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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evangelium est optimum. — Cic.

No 10. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 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 till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT ON KING'S COLLEGE.

First.—1. In considering the system of Collegiate Education best adapted to the circumstances of New Brunswick, we were unanimously of opinion that it ought to be at once comprehensive, special, and practical; that it ought to embrace those branches of learning which are usually taught in Colleges both in Great Britain and the United States; and special courses of instruction adapted to agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits and interests of New Brunswick; and that the subjects and modes of instruction in science and the modern languages, (including English, French, and German) should have practical reference to those pursuits and interests.

2. New Brunswick would be strengthened, and would stand out in unenviable contrast with every other civilized country, in both Europe and America, did she not continue to provide an institution in which her own youth could acquire a Collegiate Education such as would enable them to meet on equal terms, and hold intercourse with the liberally educated men of other countries. New Brunswick would cease to be regarded with all eyes and eyes by her offspring, should any of them be compelled to go abroad in order to acquire a University Education. The idea, therefore, of establishing an institution, the Endowment of King's College, cannot be overestimated by the Commissioners for a moment. On the contrary, we think there should be an advanced rather than a retreat in this respect, and that the youth of New Brunswick, who may or may not, who aspire to the attainment of the best University Education, as preparatory to professional, or other active pursuits, should be able to secure that advantage in their native land.

3. The undersigned, therefore, recommend that a Collegiate course of instruction should be provided for, embracing the English Language and Literature, Greek and Roman Classics—Mathematics—Modern Languages—Natural History—Chemistry—Natural Mental and Moral Philosophy—and Civil Law; that the standard of matriculation for entrance upon this course of study should be similar to that which has been established for matriculation in the University of Toronto; that the course of study for the Bachelor of Arts Degree should extend over a period of three years; that the subjects of study and the system of instruction in pursuing them, for the appropriate exercise and cultivation of different useful talents, should be in harmony with what has been adopted by the most experienced and practical educators in the recently established Colleges in England and Ireland, as well as in Canada.

4. But to provide for this class of Collegiate Students only, as has heretofore been the case in New Brunswick, and has been the case in most Colleges in other countries is to provide for only a small proportion of those youth who seek for the advantages of a superior education. The undersigned therefore recommend three additional courses of Collegiate Instruction, the matriculation examination for admission to the study of each of which, to be the same in English Language, Mathematics, Geography and History, (not including the Greek and Latin Languages) as that required for the matriculation of Students in the course of studies for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; that each of these special courses of study should extend over a period of two years, at the conclusion of which each Student passing a satisfactory examination in the special course of study pursued by him, should be entitled to a Diploma.

5. The first of these special courses of study is that of *Civil Engineering and Land Surveying*—embracing English Language and Literature, Mathematics, General Physics, Chemistry, Surveying, Drawing and Mapping, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Mineralogy and Geology, and Civil Engineering, including the principles of Architecture. In the study of the subjects of this course, there will be some option, according as the Student purports to be a Land Surveyor or Civil Engineer.

6. The second special course of study is that of *Agriculture*—embracing the English Language and Literature, Chemistry, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Zoology and Botany, Theory of Agriculture, Physical Geography and History, Mineralogy and Geology, Surveying and Mapping, History and Diseases of Farm Animals, Practice of Agriculture, and Book-keeping.

7. The third special course of study is that of *Commerce and Navigation*—embracing the English Language and other Modern Languages, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, English Literature, and History, Law of Nations and Commercial Law, and Navigation. In pursuing this course of study, the Student will be allowed some option in the subjects, according as he

may intend to be a Merchant or Navigator. 8. In Appendix No. 2 to this Report, these courses of instruction are stated in detail, the order in which they should be pursued, and the extent and manner of allowing options.

9. In addition to these regular courses for matriculated Students, it is recommended that persons, on application, and the payment of the fees required, and conformity with the regulations made in respect to occasional Students, be admitted to attend any one or more of the courses of Lectures, and receive certificates accordingly.

10. By the courses of study thus sketched, and the facilities proposed to be afforded for attendance on single courses of lectures, the Commissioners are of opinion, that the higher educational wants and interests of New Brunswick are fully consulted; that the higher educational wants and interests of the noble ambition of acquiring general Collegiate Scholarship; while special and appropriate courses of instruction are provided for every young man who seeks to prepare himself thoroughly for entering upon any one of the great employments of agriculture—manufactures—commerce—and surveying—civil engineering—navigation. Even any person who, with a view to some particular situation or branch of business, may feel it necessary to attend a single course of lectures in Chemistry, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Surveying, Engineering, &c. &c., can avail himself of the advantages of College lectures for that particular purpose. Thus will the endowment and advantages of King's College be made available to every class of interests and of intelligent and enterprising young men in New Brunswick—to the Merchant and Engineer, the Farmer and the Surveyor, not less than to those who seek the best preparation for any one of the learned professions.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Turks had defeated the Russians in a reconnoitre on the Danube.

In the reconstruction of the new Cabinet, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and Earl Charles Grey were successively sent for by the Queen, but they all failed to form a Cabinet, and Lord Palmerston was sent for and succeeded.

The Vienna Peace Conference has not yet been opened.

It is reported that there has been a mutiny among the Zouaves in the Crimea, and that 400 of them had been sent prisoners to Constantinople.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat, says that the French batteries had received orders to be ready to open their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties.

It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.

The Russian army is in want of supplies. A Russian sortie was made on the 23d, and resulted in a very considerable loss to the French.

The rumor of the mutiny of the Zouaves is probably incorrect. It is said they demanded a retreat from the Crimea.

An apology has been made to Omar Pasha, and he has withdrawn his resignation.

There is a report of a battle, without date, between the Turks and the Russians, upon the latter attempting to enter the Dobruja.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat to the interior.

The Peace Conference has not yet commenced at Vienna.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Russia, providing it conveys the same obligations as that of Dec 2.

The feeling at Constantinople is strongly in favor of peace.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western Alliance.

Eight Austrian merchant ships had been fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria has demanded an explanation.

