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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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LOSS OF THE BRIG VIXEN OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

The schooner, Capt. Scott, which arrived at Yarmouth, from St. Kitts, brought the Captain and other survivors of the above vessel, who were taken from the wreck by the brig, Leader, Capt. Crosby, of Yarmouth, and landed at Barbadoes. The following particulars of the disaster are copied from a Barbadoes paper of 19th Nov.:

The above vessel, on a voyage from St. John to Surinam, encountered a hurricane on 10th October last, in lat. about 20 25 N., long. 55 40 W., and on the following morning was struck by a whirlwind during the height of the gale, which hoisted her on her broadside, tearing away her masts, cabin, bulwarks and hatches. She then righted, full of water, and sunk below the surface, leaving only the tiller and water, to which Capt. Patch, his two mates, and four of the crew secured themselves. Four of the crew were lost when she capsized.—viz: Robert Linnaman, William Stone, James (sur-name unknown) and a German boy. The survivors, after three days, succeeded in obtaining a piece of bread from the main hatch, and after being out water for five days, at last caught some rain water in an empty barrel which floated up, and in this way they subsisted on the bread, and what rain water they could catch, for 25 days, when on the 6th inst., they were rescued from their perilous situation by Capt. Jacob Crosby, of the brig, Leader, of Yarmouth, N. S., having during the time they were on the wreck, seen six vessels pass, without discovering them.

Captain Crosby's kindness and attention to the unfortunate sufferers cannot be too highly praised, having done every thing that benevolence and humanity could suggest to alleviate their distress; which has mainly contributed to their present improved appearance.

LORD RAGLAN.

Lord Raglan, who commands the British arm of the allied forces, has been long and better known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset, brother of the late, and uncle of the present Duke of Beaufort, who is now serving on his staff in the East. He early obtained a commission in the Guards, and on the breaking out of the war in the Peninsula, joined the army of the Duke of Wellington, by whom he was shortly appointed throughout the whole war, taking part in every engagement, and exhibiting in all so heroic a ability combined with fearless courage. He was twice severely wounded and lost his arm at Waterloo. When after that great engagement, the curtain fell upon the wars of Europe, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, on his return, was appointed to the important post of Military Secretary, which he filled uninterruptedly during the reign of the several Commanders in chief down to the death of the Duke of Wellington. Upon the death of the Duke the command in chief, much, it is stated, to the disappointment of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, was conferred on Lord Hardinge, and Lord Fitzroy being unwilling to serve under an officer of similar standing to himself was appointed Master General of the Ordnance, with a peerage which he assumed under his present title of Lord Raglan. During the long reign of Lord Hill, and the subsequent one of the Duke of Wellington, at the Horse Guards, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, owing to the age of these veterans and the confidence reposed in him though acting as Military Secretary, was virtually Commander in Chief and in an office where so much tact and delicacy of management was required, contrived during that long period to win and retain the respect and affection of the whole British army.—Lord Raglan may not be a great military genius, for such the English system does not admit, but he undoubtedly possesses a very high order of mind, combining sound judgment, fearless courage, and an inflexible sense of justice, no ordinary qualities for command. The Duke of Wellington entertained so high an opinion of him as to give expression to his opinion, three to be valued as coming from so cold and rarely eulogistic a nature, "that he would yet be an honor to his country." Lord Raglan is a nobleman of ordinary, one might almost say vulgar presence, but this is completely redeemed by a manner so gentle and courteous, and a disposition singularly kind. He is yet in full vigor, his light brown hair not owning a solitary tinge of gray, and his whole appearance exhibiting activity and animation.

A Methodist preacher out West, recently gave vent to his feelings in this way—"As I was riding along once on one of those beautiful Western prairies with my dear old wife who has since gone to heaven in a buggy, &c."

The editor of a Western newspaper expresses great indignation at the manner in which a woman was buried who committed

suicide. He says:—"She was buried like a dog with her clothes on."

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

A corps of miners, quarrymen, plate-layers, carpenters, smiths and navies, are to be sent to the Crimea, under the command of an experienced civil engineer. Mr. Peto was applied to by government, a short time ago, to point out to them a gentleman competent to undertake such a charge, and fitting assistance. That gentleman recommended Mr. Beattie and his staff, who have recently returned from Canada. Their experience, and the acclimating process which they have undergone in North America, have rendered them peculiarly eligible for the service in contemplation; and they have accordingly been engaged as the nucleus of the new corps of auxiliaries to our army, which is now prosecuting the siege of Sebastopol. An advertisement, offering liberal wages and engagements for a definite period, from Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betus & Co., to all qualified volunteers willing to serve under Mr. Beattie and his staff, has appeared in the London daily papers. Mr. Beattie and his staff started from Marseilles on the 6th instant.

Orders have been issued for the siege guns just finished for the Crimea to be embarked at Woolwich forthwith; they consist of 55 eight inch guns; their total weight of metal is 203 tons 16 cwt.—namely, 44, each weighing 3 tons 4 cwt. and eleven six tons each. The Adelaide steamer and Eliza transport are ordered to carry them out.

On Friday, the Messrs. Almond completed the following contract with the Ordnance for the army in the east: 44,000 far cloaks, 44,000 fur caps (bushies), 44,000 water-proof capes (do do), 44,000 water-proof capes (do do), 44,000 long boots (cow hide material), 44,000 pairs of leggings, 10,000 suits of fur clothing for officers.—Morning Herald.

According to a letter from the seat of war in the London Globe, the Turks were not engaged in the conflict of the 6th inst; a number of their stragglers arrived when it was over, and distinguished themselves for the zeal and impartiality with which they plundered the dead—English, French and Russian.

