quite optional with Messrs. Peto & Co., to go on with the contract, or not, at their pleasure—and that the interest on the debentures, if paid when due, was paid on the indemnity of Messrs. Peto & Co. the authorities of this Province having failed to make the necessary arrangements.

In consequence of these difficulties, the Hon. Mr. Ritchie left on Thursday for England, to confer on the part of the Provincial Executive with Messrs. Peto & Co., and ascertain their intentions with reference to the further progress of the Shedding Line.

We repeat what we stated in our last, that Messrs. Peto & Co. have been grievously disappointed at the New Brunswick shareholders not having paid up a larger amount on their shares. The whole of the shareholders in this Province have paid up a little more than £1000; and none of the Directors have paid more than £25 each. The whole affair is therefore between the Contractors and the Government of the Province, who are the only real parties to the construction of the Railway. The Contractors regard the Company, as a "myth," and its directors as a mere shadow. The Railway is in fact, a Government work, carried on by Government Directors, and certain self-elected commissioners, who deem themselves qualified to control the expenditure of £800,000 and upwards, and interfere with the lands of their neighbours, from having paid the extravagant sum of £25 per man. The sooner this absurd state of things is ended, and the Railway openly carried on as a Government work, the better for the Country. We have good grounds for asserting, that Messrs. Peto & Co. will do nothing more, until satisfactory arrangements are made; and we hope Mr. Ritchie's visit may bring about a better and more substantial state of affairs.

Effect of the Maine Law in New York.
The following advertisement appears in a late number of the New York "Tribune." According to the Herald, the new Liquor Law threatens the ruin of interests involving twenty or thirty millions of dollars:—

"The subscriber is now enlarging and preparing for the manufacturing of liquors in general, after the Maine Liquor Law goes into operation. By furnishing the material, they can have it made into liquor, &c.; or I will sell them the material cheap, by wholesale or retail, and distill the same for them according to order.

"I am also making Patent Hydrostatic Portable Sills, for those who wish to manufacture for their own use, and will either let or sell them, and give instructions how to be used."

Railway Accident.
As the Town express train from Montreal was near Danville on its way to this city, about three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the luggage car suddenly became disconnected went off the track, and was thrown on its side. Besides the Mail conductor, Mr. Murphy, there were three gentlemen smoking in the bar at the time Messrs. Yields, M. P. P., Edward Sherwood, of Bytown, and Mr. Atkins, Mr. Sherwood received some severe contusions but is reported by Dr. Rowan to be not dangerously injured. The locomotive and the passenger cars did not go off the track. The arrival of the train, was in consequence of the accident, delayed till five o'clock yesterday morning. —[Quebec Chronicle.]

THE DEATH PENALTY IN WISCONSIN.
The House of Representatives of Wisconsin by a vote of 44 to 27 have restored the death penalty in that State. The Senate have yet to act upon the matter.

Louis Kossuth announces, by advertisement, that he has formed a permanent engagement with the London "Atlas," and solicits subscriptions for that weekly paper.

EMIGRATION.—The packet ship "Middleton," Delaney, master, arrived at the Quinlan station last Saturday, from Liverpool, with 110 passengers, thus classed:—steerage 31 male adults, 32 female adults, 18 boys and 17 girls under 14 years of age, and three infants. In the cabin, eight males and two females. This is the first passenger vessel of the season. Eleven of the passengers and one seaman have typhus fever; six of the cases are considered dangerous. Under the direction of the new Board of Health all the passengers were landed at Patridge Island on Sunday, and the ship came into port yesterday. One of the passengers, named Michael Dawson, aged 28 years, threw himself overboard and was drowned on the 17th inst., while in a state of delirium, arising from the fever.

No doubt every precaution will be taken by the new Board to prevent the introduction of this dangerous disease into the City. —[New Brunswick.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, astonishing Remedies for Scrofula.—Mr. Henry Judd, of Van Couver, was in a most glaring