Lord Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan. Exchange at Constantinople has risen to 141 pence, causing considerable distress.

Abdel Kader has asked for the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

English missionaries in Poland have been ordered to leave the Russian territory.

It is said the Emperor of France will take command of the troops operating on the Rhine.

The Queen has issued a proclamation, forbidding British subjects, at home or abroad, in aiding the enemy, in supplying him with munitions of war.

The report of the revolt of the Zouaves, and of the battle of the Danube, are repeated. The German Diet has decided to place the Principal Contingent on a war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies

had sanctioned the treaty of alliance.

In the House of Commons, on the night of the 9th, a discussion arose in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic, but no new light was thrown upon the subject.

The screw steamship Great Britain would leave in a few days for the Crimea, with 1650 troops.

The Bishop of Sierra Leone died at sea two days before reaching that colony.

There was a severe gale on the English coast on the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th. It did not abate much until evening.

Snow had fallen to a great depth in some parts of England.

Accounts respecting the movements of the Russians are very contradictory. On the one hand, it is said they continue to ravage the Dobruja under the very eyes of the Austrians; on the other, that Gen. Cornini has received orders to prevent the incursions of the Russians.

The Paris Moniteur copies from a Constantinople paper a letter giving an account of an action fought on the Danube. It states, without giving any date, that a Russian corps having attempted to cross the river into the Dobruja, was repulsed with great loss, after a conflict of several hours, by the rear guard of Yaya Pasha and that the latter had already crossed the Danube at Tulitscha and Ishak.

It is said that Manoschko has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava, should the slightest chance of success offer.

The Russians had fallen back towards Simpheropol, Feb. 1.

It is stated that as soon as the fortifications of Eupatoria are completed, Omar Pasha will march upon Sebastopol, and then, doubtless, a great battle will be fought.

The railroad from Balaklava to the camp had been commenced.

The barracks at Smyrna had been converted into hospitals, and have been provided with 2000 beds.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d ult., but no damage was occasioned.

The blockade of the Russian ports in the Black Sea has been formally notified by the French and English ships of war to the ports interested.

In Manchester, trade is dull, and contracts running out, and spinners find it difficult to make sales at former prices. Proposals have been made for working short time, but as yet few are inclined to do so.

A RUN ON A BANK.—The New York Post, speaking of the Six-penny Savings Bank, says:—

"Among the swarm of people thronging in deposits of all conceivable values, ranging from 5 cents as high as \$25, we noticed a stout colored man, who walked up to a desk, inquiring with the air of a millionaire, 'Is the President of the Bank in?' 'Here I am at your service sir.' 'Anything to accommodate you, my friend,' said the President; 'how much may your draft be?' 'Well, sir,' said the sable visitor, drawing himself up, coughing and looking as sternly important as if his words were destined to produce a crash in the finances of the universe, 'About nine cents!' 'You shall certainly have it,' answered the accommodating functionary, not at all bewildered at the announcement, 'there is a balance of twenty-one cents to your account—call again.' And the colored man makes room for the next caller."

HOMICIDE MURDER.—The Oregonian records a dreadful murder which occurred near Portland, Oregon, on the 24 ult. A man named Burris, while crazed with drink, murdered his wife and four children, after which he set fire to the house, which, with the bodies of his victims, was consumed. After his arrest he stated that he had killed his wife and all his children, four in number, to send them to heaven. That he had been directed to do so by the devil, and that he was going to be hung at Hillsborough and would go to hell.

MUSICAL CATECHISM.

1st. What is a slur?
Almost any remark one singer may make about another.

2nd. What notes require more time than others?
Notes of hand signed by bankrupt creditors.

3rd. What is beating time?
Singing so fast that time cannot keep up with you.

4th. What is a rest?
Gang out of a choir to get refreshments.

5th. What is singing with the understanding?
What is singing with the understanding?

6th. What is a flourish?
Marking time on the floor with your foot.

7th. What is a staccato movement?
Leaving the choir in a hall, because disenchanted with the ladies' requirements.

8th. What is a figured bass?
The scribbling usually found on the blank leaves of singing books, supposed to be executed during sermon time.

9th. What is a swell?
A professor of music, who pretends to know everything about the science while he cannot conceal his own ignorance.

NEW BRUNSWICK Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on "A Bill to regulate the Election Members to serve in the General Assembly." (Mr. McLeod in the Chair.)

Mr. S. read off in opposition to the Bill in a very lengthy and argumentative speech—which was replied to by the Hon. Mr. Brown, who rounded off with an anecdote that called Mr. S. to his feet, declaring that the hon. member should not misrepresent him—the Hon. Mr. Brown laughed and excused himself that he meant nothing personal—he only repeated the anecdote as something applicable to the arguments. Mr. Street insisted that it was otherwise, and resumed his seat.

Monday, Feb. 26.

This morning Mr. Boyd moved the consideration of his motion for withholding further grants from sectarian schools. His motion was met by Mr. End moving the previous question, which latter was carried.

The House was thinned out in the early part of the day, from the sitting of several committees.

The Revenue Bill was taken up at 12 o'clock, and Mr. Boyd's opposition to some of the items has exhibited very small minorities. Got through at 31, without a single amendment.

The House next went into committee on a Bill of Hon. Mr. Ritchie's, authorizing the service of the legal documents of this Province in England. Progress reported. A Parish Bill passed.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. Connell for leasing Copper Mines in the County of Carleton, upon which progress was reported, after some discussion.

Mr. J. Libbey moved for information on the progress and expenses of the Canadian Boundary Line.

The House took up a Bill brought in by the Hon. Mr. Smith, for reducing the fees on Registration of Deeds and Wills, from one shilling to six pence per hundred words. Progress reported.

Election Bill next taken up, and Speeches made in its favour by Botsford, McPherson, and Ritchie. Against by Ryan and Gray. Ritchie justified the extension of the franchise on the basis of taxation. Street taking copious notes. — *Evening News.*

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—One of the most exciting topics of the week preceding the sailing of the Baltic was a speech made by Sir Charles Napier, at a banquet of honor given by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House. Among those present were the Earl of Cardigan, Sir C. Napier, and other officers recently returned from the Baltic, and the Crimea. In replying to the toast of "The Navy," Sir C. Napier availed himself of the opportunity to prefer a charge against Sir James Graham, the first Lord of the Admiralty, and supported it with his characteristic plainness and disregard of conventionalities.