THE ARMY.—Reinforcements for the Crimea consist of:—

The 9th Infantry	from Malta.
14th do	do
68th do	do
34th do	from Corfu.
71st (1st Batt.)	do
17th do	from Gibraltar.
99th do	do
77th do	do
62d do	do
39th do	do
89th do	do

Making a total of 11 Regiments.

10th Hussars proceed to the Crimea from India.

Ships belonging to the India Company's Navy are held in readiness to convey the regiment from Bombay to Seaz.

NEW SYSTEM OF PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

It is provided by the Queen's warrant, that, until the present list of General Officers from the Guards and Line shall be reduced to 234 in all, one promotion to the rank of Major-General shall take place on the occurrence of every three vacancies by death. These promotions are to be by seniority, and by merit alternately; the salary provision being added that, where a promotion is made on account of merit, it is to be accompanied by a public official statement of the grounds upon which the officer has been thus placed over the heads of the seniors.—[Globe.

It is well not to crow before you are out of the woods. The London Sun, in stating that the English squadron had sailed from China to take a Russian fortress near Japan, remarked that the English squadron destined to take Sika, &c., on the North West Coast was in advance of the India squadron, and would have completed its work before the India squadron had got within fighting distance. If the latter fare no better than the former did at Poropaulski, they will have very little to rejoice about.

A late London Sun has the following announcement:—"The 'Coming' Capture of Sevastopol.—Will be published in an Extraordinary Edition of the Sun, the moment the news is issued, an account of the Capture of Sevastopol, together with a list of the killed and wounded." Orders from newsmen received, &c. This is anticipation with a vengeance.

There are now no less than eight seats in the House of Commons vacant. Abingdon was vacated by Lord Norrey's succession to the peerage; Marylebone, by Lord Dudley Stuart's death; Bedford, by the decease of

Mr. H. Stuart; Coventry, by that of Mr. Geach; East Gloucestershire, by Sir Michael Hicks Beach's death; Fermanagh, by that of Sir A. Brooke; Ayr, by Col. Pakenham's death at Inkermann; and Ayr, by that of Col. Haunter Blair, also killed at Inkermann.

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—The following infantry battalions were in the Crimea on the 6th of November: one battalion Chasseurs, one battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Royal Regiment (one battalion), 31, 4th, 7th, 19th, 29th, 21st, 23rd, 30th, 33rd, 38th, 41st, 42d, 44th, 45th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 57th, 63d, 68th, 77th, 79th, 83rd, 93rd, 95th, two battalions Rifle-Brigade—in all 33 regiments.

The cavalry corps were as follows:—4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st Dragoons, 2d Dragoons, 4th Light Dragoons, 6th Light Dragoons, 8th and 11th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, 17th Lancers. These regiments are to be made up to their full strength by drafts.

The following are the names of the new infantry regiments, eleven in all, under orders for the Crimea, some of which are actually on their way:—They are the 60th from Dublin (gone); 17th, 39th, 89th, from Gibraltar (to be relieved by the 54th and 66th) (left on Saturday), 31st, 71st, from Corfu; 9th, 14th, 62d, from Malta; 97th, from Athens (gone); and the 45th Royal Irish from London. Here will be, before December is well in, forty-four battalions of infantry.

The augmentation of the army to be proposed on the meeting of Parliament includes 43 battalions of the line, each of 800 bayonets, a battalion of Rifles, and another of artillery—total, about 36,000 men.

ROMANCE IN LIFE.—It is with regret that we read in the nominal return of officers killed in the battle of Inkermann that Capt. Stanley of the 57th Regiment, is amongst those who have died nobly in the service of their country. Capt. Stanley was a native of Dublin, and was connected with the family of the late Sir Edward Stanley. When very young, being fond of a military life, he entered the service of the Queen of Portugal, and distinguished himself in action at Oporto, July, 1833, where he received a severe wound in the arm. He continued to serve in Portugal and Spain, until 1835, when the order of the Tower and Sword (of Portugal) was conferred on him as a reward for his gallantry. The following anecdote connected with his appointment to the British army is authentic:—

Prince William Henry, when a midshipman, was present at a ball at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and being struck with the charms of a young lady present, selected her for his partner in a country dance, at the conclusion of which he laughingly told her that if he ever attained power she need only send him a copy of the music of that dance, accompanied by a request, and that he would, if possible, attend to any demand so authenticated.

Years rolled off, the lady married, and became a widow and grandmother. Prince William Henry became King William IV., and on the return of Mr. Stanley in 1835, he expressed a wish to enter the British army, on which his grandmother forwarded a copy of the music to his Majesty, accompanied by a letter reminding him of his promise, and concluding by asking for an ensigncy, without purchase, for her grandson. In a very few days she was honored with an autographic letter from the King, stating his perfect remembrance of the dance and promise referred to, and his intention to accede to her wish with respect to the nomination of her grandson to an ensigncy, which accordingly took place in May, 1835. Capt. Stanley joined the 57th Regiment at Madras the same year, and served with it ever since.

Had he survived this battle, he would have succeeded to a majority without purchase.—A man of refined tastes and elevated pursuits, he became a member of the Rikkeny Archaeological Society, whilst amongst us, and took a deep interest in that institution up to the period of his untimely death.—(Kilkenny (Ireland) Moderator.

Alexander McDonald was put on his trial last Tuesday and Wednesday for the murder in August last, of Mrs. Rebecca Langley, Gaysboro' Road, when the plea of insanity was clearly proved. So convinced were the jury of the insane state of prisoner's mind that they pronounced a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving the Court.—Halifax Chronicle.

A railway passenger recently detected riding in a second class carriage with a third class ticket, offered to fight the ticket master for the difference.

"I say Frank," said a fast guardsman to another at Alma—"this is something, a Russian is a better mark than a partridge." "Yes, that's all very true, but a partridge doesn't shoot back."

NAPIER AND THE INDIAN SWORDSMAN.—We give an anecdote illustrative of the unparalleled dexterity of the Indians with the sword, as well as of Napier's simplicity of character. After the Indian battles, on one occasion a famous juggler visited the camp, and performed his feats before the General, his family, and staff. Among other performances this man cut in two with a stroke of his sword a lime or lemon placed in the hand of his assistant. Napier thought there was some collusion between the juggler and his retainer. To divide by the sweep of a sword on a man's hand so small an object without touching the flesh he believed to be impossible, though a similar incident is related by Scott in his romance of the Talisman.

To determine the point, the General offered his own hand for the experiment, and he stretched out his arm. The juggler looked attentively at the hand, and said he would not make the trial.

"I thought I would find you out!" exclaimed Napier.

"But stop," added the other, "let me see your left hand." The left hand was submitted, and the man then said firmly, "if you will hold your arm steady I will perform the feat."

"But why the left hand, and not the right?"

"Because the right hand is hollow in the centre, and there is a risk of cutting off the thumb; the left is high, and the danger will be less."

Napier was startled. "I got frightened," he said; "I saw it was an unusual feat of delicate swordsmanship, and if I had not abused the man as I did before my staff, and challenged him to the trial, I honestly acknowledge I would have retired from the encounter. However, I put the lime on my hand, and held out my arm steadily. The juggler balanced himself, and with a stroke cut the lime in two pieces. I felt the edge of the sword on my hand as if a cold thread had been drawn across it; and so much (he added) for the brave swordsmen of India, whom our fine fellows defeated at Meeanee."

This anecdote is certainly a proof of the sincerity of an honest mind, ready to acknowledge error, and of bravery and calmness in exploring that error.—London paper.

It has been stated in the 'Standard,' 'Spectator,' and 'Morning Post,' that H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge is insane. The reason assigned is the shock he experienced at seeing some of the Guards stabbed on the manner by Russians. But it is also said, in a manner in which the Guards were taken into action at Inkermann was as great a mistake as the cavalry charge at Balaklava—when they were led into a chert between overwhelming masses of Russian—and that the consciousness of being responsible for such a terrible sacrifice had destroyed the reason of H. R. Highness. The first symptom, it is added, of the appearance of the disease was an insult to a distinguished officer. The rumour is that he struck Sir D. Lacy Evans.

We see by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds each, for making and selling imitations of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all, it should certainly protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips, the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of the country.—Green Co Banner, Carrollton, Ill.

MODERN SYNTAX.—A New Orleans editor, recording the career of a mad dog, says:—"We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before it could be killed severely by Dr. Hart and several other dogs."

"For sale, an excellent young horse—would suit any top-dog or gentleman with a long silver tail."

A New York paper, announcing the wrecking of a vessel near the Narrows, says:—"The only passengers were T. B. Nathan, who owned three-fourths of the cargo and the captain's wife."

Lord Elgin and suite arrived on Saturday from Quebec, on their way to New York, to take passage for England by the steamer Pacific of the Collins line, on Wednesday the 27th.

Sir Edmund Head was sworn in Governor General at Quebec on the 13th inst.—He delivered a farewell address, and was escorted out of the city by a guard of honour. Sir Edmund Head held his first levee at Government House on Friday.

Twelve thousand miles of Railroad are now in process of construction, and likely to be completed in the United States, the entire cost of which will be in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, one million of which is already provided for. There are some sixty roads of which the longest (eight hundred and four miles) is the Illinois Central, and the shortest (fifty three miles and a half) the Lebanon Valley road, running from Reading to Harrisburg, Pa.—(Balt. Patriot.

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS.—There is nothing that strikes the stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of the night. The writer arrived at Stockholm from Gothenburg, 400 miles distant, in the morning; and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken note of time and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown.—You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the street; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away or were dead. No signs of life, stores closed. The sun goes down at Stockholm a little before 10 o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole, the refraction of its rays is such that you see to read at midnight. Dr. Baird read a letter in the forest near Stockholm at midnight without artificial light. There is a mountain at the Botnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all.—Travelers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night.—The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes begins to rise. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. The hens take to the trees about seven o'clock, P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into the habit of rising late too.—[American paper

SMITH O'BRIEN.

The following letter appears in the Paris Galignani's Messenger:

"Sir: I have seen in your journal of today's date, an extract from the Limerick Chronicle, stating that the friends of Mr. William Smith O'Brien have it in contemplation to solicit the influence of the Emperor of the French with our gracious Sovereign, to remove all conditions from the royal pardon, which may be 'done (the paragraph adds) with perfect safety and propriety, as that gentleman has taken a final leave of political agitation for the remainder of his life.' I know not whether this statement is as unfounded as many others respecting me which have appeared in the newspapers during my absence from Europe; but if it be well founded, I wish it to be known that such an application as that here contemplated has not been sanctioned, still less prompted by me. I prize beyond expression the sentiment which has induced a large portion of the Irish nation to evince anxiety for my return, and I feel deeply grateful for the sympathy which has been exhibited in the United States of the British colonies, and elsewhere towards the Irish political exiles but it does not seem to me to be consistent with dignity of my country to solicit foreign intervention on our behalf. For my own part, I am not conscious that I have done anything which disintitles me from spending the remainder of my life in Ireland, which country is not only the home of my affections, but also the natural sphere of my duties; and I am convinced that sound policy, as well as general feeling, dictates the promulgation by the British Government of a complete and general amnesty with regard to the proceedings of all those who were compromised in the insurrectionary movement of the year 1848. I now find myself compelled to remove my family in the middle of Winter, from their cherished home in Ireland and to seek for them a domicile in some foreign country. Such a lot, though preferable to imprisonment in Van Dieman's Land, naturally gives occasion for much solicitude; but I would rather remain forever an exile from the land which I love than return thither under restrictions incompatible with my personal honour, or with the rights and duties of an Irish gentleman.