Sir Charles complained, first of all, that he had been censured by the government and dismissed from his command, and then proceeded to give reasons for the very small services performed in the Baltic by the fleet which was sent out from this country under his command. That fleet, he said, was certainly a magnificent one, but it was very badly managed, and worse disciplined. However, they managed to take it safely to the Baltic without pilots and without pilots, and without charts, all the officers being perfectly unacquainted with that sea and the difficulties of its navigation. He was quite aware when he went there, that not one tenth part of what was expected could be performed; but, nevertheless, he was determined to do the best he could to satisfy the wishes of the people of this country. His first object was to give Russia every chance of putting to sea with her fleets. The Russians, however, did not choose to come out of their harbors, and he then determined, with the assistance of the French squadron, to go to Cronstadt, and see what could be done there. Finding that any attempt upon Cronstadt was impracticable, he proceeded to Bomarsund, about which he had previously written to the British government, proposing to attack the place. He wanted no troops. He only asked for one or two thousand men to make success more certain, but he could have done very without them, and wrote home to that effect. But the French Admiral thought it necessary to

have troops, and the French government sent out 10,000 men. With little loss, and in a very short time, a series of fortifications which extended a considerable over the Baltic were destroyed; and seeing that it was perfectly impossible at that season of the year to perform any further service without risking Her Majesty's fleet, it was determined that the French army should return home.

The moment that this intention was known in England and France, the government became dissatisfied, and ordered a council of war to be held. The officers in command did not want that to drive them on; but the whole subject was carefully and thoroughly considered by a Marshall of France, a French Admiral, a General of French Engineers, and three British Admirals, and they unanimously decided that to proceed further would be to encounter the risk of almost certain defeat and loss.

The British Admiralty, however, were not satisfied, but listened to two hours reports sent home by a French officer of engineers, the second more bare than the first. Sir Charles accused the Admiralty of sending him goading letters, and of perverting the language he used in describing a plan for attacking Swenborg. He accused them of taunting him, and asking him "why he did not take this, that and the other." He was, he said, insulted, degraded, goaded. He remonstrated with the Admiralty, but they still persisted in saying he had led them astray. He was not going to be driven into all this, particularly as Sir James Graham, during the whole time the fleet was in the Baltic, had written to him calling upon him to beware of the stone walls, and not risk her Majesty's fleet. He would prove before all the world, that had the advice of Sir James Graham been followed, the fleet would inevitably have been destroyed. He declared that if Sir James Graham possessed one spark of honor he would never again sit at the Admiralty until this matter was cleared up; and, on the other hand, that he (Sir Charles Napier) deserved to have his name erased from the navy list if he was not speaking the truth.

The toast of "The Army" was acknowledged by the Earl of Cardigan. Referring to the fatal cavalry charge led by him at Balaklava, he simply remarked, "I received the order and obeyed it," and in allusion to the state of the army in the Crimea he said, with dignity, "You must clearly see that it would be by no means fitting or proper for me in the situation which I hold—that of a high staff position in the army—to enter on that question on this occasion."

RUSSIAN GALLANTRY.—When Madame Tagliani quitted St. Petersburg, she left a pair of slippers at the hotel. The landlord soon made his good fortune known, and 50, 100, and even 200 roubles (£20) were freely offered for the forgotten slippers. The landlord, however, finding the public enthusiasm increase as he raised his demands, peremptorily refused to part with the slippers under 1600 roubles (£100). This sum being rather more than any individual appeared willing to give, thirty-five persons clubbed together and purchased the slippers. They wanted to know what to do with them. After many suggestions, none of which gave general satisfaction, it was proposed by one of the speculators, more enthusiastic and original than his fellows, that they should eat them! The landlord of the hotel pronounced the idea to be excellent, and proposed to make a fricassee of them, which was accordingly done, and the thirty-five enthusiasts, with the landlord as their guest, did actually eat Tagliani's slippers, and washed them down in bumpers of champagne, in which they drank to the health of the charming danseuse.

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.—Russia, to whom nature had assigned a sterile yet immense place on the globe, the ninth part of the habitable world, and a population of fifty millions of men, all compelled by the savage genius of Peter the Great to unite themselves into one nation, seemed yet to waver between two roads, one of which led to Germany the other to the Ottoman Empire.—Catherine II. governed it; a woman endowed with wonderful beauty, passion, genius, and crime—such are necessary in the ruler of a barbarous nation, in order to inspire the prestige of adoration to the terror inspired by the sceptre. Each step she took in Asia awakened an echo of surprise and admiration in Europe, and for her was revived the name of Semiramis. Russia, Prussia and France intimidated by her fame, applauded her victories over the Turks, and her conquests in the Black Sea, without apparently comprehending that she weighed down the European power, and that once mistress of Poland and Constantinople, nothing then would prevent her from carrying out her designs on Germany, and extending her arm over all the West. — *Lancet.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,

An extract from the Report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly in your last impression, Mr. Brown is represented as asserting that I am to blame for Mr. Benjamin Williams' not obtaining the balance which he claimed for building the Milliken Bridge over the River Magalloway, and that I promised from year to year to see to it. If he made such an assertion it is totally incorrect and unfounded. For I positively deny that I ever made any promise of the kind to any person, and if blame is to be attached to any one, in this case it will evidently appear where it should rest, from the following facts. In 1847, I obtained from the Province a Grant of £100 in aid of individual subscription, to rebuild the Milliken Bridge, and Mr. Williams' entered into a Contract with the Commissioners to build the same on a plan of which I did not approve, and, therefore, took little interest in the subsequent proceedings. However, when the work was done, it was found, that the subscriptions, actually collected, did not amount to the sum due Mr. Williams; and in the following session of the Legislature, I presented to the House, his Petition for the balance, said to be due, which was duly received, and referred to the Road Committee, composed of a member from each County in the Province. Mr. Brown was, that year, the *Charlottenburgh* member on said Committee, and consequently, should have taken charge of said Petition, with other similar ones, more particularly those from his own County. What he did in this case is best known to himself. It is certain, however, that the prayer of Mr. Williams' Petition was not complied with, and I never heard of his again Petitioning, until this present session. In 1849 without any petition from Mr. W. I got him £12.10 out of the Bye Road appropriations, he having during the previous Summer covered in the said Bridge so far as the Truss work extended. How Mr. Brown could make such a statement in this case, as is attributed to him; I cannot understand—but I hope that if in future, he or any other Member should find it convenient to make any remarks about me, they will first ascertain that they have truth on their side.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT THOMSON.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Feb. 27.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. Connell for leasing Copper Mines in the County of Carleton, upon which progress was reported, after some discussion.

Mr. Tibbitts moved for information on the progress and expenses of the Canadian Boundary Line.

The House took up a Bill brought in by the Hon. Mr. Smith, for reducing the fees on Registration of Deeds and Wills from one shilling to sixpence per hundred words. Progress reported.

Election Bill next taken up and Speeches made in its favour by Bosford, McPherson, and Ritchie. Against it by Ryan and Gray. Ritchie justified the extension of the franchise on the basis of taxation. Street taking copious notes.

Feb. 28.

A large number of grants was put on the Supply Book this morning. About an hour was spent in discussing an appropriation for a wharf in Albert; strongly advocated by Mr. Smith.

The House afterwards went into committee on the Election Bill. Chiefly leading speech generally was in opposition, but especially to the franchise qualification. Mr. Connell (seconded by Ryan) in its extension to rate payers. Eod came next and in an eloquent speech defended the Bill generally. Mr. Wilson followed, arguing among other things the unequal tendency of taxation in different places, consequently its impolicy and his opinion of the abuses of the Bill.

March 1st.

The Election Bill was introduced, at 12 o'clock, and Hatheway led off with a powerful speech, adverse to the late Government, and in favor of the present one and the Bill.

McPherson and McPherson followed in favor of the Bill, and Montgomery and Hayward against it.

Gillmore followed in its favor, and McNaughton, also, strong words almost amounting to a quarrel, arose between Montgomery and Johnson with reference to some allegations concerning the late Government.

Hon. Mr. Smith came next, stating that if the Colligative system were not remodelled to his satisfaction, he would after another year resign his seat in the Council. Mr. Smith's speech concluded the debate for the evening.

March 21.

The debate on the Election Bill was resumed to-day, when his Honor the Speaker, in a short but forcible speech, sustained the Registration and Vote by Ballot, but denounced the Extension of the Franchise—would however vote for the whole bill rather than lose it. Harding followed, and then Steadman, both making clever speeches, but sorry that the franchise had not been extended further. Gilbert and Stephens next, in favor of registration and vote by ballot but extension of the franchise. Next, Mr. Street—in an amendment on the 1st section—moved

ed to continue the existing law and made a long and forcible speech. He was followed by the Hon. Solicitor General, who said that the adoption of the amendment would destroy the whole bill, when the government must either resign or appeal to the people. Gray came next, and in a brilliant speech alluded frequently to the last St. John election; and then Tibbitts, in reply, very clever and conclusive. Tibbitts followed in support, and Hayward is now (half-past six) engaged in a rejoinder. Several of the last speeches have been in the gas light, and there is more than common excitement.

House divided—28 for the bill; 10 against.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, Feb. 28th.

The Council after meeting took up in Committee a bill to incorporate the Lewis Island Railway Company. The Committee on Corporations reported through its chairman, Mr. Bosford, several amendments, but afterwards manifested no tenacity in maintaining them; as the Bill finally passed in its original order. The hon. Messrs. Todd, Hatch and Hill, opposed the amendments on the grounds that they would only prove troublesome without any corresponding benefits.

Thursday, March 1.

Hon. Mr. Hill gave notice that he would move for information from the Government, respecting the present position of expenditures, progress, &c., of the European and North American Railroad; to which he afterwards added the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, on a suggestion by Hon. Mr. Hazen.

Hon. Col. Hatch expressed himself much pleased with the tenor of the Resolution; and said he was happy to have it in his power in giving the required exposition, to refute the numerous calumnies with the Directors of the latter company had been assailed. The more his associates were rubbed, the brighter they would appear.

Hon. Mr. Hazen rose to vindicate the late government from any unfriendly feeling towards the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad. It was true, he said, that the government in making advances to it had not acted with caution; but that caution had been prescribed by law, and they could evade it. After statements made by the Hon. Messrs. Hill and Hatch, of the amount of work done on the Road, the subject dropped.

MORE EARTHQUAKES.—On Thursday afternoon about half-past 5 o'clock another slight shock was felt in this neighbourhood. Also on Saturday morning about 2 or 3 o'clock another of a similar description. Although these were but mere reverberations, compared with what we experienced on the 8th inst. yet they were sufficiently unmistakable in their sensation and effects, the usual noise and vibration being the accompaniments.

Another slight shock similar to the above was experienced this day at 2 o'clock, p.m. —*Westminster Times*, Feb. 28.

Senators Romney.—Mr. Heiber, well known as a sausage maker, was robbed one day last week of nearly £300 in gold, silver, and bank notes, by a German girl named Louise Karlin. Mr. Heiber had been collecting the money for some time and kept it in a box in his room. The girl had been living with him as a servant and was discharged on Monday last. It is supposed that she returned on Tuesday in the absence of Heiber's mother-in-law, who acts as his house keeper, and ransacked the room for the money which she suspected was kept there. It was not until Friday that Heiber, on going to add something to his stock, discovered his loss. By the assistance of constable George Stockford about £115 was found in the girl's possession, and recovered. Endeavors are still made to discover what has become of the rest. The girl and the parties in whose house she was staying are under arrest.—*Academy*.

Arrival of the 'Canada'

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. She arrived home on the 12th ult., and left Liverpool on the 17th, making the passage in somewhat less than twelve days.