(Signed) WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.
PARIS, Hotel Maurice, Nov. 23.

An affair of honor "came off" yesterday morning, between Messrs. J. Pentland and Young, advocates of this city; each party fired two shots, but neither was injured. The difficulty arose concerning the publication, by Mr. Young, of a statement of facts relative to a "meeting" which took place a fortnight since between Messrs. Irvine and T. Pope, also advocates, and in which the principals on this occasion acted as seconds.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX

INTERESTING NEWS.

The steamship Asia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing dates to the 23d December.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 20th. The Glasgow, from the Clyde, sailed on the 19th. The Red Jacket would sail on the 22d for Australia. The City of Manchester sailed on the 20th for Philadelphia.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened on the 19th Dec. by Her Majesty in person, with the following Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the war in which we are engaged, with the utmost vigour and effect. This assistance, I know will be readily given, for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of augmenting my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude. The hearty and efficient co-operation of my brave ally, the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement more closely the union which so happily exists between the two nations. It is with satisfaction that I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably settled.

These treaties will be laid before you. Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great importance to the general welfare, will not be neglected.

I rejoice to observe that the prosperity of my subjects continues uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction, and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I in the estimates which will be presented to you, I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I rely with confidence upon your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that, in the momentous contest in which we are engaged, you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus we shall obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

The passage relative to the victories of the Crimea, which Her Majesty declared had filled her with gratitude and admiration, was delivered with graceful emotion.

Her Majesty having delivered her speech, rose, and giving her hand to Prince Albert, left the House. The Assembly then dispersed.

THE WAR.

A Vienna semi-official despatch states that Prussia does not adhere to the triple treaty, but will renew negotiations on her own account with France and England. In confirmation thereof Baron Von Usedom has already arrived in London, charged with special mission from Prussia.

The following despatch from Admiral Hamelin appeared in the Moniteur of the 25th:—

KAMISH BAY, Dec. 12th.—A severe cannonade has been going on; two sorties of the Russians had been vigorously repulsed.—The enemy was received by a well sustained fire of musketry, and they were driven back at the point of the bayonet after an obstinate struggle.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

A letter from Jassy of the 9th, in the Augsburg Gazette, states that great activity has been perceptible among the Austrian troops of occupation, some regiments having advanced to the fortified points of the Sereth, and extended their advanced posts even as far as the Pruth.

The following important statements are from Lord John Russell's speech in the Commons on Friday night:—

My belief is, that, although not contained in the literal terms of the treaty, Austria will find, that, as we not propose to diminish the territory of Russia; as we propose to leave her a great and powerful State, and only demand securities, which are as necessary for Austria as they are for England and France, unless Russia shall consent to such fair and moderate terms as it will be our duty to propose whenever a Minister of the Emperor shall declare that he is directed to enter into negotiations—if, I say, these terms are not accepted by the Emperor of Russia, I anticipate that we shall have before the opening of the next campaign the alliance of Austria with us on the offensive and defensive.

SEBASTOPOL.

Nov. 25th.—The war correspondent of the London Times says, although it may be dangerous to communicate facts likely to be of service to the Russians, it is certainly hazardous to conceal the truth from the English people that they must know sooner or later that the siege has been for many days practically suspended—that our batteries are used up and silenced, and that our army are much exhausted by the effects of excessive labor and watching, by wet and storm, to

which they have been so incessantly exposed. The Russians know this well enough. The relaxation of our fire is self-evident, but our army, though weakened by sickness, is still equal to hold its position and to inflict chastisement on the assailants who venture to attack them. Nothing would so animate our men, destitute of all stimulating influences beyond those of undaunted spirits, as a prospect of meeting the Russian outside of their entrenchments, and deciding the campaign by the point of the bayonet. Last night there was a brisk skirmish between the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the Russian riflemen in front of Flag-staff Battery earth-works, and the Russians expelled all our reports about their want of powder and ball, by a most tremendous cannonade. Assaults and counter-assaults continued amid furious fire, which lighted up the sky with sheets of flame from nine o'clock at night till four in the morning. The French actually penetrated behind the outer entrenchments, and established themselves for a time within the enceinte, but as there was no preparation for a general assault, they withdrew. Volleys of musketry and salvos of cannon roared through the camp during the whole night, but we lost their rest in consequence, for those affairs are now of nightly occurrence.

Nov. 26th.—The fight between the French and Russian riflemen, aided by artillery, was renewed last night; as usual, the object of contention is the Mud Fort near the Quarantine Battery, which the French persist in holding, although useless. Preparations for the renewal of a general bombardment are proceeding from day to day. The great obstacle is the bad state of the roads.

Nov. 27th.—Nothing occurred.

Nov. 28th.—During the day the Russians fired on the British about one gun per five minutes. The English look-out-man cries Tower, Redan, or Gardens Battery, and the shot is returned; but the fire on the French is much more lively, and is kept up with some effect on their earth-works and parallels. Every night about nine o'clock, the Flag-staff, Quarantine and Wall Batteries open a furious cannonade, which lasts from 30 to 45 minutes, as hard as men can load the guns, right into the French lines, and then follows instantly a volley, the result of which is invariably that the Russians push a strong column out of the place, and rush towards the first line, drive in the pickets and riflemen, get-up the first parallel, sometimes into it occasionally beyond it, and close to second parallel, when they are received as they advance by the French covering parties with a deadly fire—they halt and fire in return; they are then charged by the French, who route and pursue them into the town, but who are obliged to retire by the flank fire of the batteries and street guns. In this way the French lose forty or fifty men, but the loss of the Russians in these sorties must be considerable. Frequently about day-break the Russians try to storm the fort.