There is very little news by this arrival. The weather in England and throughout Europe had been very severe. There was great distress in Liverpool from lack of employment, and 15,000 persons were out of work from dullness of trade and bad weather, of whom 5000 were from the non-arrival of American shipping.

Keen, Ripon & Co., Warehousemen, London, and Kirk & Furniss, Liverpool, have failed.

Lord John Russell has been appointed Plenipotentiary to Vienna; Frederick Peel Under-Secretary of War, and Sir Francis Baring Chancellor of Lancaster.

THE WAR.

The siege of Sebastopol is altogether unchanged, and the intelligence scanty. The latest authentic advices are to Feb. 1st. The Russian Grand Dukes had made a reconnaissance in the Allied front; two French divisions made a demonstration and marched towards Inkermann. The Allies were daily expecting an attack, and the pickets were ordered to be in the alert. The weather was warm. In a sortie last night, 300 French were put hors de combat; in the obscurity, one French regiment fired upon another.

Feb. 21.—Many of the regiments were held in readiness last night for immediate action. The cavalry were under arms at

night. The weather had changed; a bitter wind prevailed, with the thermometer at 18°, and snow. Three miles of the line of Railway marked off. Commissariat supplies sufficient in most respects.

Admiral Bunt telegraphs that since the 31st the Russians had recommenced their night sorties, but had been vigorously repulsed. The Russians had received considerable reinforcements; and 1300 men, provisions and stores, had reached the French army. The roads near Eupatoria were frozen and good. The Czar's two sons had entered Sebastopol.

Same date, via Vienna.—Weather fine; supplies more abundant. The Allies continue to throw bombs into the city; 176 siege pieces are in battery.

Feb. 31.—From Kamiesch it is stated that the Russians had made sorties on the 1st and 24, but were repulsed by the French volunteers.

Feb. 6 h.—Nothing of importance. The firing is kept up briskly on both sides.

Feb. 8 h.—Menschikoff briefly telegraphs: "General situation is unchanged."

The Vienna Press says, the English are retiring from the siege lines, and are, with the French Guards, to form a reserve at Balaklava.

Gen. Neil, who arrived at the camp Jan. 27th, has reported to the Emperor Napoleon that the situation of the French army is on the whole good, and that of the British not quite so bad as reported.

The long talked of important change in the French army in the Crimea is now announced. The army will be divided into two corps d'armee; one given to Gen. Bellissier, and the other to Gen. Bosquet, both still retaining Gen. Canrobert as *chef de corps*. There is a rumour that Lord Raglan and the Earl of Lucan will shortly return from the Crimea. The *Moniteur* says that Omar Pacha would embark from Vienna on the 4th, accompanied by Colonels Dieu and Simons, for the Crimea.

Russian Manifesto.—The Emperor Nicholas has issued a ukase calling the whole population to arms. This is regarded as a menace in reply to the appointment of Lord Palmerston.

An important statement is made that Naples joins the Western alliance, and will send, besides a fleet, a land force equal to Sardinia's to the Crimea. The French guarantee to prevent any revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the alliance. Count Cavour, the Russian Minister, and staff, have left Naples and retired to Caserta.

The Belgian journals announce that Tuscany, Parma and Modena have joined the Western alliance, with 1000 men each. This is probably ironical.

It is rumoured that Spain will join the Western alliance, with a view to have French influence against insurrection. It is reported also that Portugal will join with 12,000 men.

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To begin then:—We would have the Stockholders recollect the assertion made by Mr. Wilson at the last general meeting of Shareholders on the 1st June 1854, viz:—"that if he could not have the entire management of the Road, and control of the funds in his own hands, he would rather be without the Line altogether, and would do all his power to frustrate it,"—thereby, even in those early days clearly showing the cloven hoof; and that his interest in the Road was not for the good it would do either to the Country or to the Subscribers, but consisted only of the benefits he might personally derive from it.

Then again let it be remembered, that the policy of the late President (Capt. Robinson) and his colleagues, and the line of conduct laid down by them and explained in their Report, by which it was shown—that the Road could and would be left to their guidance, have been opened for 40 miles by the 1st of November, was ridiculed and laughed at; and which counter premises were made, that if the Wilson-cum-Hatch party should be elected, that that much of the Road should be ready for traffic by September. Well here we are in March; just six months after date—and after having all their own way on every thing, the promise is not only still unfulfilled; but on the contrary we find ourselves confessedly further off from having any portion of the Line ready, than we were before the reins came into their hands in June.

It was asserted by the Wilson party, that the old Board possessed neither the confidence of the class A Directors or of the Government, but that they (immaculate innocents) enjoyed it to the most unlimited extent. It is a fact that this was asserted, but of the value of the assertion we can only judge by another fact—viz—that ever since they have been in power, the class A have never sent them a shilling, while the Government when it at last yielded to the importunities of, we forget how many deputations, and advanced £4,000 to prevent the "laborers from starving," would not trust the money into the hands of the Board, but sent its own Commissioner to see it expended!

Oh brilliant and incontestable proofs of profound confidence, doubtless!—that is according to the logic with which our friend Mr. Stevens proves that St. Andrews is a "desert waste and a howling wilderness."

For the individual who has dared to use such language, we have nothing to say; I would be hopeless to expect to touch a heart which could entertain such thoughts and feelings; but the public well know how to express its indignation, and the slanderer must be made to feel the contempt he merits, in the loss of all good men's esteem and friendship.

In addition to all these things, it must be remembered that hitherto, since the possession of power has been in the hands of the present men, that we have heard of nothing but intrigues and trickery—deputations both from and to Government—applications and requisitions—quarrels (with the Contractors) and reconciliations, followed again by fresh quarrels more violent and bitter than before; but, for any result of all these their labors—save the natural one of "confusion worse confounded," we may look in vain.

"One favorite argument used by the Board to sustain itself, is, that "Class A have got everything." If such be the case what possible objection can there be to the course proposed by the Shareholders? If they have already got everything the mere empty name of Director is of little worth, and there is small merit in giving up a mere title, which cannot possibly be of any benefit to ourselves, and is actually a positive injury and incumbrance to our benefactors. Then again another argument used—care of course being taken not to advance it in too close proximity to the former, as in that case its absurdity would be self-evident; is, that "Class A want all the Land," we need scarcely say, that if they have "got everything," it is most surprising that they want the land—that being of course a very essential part of what they have got. But we would ask;—were, or are not the lands to be given as an aid to construct the Line? And is it not constantly said "that the lands must build the Road?" Who then, we ask, should receive the lands, but those who furnish money for the works?

What can it signify whether the purchasers of the land are called by the names of "class A" or any other title? It is their money builds the Road. They are in fact the purchasers of the land; buying it too, not only burdened with the obligation to complete the Line, but compelled to do so, in order to make their otherwise useless property, remunerative and of value.

We really cannot see how the matter will bear discussion; it appears to us as clear as

the sun at noon-day, and duty, honestly, good faith—aye, we will confess it—and self interest all unite in declaring, that we cannot and ought not to hesitate in legally investing Class A with every power and privilege we have to confer. If we give it now, we may do so with some show of good grace, and at all events derive the gratification of feeling that we have done our duty—if we delay it will not alter the catastrophe,—save that what we now give, we shall then be compelled to yield by the force of law.

We cannot conceal our inability to aid the work, and no sophistry can prove we should possess the power of controlling property, we do not own, to the injury and ruin of the real and true proprietors.

From the Legislative Summary, it will be seen that the Election Bill passed the Assembly on the 2d inst by a vote 28 to 10. The business of the Session appears to be progressing as rapidly as can be expected.

In the Legislative Council on the 1st inst, hon. Mr. Hill introduced a Resolution "for information from the Government respecting the expenditure, progress, &c., of the European & N. A. Railroad," and the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad."

The correctness of the hon. Mr. Hatch's observation, "that the more his associates (Directors we suppose) were rubbed, the brighter they would appear" will be put to the test, at the meeting tomorrow as doubtless there will be a considerable amount of "rubbing."

PUBLIC MEETING—PATRIOTIC FUND.

A meeting held at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 31 inst., pursuant to a requisition signed by a number of the inhabitants, for the purpose of forming a committee for receiving donations in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

The High Sheriff was called to the Chair, and Mr. Ker appointed Secretary.

After the object of the Meeting was explained the following resolutions were moved and passed:

Resolved—That the object for which the Patriotic Fund has been raised, is one which merits the warm sympathy and respect of every British Subject, and will, in the opinion of this Meeting be responded to by the inhabitants of this Town and Parish, and that a Committee of six persons be appointed to solicit donations, and that the amount of the same be paid over to the Chairman, for the purpose of being transmitted by him, to His Excellency the Lt. Governor of the Province;—and

Resolved—That Messrs. Charles A. Thomson, Alex. T. Paul, John B. Baisan, Robert Steer and William Whitehead, be the Committee for carrying out this resolution.

ROBERT KER, Secretary.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Remedies for Rheumatism.—Henry Foot, aged 52, of York Fort, Hudson's Bay, was a severe sufferer from this complaint, and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so bad at last, as to be entirely confined to his bed, and he was unable to move either hand or foot. While he was in this horrible condition, a friend brought him a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he immediately commenced to use, he soon found himself gradually improved by them, and by persevering with them for eleven weeks, he was entirely cured, and has since enjoyed the best of health.

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Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

CLEARED.
March 21.—Schr. Ulica, McLoney, Biston, coals—Master.

Now is the Time
TO GET A GOOD
DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURE.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of St. Andrews and vicinity, that his *Skylight Travelling Saloon* will remain in the place (Market Square), for a few weeks only. Persons wishing a good likeness of themselves or friends, will do well to improve the present opportunity.

March 7. FRED. A. STODDARD.

Notice to the Public.

The English Mail via Halifax, will be closed at this office on Sunday 11th inst., at 9 A. M.

The next Mail for England via New York will close at this office on Friday 16th inst., at 6 A. M.

The single rate of postage via Halifax 7½ cts., and via New York 1s. 5½d., prepayment optional.

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

Post Office, St. Andrews,
6th March, 1855.

TO LET,
And Possession given immediately.

That large and commodious Dwelling House and premises, at the Corner of Water and Sophia Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Cline.

The House has been thoroughly repaired and put in good repair, and is admirably adapted for a genteel private residence. For terms &c. please apply to the agent.

St. Andrews,
March 1, 1855. JAMES CLARKE, Agent.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the present state of the Company, and the refusal of the Board of Directors to adopt the suggestions made to them by Mr. Byrne, as the Agent and Delegate of Class A Shareholders: We, the undersigned Shareholders and Members of the Company, deem it necessary that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of the above Corporation should take place:

Notice is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Members of the said Corporation, will be held at the Town Hall in the town of Saint Andrews, on THURSDAY the 28th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 11 o'clock on the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of transferring to the Class A Shareholders of this Company, the Rights, Powers, Property and Privileges, now vested in the Corporation, to enable them to carry on, and complete the Line of Railroad from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, and of adopting such further measures as may be necessary to carry this object into effect.

Dated at St. Andrews, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1855.

W. F. W. Oaten, Jas. W. Sweet, W. Whitlock, Geo. D. Spurr, Thomas Betts, James Boyd, J. J. R. Bisset, Thos. Moore, John Farmer, J. W. Chaddler, Dennis Bradley, Isaac Sandegren, J. Irvine, Wellington Haich, James Dougherty, James McMaster, Edward Scutland, Henry O'Neil, Alex. Grant, John Aymor, J. H. Whitlock, Wm. Mahood, Edward Seale, George G. Grey.

Houses to Let.

The following HOUSES will be let from 1st May next:—
THE VILLAGE at the upper end of Queen street, at present in the occupation of J. Garby, Esq.
THE HOUSE now occupied by Mrs. John, in Queen's street, and owned by the heirs of the late Colonel G. Grey.
ALSO, the large and commodious HOUSE in Water street, owned by the undersigned, and now occupied by Mr. George McCulloch.
For terms, &c. apply to J. W. STREET.
February 6th, 1855.