Nov. 29th.—Storms of wind and rain.—The Russians have much strengthened their defences; they have scarp'd the ground in front of all their batteries; have constructed strong abatis in front of their lines; have thrown up numerous earth-works, and made numerous batteries before all their redoubts and along the scarp of slopes. During the night, a particularly strong sortie was made on the French, who, hearing a noise, a French Rifleman crept forward and saw a column of Russians, 2000 strong, forming in the rear of the battery. The French, therefore, 700 strong, silently mounted the parapets of their own batteries, and received the Russians with a deadly volley—then leaping down attacked them with the bayonet and compelled them to retreat.

Nov. 30th.—A heavy fire was kept up on the French during the night. The Grand Duke Michael was observed making a reconnaissance at a thousand yards.

Dec. 1st.—More rain, the roads preventing the arrival of supplies. Part of the British put temporarily on short allowance. The deaths from fever and cholera sixty daily.

Dec. 2.—Continued rain. The besiegers began to erect huts for shelter. Deserters say that the condition of the Russians in the field is worse than that of the Allies.—Much bell ringing and rejoicing heard in Sebastopol during the night: supposed to be in consequence of the arrival of provisions.

Dec. 5.—The Russians made a sortie against the French lines, when eight divisions of the French line, under Gen. Ferrie, repulsed them with much loss.

Dec. 7th.—The Paris Moniteur says that the besiegers' batteries are re-established, and before three days firing will be resumed.—The Allies are sufficiently entrenched, and provisioned to remain throughout the winter.

Dec. 13th.—A Russian despatch states that up to the 13th, nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. Some small sorties had been successful, in one of which the Russians captured some small mortars and spiked others larger. The fire of the allies continued feeble.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a Cure for Asthmatic Coughs and Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.—Henry Thompson, of High Street, Birmingham, thus writes to Professor Holloway.—For upwards of five years I suffered severely from Asthma, attended with violent cough, the trying nature of my occupation also tended much to weaken me, and I became a mere skeleton; having relations at Cheltenham, I went there but derived no benefit, and returned here (business compelling me) in a worse state than when I left.—Despairing of being benefited, I tried your Pills, and rubbed some of the Ointment on my chest and throat, I obtained considerable relief after the first fortnight, and in eight weeks was completely cured. I am now in excellent health and strength.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Freeholder" is received, and we would be happy to publish his letter in our present number but it must be re-written before it can be placed in the compositor's hands, as the paper is so thin that the writing is difficult to decipher.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1855.

THE RAILROAD.—It is not unnatural in the absence of full information on the subject, that some mis-apprehension should have arisen in the minds of a few, with regard to the startling piece of intelligence relating to the Railroad which we published last week, nor is it a matter of surprise to us, that such should be the case, for, so utterly incredible does it appear, that men would reject the greatest good that can befall them, that it is no wonder, many on the first blush of the thing, have concluded that there must be some reason, of which they were unaware, for the refusal of the offer which it is stated that Mr. Byrne submitted to the Board.

In reality, however, Mr. Byrne made no proposition at all, but merely signified his acceptance on behalf of "Class A." of the terms which the Directors of this Board themselves had submitted to them;—and therefore it is, now that we find the Board playing fast and loose in such an unaccountable manner, that we feel it our duty to analyse such strange and extraordinary conduct, and place the public, and such of the stockholders who are unable, or have not the opportunity to investigate our Railroad affairs in full possession of the position they really stand in.

It has long been acknowledged by every one—not only that it is impossible for this section of the Company to provide any further assistance towards the construction of the Road,—but that the Board of Directors in this Province is actually an hindrance to the active prosecution of the undertaking. We believe that every Director has frequently both publicly and privately expressed his earnest desire that Class A should take the entire control, and individually has signified his willingness to yield up everything to them, could they be induced to do so: nay, they have done more, by passing a solemn Resolution asking the Class A to take the undertaking into their own hands. It is this request, submitted by themselves, and acceded to by Mr. Byrne, on behalf of the English Stockholders, that the Board, blind to the inconsistency of their own conduct, and selfishly indifferent to the welfare and prosperity of the Town now decline to act up to.

It is difficult to assign motives for any man's actions; but in every matter that nearly and deeply affects himself, every one is justified in forming his conclusions upon open facts, and on the known character of the individuals he has to deal with. In this matter "our Railroad, which is of such vital importance to us all, we cannot allow any trifling or tergiversation; and therefore we frankly and fearlessly assert, that no adequate reason can be assigned for the late ridiculous decision of the Board—save perhaps, self interest in a few, and a paltry pride and love of power in others,—unless indeed, it be, that they are perfectly incapable of understanding what they are doing, and have done;—and which we are free to admit—appears to have been unfortunately only too often the case.

With no settled policy or distinct object in view, they but temporize to keep themselves in office, regardless of the faith of engagements, and indifferent to the dictates of prudence and propriety; totally without presence, they live but from day to day, and instead of being prepared for circumstances as they arise, are only occupied—alas, how unsuccessfully,—in trying to patch up the disasters which their own blunders have created.