PACKET,

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN FOR THE WINTER.

The Subscribers respectfully intimate to the merchants and traveling public, that their fast sailing Fleet Boat "JOHN COLEMAN" has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching at Eastport when required, for the accommodation of passengers and freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers. Will leave St. Andrews every WEDNESDAY, and St. John every SATURDAY, wind and weather permitting. For passage &c. apply to either of the subscribers.
HUGH MELONEY, OBD. CLARKE.
St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

Fresh Arrivals from England.

W. M. ASHALL,

Clock & Watchmaker,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has taken a Shop opposite the Post Office, for a short time, when he will be happy to execute any work in his line, which may be intrusted to his care, with promptitude.
He has brought from England a selection of Watches, Gold Rings, Chains, Alberts, Pins, Studs, silver thimbles, Brooches, Ear-rings, and a variety of other jewelry.
Electro-plated Spoons, tea and coffee pots.
Also, a quantity of small wares, tortoise shell combs; tooth, nail, hair-brushes and combs, in great variety.
Watch glasses and dials fitted; Spectacles and eye glasses to suit all ages.
St. Andrews Jan. 17, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John McVicar, late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, and also against the estate of Archibald McVicar late of the same place, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within 3 months to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to said estates, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN McVICAR, Administrator of the Goods of John McVicar, and Administrator of the Goods of Archibald McVicar.
St. Andrews, Sep. 7, 1854.

Blanks

FOR SALE
At this OFFICE.

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

Emigration.

Persons desirous of having their friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland, brought out by the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, can procure Tickets on application to the Subscribers.
Passages—From Liverpool to St. John, 15 currency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half price. Payment in all cases required when Ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.
Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:—
For each Adult, 3 quarts water-daily; 2 1/2 lbs. Bread; 1 lb. Wheat Flour; 5 lbs. Oatmeal; 2 lbs. Rice; 1 1/2 lbs. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea; and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.
It will be necessary for persons in the country, continuing for passengers to furnish the name, age, and place of residence of the intended emigrant. The Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.
J. & R. REED.
St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

Flour. Flour.

Ex "Ulrica" from Boston:
100 Bbls. extra & superfine Canada Flour.
Just received.
Jan. 23, 1855. J. W. STREET.

EDWARD DUNNIGAN & BRO.

New York.
Have in press, and will issue shortly,
History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian tribes of the United States, from 1535 to 1854.
The work is divided into four parts, embracing the early Norwegian, Spanish, French and English, Catholic Missions, of the Colonial times.
Subscriptions received by NEIL LOCHARY.
January 24, 1855.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

That pleasantly situated Corner Lot and Premises, owned and occupied by the undersigned, lot No. 1, in block letter Q, in Bulkley's division of the town plan of St. Andrews, known as the "Hay, Scale Corner." There are on the premises, a good Dwelling House and out-houses, all of which have lately undergone a thorough repair, an excellent front, proof Cellar, a never failing Spring of Water, and a Garden not to be exceeded in the town for vegetables. The property is free from all incumbrances, and an undoubted title will be given. Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale by the 15th day of April next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, of which notice will be given by handbill.
MARIA BROWN.
Saint Andrews, 24th Jan. 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. consisting of—
Gold and Silver Lever & Lepine Watches, Guard Chains, Gold Lockets, 2 superior article; Earrings, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Shawl Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c.
Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard de Joseph Rodgers & Sons old English Razors, Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives, &c.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired &c.
GEO. F. STICKNEY.
St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR STREET has removed from St. Martins to St. Andrews, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened an office, below Mr. James Boyd's store.
Residence—Rev. Dr. Alley's.
St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

New Brunswick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
The following was adopted as a Standing Rule in the Session of 1851:—
37th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.
CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

MR. NEIL LOCHARY, of Saint Andrews, having been appointed my Attorney, I hereby request all persons having any legal demands against me, to present their claims to him for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, are hereby required to pay to him their respective debts without delay. His receipt will be sufficient discharge for the same.
SAMUEL GETTY.
St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

ALBION HOUSE, SAINT ANDREWS.

Per Packet Ship "John Bannerman," and steamship "Niagara,"
MESSRS. STORR & CO.,
Have received a considerable portion of their

FALL STOCK,

Which is Opened and ready for Inspection.
THE Subscribers would respectfully intimate, that having commenced business this year with a supply suitable only for the SPRING TRADE, it does not devolve upon them to make the usual announcement of "a few additional Novelties," but to inform the Public that they are now receiving the first delivery of a large

WINTER STOCK,

that will be composed of "NEW GOODS" exclusively. The present stock contains principally an assortment of the following Goods:

BROAD CLOTHS, IN EVERY COLOR.
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS, WINTER SHAWLS, COBBLING CLOTHS, &c.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is replete with novelty. Some splendid designs in FANCY DOESKINS, WINTER CLOTHS, &c. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon having them promptly and faithfully executed.
MESSRS. STORR & CO. return their sincere thanks for the very extensive patronage they have received during the past season, and trust from the advantages they are enabled to offer, that this may be continued and extended.
R. STORR & CO.

Oct. 4, 1854.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Just received per Packet Ships via St. John, John Bannerman, John Barbour, Middleton, British Steamer Alps, Liberia, and Sully. 68 Bales and Cases, containing the largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT ever brought to this market.
As it is a well known fact, that a great advantage can be taken by purchasing goods at the depressed periods of the season, we have made it our study this some time back; and our present stock fresh from the different Manufacturers, viz: Leeds, a large lot of Woollens of every shade and style to suit the season. Also, our Staff Goods of the latest styles from Bradford, and Fancy Goods from London in great variety. Domestic Carpets from 100s. to 2s. 6d. from Glasgow; also, Carpets with a splendid Stock of every article in our line, a list of which will be given to the Public in Hand Bills. One word to our friends and customers, we will cut Goods in general this season at the latest St. John wholesale Prices; this we have resolved to do, and will carry it out, during this winter; of course in doing so our Terms will be Cash.
D. BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, Nov. 14, 1854.