It is almost impossible, to find a parallel for the absurd position in which the Board now stands. They make a formal and solemn offer to class A, declaring on every occasion their earnest desire that it should be accepted, and proclaiming their belief, not only that it affords the only hope of ever finishing the Road, but that unless it be acceded to, the English stockholders must lose all they invested. At last, when hope had almost died out of every bosom, and despair seemed to pervade the whole place, the long delayed acceptance is sent in—when lo! like children who refuse to give up the plaything they have broken to have it mended—the Board decline to accept the boon they themselves have craved, and like the child with his toy, cling to the idle power they cannot use, rather than transfer it into those hands in whose grasp alone it can be made of service.

Such a state of things cannot, however, be allowed to last. If the Board will not ratify its own proposition, it will be incumbent on Mr. Byrne to procure a Meeting of the Stockholders; and we believe if this should be done, that not a single voice would be raised in opposition to any arrangement he may wish to carry out.

It is alleged, as an excuse for refusing to confirm the terms he is willing to agree to, that he wants all the land—that he intends to ask this, that or the other from Government; and that he gives no guarantee for the prosecution and completion of the work. To all this we might simply answer—"why then did you make the offer?" but we will go further and say—who has a better right to the land than those who build the Road? What claim have we in the Province who do not advance anything (the £4,000 is hardly worth mentioning) towards the great work to obtain a single acre of that which was given expressly to assist in its completion, and as an inducement to foreign capitalists to invest their money? What right have we to interfere or enquire into any negotiation which class A may open with Government? what does it signify to us? If they are willing to take our responsibilities and liabilities—instead of complaints that may thwart, they should receive our best wishes for success with all our interest and support. As to there being no guarantee given—what better or stronger security could we have, than the fact that there is already £80,000 of class A money spread through the rock cuttings and earthworks extending 30 miles from our very doors, and which money must remain useless, and unproductive unless more is put to it, and the line is finished. Argument is unnecessary, for common sense points out, both, what must be advantageous for all parties, as well as what it is the plain and bounden duty of this section of the Company to do.

C. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of this Society, took place yesterday. After the Report was read and adopted, and other general business of the Society transacted—the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

At half past five o'clock, a number of the members of the Society and guests, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at Bradford's Hotel. The President, hon. H. Hatch, presided, aided by Geo. F. Campbell Esq., as crumpier. After the cloth was removed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk and heartily responded to. Several neat and appropriate speeches were made and volunteer toasts given, interspersed with song and sentiment, and the company separated about 11 o'clock much pleased with the entertainment. A more harmonious agreeable and pleasant company have seldom met together. Only one of the original founders of the Society was present, the venerable President.—We regret that neither time, nor the space at our disposal to day, will admit of giving an extended notice.

TEA MEETING.—The Mechanics' Temperance Watchman Club, gave a Public Tea Meeting in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening last. The hall was tastefully decorated and the tables loaded with every description of cake &c. After tea, several excellent addresses were delivered, interspersed by appropriate songs, by the "Quartette Club" and others. The hall was crowded, and the party broke up about 11 o'clock, after giving three cheers for the Queen.

The Theatrical Amateurs reopened their little Theatre, on Monday evening, for the season with decided success, and we are glad to see that the exertions and public spirit of these gentlemen to afford some amusement to the Town, during the dreary months of winter, are properly appreciated. When all did so well, it would be invidious to single out any individual for particular praise, but we do not hesitate to say, that it would be difficult to find a corps of amateurs, which as a whole evince such decided histrionic talents. We understand that it is proposed to give a performance for the benefit of the "Patriotic Fund." This as it should be—all we can say is—go on Gentlemen and prosper, you have our best wishes at all times.—Com

MUNIFICENT PRESENT.—The Roman Catholic congregation of Saint George, presented to their Pastor, the Rev. Andrew Barron, on New-Year's Day, a splendid Sleigh and robes,—purchased at a cost of one hundred and thirteen dollars.—Com

On Wednesday last, a splendid entertainment was given to the Roman Catholic children of Saint Andrews, at their school-room, by the Teachers male and female of the Sunday-School. Some two hundred children of both sexes sat down to supper at six o'clock in the evening. We have seldom witnessed so pleasing a scene; the spacious school room was beautifully lighted and tastefully hung with ever-greens; the tables superb, loaded with the choicest indeed, and presided over, in rotation, by the teachers of the different classes: whilst, during supper, the young of the town, volunteering their services, performed at intervals by exhilarating airs on the piano-forte. It was amusingly delightful, to see some of the younger little arches

exhibiting a sort of self-sufficiency; and vividly betraying in their innocent demeanour, the care bestowed upon their religious training.—Com

By the mail this morning we are pleased to hear that Morris Robinson, son of Col. John Robinson, of Douglas, has been appointed to an Ensigny, without purchase, in Her Majesty's 26th (Cameronians) Regiment.—Head Quar.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 29. To be Colonels in the Army—Lieutenant Colonel William Fenwick Williams, C. B. and Eyre John Crabbe. To be Lieutenants, Colonels in the Army—Major Edward Boyd, Henry Dixon, and James Poyntz.

Shipping List. Arrived from St. Stephens. Gravesend Dec 16, Wm. Metcalf. Hull 19, Hygiene. Grimby, 29, Mary, Ball. Gravesend, 21, Rengende Jacob.

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 Johnson's wooden building, where they have received and offer for sale:— 200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR. 1000 Bushels Corn. 23 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork. ALSO Received ex Ship Pennsylvania from Liverpool: 36 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 1-4 to 7 inches diameter, 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, 1-18 to 1, 7-8, 3-4, 9-16; 1-2, 7-16, 3-8, 5-16. 6 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails. 4 Kegs Boat Nails; 1 Keg Pun Rivets. 213 Boxes Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3-12 to 10 inch. 5 Cwt. Hoop Iron. 1 Ton best London White Lead. 12 Ton Black Lead. Raw and boiled Paint Oil. 50 Chaldrons Simons' Coals. 25 Tons Fire Iron. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO. St. Stephens, Jan 6, 1855.

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber has been solicited to open a SCHOOL for instruction in VOCAL MUSIC, in Saint Andrews, and has consented to do so, provided a sufficient number of scholars offer previous to the 15th inst. A list has been left at Mr. John Little's store, where subscribers names will be received. Terms—7s. 6d. per quarter or 24 Lessons—to be paid in advance. THOS. ALGAR. Jan. 8, 1855.

Picked Up, On the 31st December, in the River St. Croix, A small raft of Lumber. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying expenses. Jan. 8, 1855. JOHN GRANT.

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 whose Newspapers are published. CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale. Booksellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Beck, Bookseller and Stationer, Fredericton. By Command S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 2nd January, 1855.

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. 50 bbls. best Pale Geneva. 2 qr. casks London particular Maccles, 2 bbls. White Wine Vinegar. 20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva. 2 tons No 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 25 and 14 lb kegs. 4 bbls. boiled and raw Linseed Oil. 50 bundles sheet Iron. 19 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.

THE CHEST.
Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M.D.
THE EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, HAS LEFT A VALUABLE LEGACY TO THE WORLD IN HIS Great Preventative of Consumption, AND UNPAIRED CURE FOR PULMONARY DISEASES WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE
Sir 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 safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, 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 so agreeable 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 Canada, 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 eminent Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear the Protectors 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, 75c do.
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau Street
New-York, U.S.
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSE, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London.
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, Hatters, and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishings 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.

Notice.
JAMES SYKES & CO. hereby give Notice, that they will prosecute all persons trespassing or entering upon the Seventy-Mile Contract of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, either to execute Contracts or otherwise, without having first received written authority from them so to 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.

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 Cocodile Beavers,
Bryan O'Lyons 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 Doeskins and Cassimeres, French and German do; Scotch Tweeds, in heavy ribbed and heather mixtures of superior quality; Clan Tartans do; fancy and plain Satinets, &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 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.

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 arrival contains principally an assortment of the following Goods:

BROAD CLOTHS,
IN EVERY COLOR;
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS,
WINTER SHAWLS, COBBOURG 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'r 4, 1854

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS JUST RECEIVED:
FIFTY STOVES, comprising, Cooking, Franklin and Parlor STOVES, of best patterns;
30 packages of Souchong and Oolong TEAS,
80 Bags fine SALT,
Ground coffee, arrow root, gelatine, indigo, Yeast powder, beans, rice, split peas,
Tobacco, wrapping paper, soda crackers, Sages, glass lamps, tumbler, solar globes and Chimneys, lanterns, spectacles, axes,
Buckwax and frames, locks, spring balances, Paint, sash, blacking and stove brushes, Bed cords, clothes lines, molasses,
Taps and tap borers, bits from 3 to 14 inch; Cattle ties, solar oil, burning fluid, palis, Tubs, brooms, etc. etc.
Also,
A good assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, which will be sold low.
ROBERT KER
St. Andrews, 231 Oct'r, 1854. (h)

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, Libonia, 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 Stuff Goods of the latest styles from Bradford, and Fancy Goods from London in great variety. Domestic from Manchester. And our Shawls in every style, 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.
ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of Henry Polley, late of Saint David, deceased, are requested to send the same to the undersigned, duly attested, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment to the undersigned within three months from this date.
SUSANNAH POLLEY, Executrix
WILLIAM TOWERS, Executor.
Saint Andrews, 3d October, 1854. d.

BARLEY
WANTED at the Patent Steam Brewery, St. Andrews, during the Winter. A liberal price given.
THOMPSON & CO.
December 12, 1854. xi

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

Blanks
For Sale at this Office.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE HYDROMAGEN,
OR
GORK SOLES,
Manufactured by
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
44 MARKET ST. MANCHESTER,
Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street
Cheapside, London, England.
American Establishments, 35 Ann Street
and 102 Nassau Street, New York,
United States.

The Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventative of many Lung diseases, with out any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.
For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm, and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity, while Consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by their general adoption. They entirely supersede over-shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the foot, or cause the foot to appear unsteady. To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides, those who patronize them will find their yearly doctor's bills much diminished thereby.
As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg and Berlin, our sales reached 1,732,450 pairs of Gork Soles. This year the number will far surpass that.
At the Factory their opinion of their value as a preventative for Coughs, Colds, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and Consumption.
Men's Size, pr pair, 35 CENTS.
Ladies' do, do, 20 do.
Boys' & Misses' do, 25 do.
Notice.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article which may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.
For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
35 Ann Street, New-York.

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.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL
LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,
Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under—
Ships Captains Tonnage To sail
Middleton, Delaney, 996 20th Oct 1855
John Barbour, Marshall, 990 20th Nov.
Joseph Tarrant, Smith, 942 5th Jan.
Loberga, Cruickshank, 875 5th Feby.
Middleton, Delaney, 996 20th do.
Endocott, Spurr, 1215 5th March
John Owens, Doane, 1236 20th Duto
David G. Fleming, Nichols, 1425 5th April
John Bannerman, Robertson, 1200 20th do.
Imperial, Moran, 1279 5th May

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.
Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are respectfully solicited.
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Orange Court, Castle Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED.
November 11, 1854.

FLOUR.
Ex 'Catherine' from NEW YORK,
Just arrived:
100 Bbls. best Canada
Superfine FLOUR—
For sale by J. W. STREET.