Notice.

JAMES SYKES & CO. hereby give Notice, that they will prosecute all persons trespassing or entering upon the Seventy-fifth Contract of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, either to execute Contracts or otherwise, without having first received written authority from them to so do.
Also, All persons who may have borrowed, or otherwise, Wheelbarrows, Picks, Drills, or other Implements, are requested to return them immediately, and all persons retaining any such materials, after the present notice, will be prosecuted.
Saint Andrews, Nov. 27, 1854.

Provision and Iron STORE. ST. STEPHENS.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have taken Store in the South end of Mr. William Jounsson's wooden building, where they have received and offer for sale—
200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR, 1000 bushels Corn,
25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork.
Also,
Received ex Ship "Pamphylia" from Liverpool:
36 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 1-4 to 7 inches dia meter, round,
47 Tons flat and square Iron, all sizes
60 Do common Iron, 1, 7-8, 3-4, and 5-8 inch round.
6 Cwt best Cast Steel
5 1/2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 1 1/8, 1 7/8, 3/4, 9 1/16, 1 1/2, 7 1/8, 3/8, 5 1/8
4 Kegs Ox and Horse Nail.
213 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3 1/2 to 10 inch
5 Cwt Hoop Iron
1 Ton best London White Lead
1 1/2 Ton Black Lead. Raw and boiled Paint Oil,
30 Chaldrons Smith's Coals
25 Tons Pig Iron.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO.
St. Stephens, Jan. 6, 1855.

NOTICE.

ANY and all persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on a Lot of Land belonging to the Subscriber, situated in Chamcook. Any person or persons purchasing wood or timber, from Legan, wife or any of his children, will be prosecuted in accordance with the new criminal law.
E. DEWOLF.
Dec. 27, 1854.

Calais Marble Works.

THE Subscriber has opened a shop in Milltown street, three doors south of Main street, where he carries on all kinds of MARBLE WORK, such as MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, CHIMNEY PIECES, CENTRE TABLES, in Italian and American Marble. Having worked in some of the best shops in the U. States, he offers to the public as good work as can be bought in the New England States.
All kinds of Marble work executed cheaper than at any other establishment in the country.
FRED G. SMITH, L. J. CHASE, Agents.
Calais, Sep. 12, 1854.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

Appointed to sail from Liverpool as under:—
Ships Captains Tonnage To sail
Liberia, Cruikshank 875 5th Feby.
Middleton, Delaney 996 5th March
John Owens, Deane 1236 20th Ditto
John Barbour, Marshall 990 5th April
Eudocia, Spurr 1015 20th do
John Bannerman, Robertson 1131 5th May
David G. Fleming, Kenney 1425 20th do
Joseph Farratt, Gray 912 5th June
Imperial, Moran 1279 20th do.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyds, and coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the days appointed.
They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of Goods.
Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are respectfully solicited.
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co. Warner Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED.
January 16, 1855.

WANTED

A thorough GOOD FARMER and his family, one who perfectly understands his business, to take a Farm on the halves. On the premises are a good dwelling house, barn, &c. Cows, cattle, pigs, and sheep will be supplied. The farm is situated on the sea board—close to a good market, and plenty of manure to be had for the trouble of hauling.
Apply at the Standard Office.
N. B. No person need apply who has not a character for sobriety, and who would not make the Farm his entire business.
November 1st, 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 and P. Ale.
24 hhds. best Pale Geneva, gr. casks London particular Madeira.
20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva.
2 Tons No. 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb kegs.
4 hhds. boiled and raw Linseed Oil.
50 bundles sheet iron.
16 boxes tin Plates.
1 roll sheet Lead.
23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine cut Nails.
44 Deck Spikes, assorted.
1 fine Pump Tacks, assorted.
&c. &c. &c.
For sale by J. W. STREET.



CHERRY PECTORAL, For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

We invite the attention of the public to the Certificates appended below, and bespeak for them that candid consideration which their honest frankness deserves.

Jackson C. H., Jackson City, O., 29th Nov. '52.
Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: The Cherry Pectoral is much inquired after. Several of our best Physicians have used it, three of them in their own case, and always with the happiest effects. The numerous patent medicines always before them, lead to credulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value in any article, that any thing like a general confidence can be excited.
The unrivalled excellence of this combination of agents (in the Cherry Pectoral) proved beyond cavil by repeated trial and their own observation, has compelled medical men to proclaim abroad its usefulness. It is beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for Pulmonary Affections of this climate, at the same time so delicate and expectorant—a rare combination of properties.

In the hope that it will prove its own reward, I subscribe myself,
Jas. H. C. MILLER, M. D.

Allegan, Mich. 19th Jan. 1853.

DEAR SIR,—No one, no, not one—man, woman or child—can be found to deny that the Cherry Pectoral is all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues.
JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.
AGENTS—Orell & Turner, St. Andrews; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of "E. TAYLOR & CO.," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are payable to B. R. Fitzgerald, who only is authorised to receive and give legal discharges for the same.
E. TAYLOR, B. R. FITZGERALD.
Campbell, 3d Feb. 1855.

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, Crimea and Cocodile Beavers, Bryan O'Leary and Sultan Beavers, Beerskin and Whinney Cloths, Pilots and Beavers, all colors, Melton and Quail Cloths.

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

FOR VESTS—Rich Plushes and Velvets in plain and fancy colors; Satins, do; Grenadine, do; Tulle, Wood and Velveteens, do; Embroidered, do; White Satins and Muselins, for Weddings 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.

Ships' WHEELS and CAPSTANS.

THE subscribers inform Shipbuilders, and all others whom it may concern, that they have commenced manufacturing STEERING WHEELS and CAPSTANS, of a superior make and finish, at their shop on Peter's Wharf, which they will sell lower than articles of the same description can be purchased for at any other establishment in the City.
WHEELS and CAPSTANS will be kept constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the Province will be punctually attended to.
Orders left with Mr. Wm. Gibson, St. Andrews, will receive prompt attention.
HUGHES & GIBSON, St. John, Oct. 10, 1854.