CAUTION.
I HEREBY forbid all persons, purchasing or negotiating the following Notes of Hand, drawn by me in favour of Elisha Small, of Lubec, 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

AYER'S PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown what success it accomplishes the purpose designed: make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been uniformly found to be the patient's choice that almost every purgative medicine is so irritating and so liable to the bowels, that it is almost necessary to resort to the use of opium to relieve the pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain; unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Liteness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the Liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Haemorrhoids, Scirrhus and Scirvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, say and every case where a purgative is required. They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Pimples of the Face, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Assayer and Practical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.
SOLD BY
Agents for St. Andrews, O'Neil & Turner, and
M. S. HANNAH—St. George, E. F. KNIGHT.

22d November, 1854.

FLOUR, MEAL, PORK, &C.

Ex 'Catherine' & 'Huntress' from New York,
210 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR,
50 Bags Corn Meal,
25 Bbls. heavy Mess Pork.
Ex 'Hollyhock' from Liverpool,
25 Tons round and flat Iron, com & refined.
4 Hhds. Lined Oil, 75 kegs best White Lead,
1 Hhd. refined Crushed Sugar, 6 boxes Starch,
1 Box Durham Mustard in bottles,
6 Casks Wrought Nails, 1 box Paint Brushes,
ALSO, IN STORE,
Cooking, Frying, and
an Patent Stoves.
Pollock and Codfish, Hake, Seal, Porpoise and Solar OIL, Burning Fluid, T. E. A. Coffee, Molasses, Beans, Pearl Barley, Soap, Candles; a good assortment of BOOTS, Shoes & Rubbers; Brooms, Buckets, &c. &c. and a variety of other articles which will be sold low.
St. Andrews. W. WHITLOCK

LITTLE'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

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

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 Peters' 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'r 10, 1854 3n

TO LET,

And Possession given immediately.
That large and commodious Dwelling House and premises, at the Corner of Wafer and Sophia Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Cline—The House has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and put in good repair, and is admirably adapted for a general private residence. For terms &c. please apply to the agent.
Nov. 1, 1854. JAMES CLARKE.

HEALTH RESTORED!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Surprising Cure of a confirmed Asthma, after five years' suffering. The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland-road, Liverpool.

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health, after five years' of severe affliction. During the whole of that period I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unable for any of the pleasures of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON
Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A Permanent Cure of a Diseased Liver, of many years' duration. Copy of a letter from Mr. G. M. Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. GAMIS
Nov. 22, 1852.

An astonishing Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, after being discharged from the Hospital incurable. Copy of a letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway,
SIR,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town but; obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,
(Signed) W. MOON
Oct 8, 1852.

An extraordinary Cure of Dropsy, after suffering for eighteen months. Copy of a letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,
SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain Jackson of this place was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary. notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail until he commenced using your Pills, by which a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS.
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.
Ague Jaundice
Asthma Liver complaints
Bilious complaints Lumbago
Bloches on the skin Piles
Bowel complaints Rheumatism
Colic Retention of Urine
Constipation of the Scrofula, or
Bowel King's Evil
Consumption Sore Throat
Debility Stone and Gravel
Dropsy Secondary symptoms
Dysentery Tic Douleur
Erysipelas Tumours
Female Irregularities
Fits Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds

Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c. 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:—1s. 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 Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen, Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and ODELL & TURNER, St. Andrews, N. B.

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte July 19, 1854

Now Publishing
By JOHN TALLEY, of LONDON
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE LATE
Duke of Wellington;
By Lieut. Col. Williams; (a Companion in Arms of His Grace.)

Comprising the Campaigns and Battles of Wellington and his Comrades, the Political Life of the Duke and his Contemporaries, and a detailed account of England's Battles by Sea and Land, from the commencement of the Great French Revolution to the present time, interspersed with Anecdotes, Personal Incidents, and Anecdotes, &c.

The earthly career of Arthur Duke Wellington has closed; one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century, the foremost military commander of any age has paid the debt of nature. The time has now arrived for giving to the world a History of the Great Captain—the Events of his Life and Times—a life marked by patriotism, glory and honour, and events the greatest which have ever agitated the civilized world, and whose influence will be felt upon society till the end of time. Such a work must appeal to the best and proudest feelings in the heart of every Briton—the glory of his country, the honour of its name, its position among the nations—may his own existence as a freeman, are recorded and engraven in the annals of the "well fought fields," and the deadly numerous battles, the immortal battles and the glorious sieges in which Wellington and his Companions in arms gathered their laurels, placed their country's honour and renown on the highest pinnacle of fame and glory, and won the victor's wreath in the hands of heroes decorated with the trophies of Italy, Egypt, and Germany.

To supply such a desideratum in English literature, the publishers of The Life and Times of the Duke of Wellington have determined to produce a work which shall present to the reader, not only the dry details which a mere biographical sketch would afford, but a comprehensive work, embracing the contemporaneous history of the period; exhibiting the circumstances which brought about the great events in which the Duke and his contemporaries were engaged, and giving to the reader a connected narrative of the lives and actions of the Warriors and Statesmen of the nineteenth century; and this from the pen of one who was a companion in arms of the great hero, and participated with him in many a well fought field.

In order to carry out their views, the Publishers have determined that the work shall be profusely illustrated, by Portraits of the Warriors and Statesmen of the last half century who have shed a lustre upon the history of their country; also representations of the most important engagements by sea and land from the period of 1780 till 1852; so that the work, when finished, shall form an illustrated Gallery of the Naval and Military Exploits of England.

It has been well said, "Character is the true strength of nations; true glory their best inheritance." When the time shall come that the British heart no longer throb at the names of Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenard, Malplaque, of Talavera, Salamanca, Toucouss, Waterloo—the last hour of the British Empire will be struck." The promotion and elevation of national spirit and feeling is therefore the duty and interest of every true and loyal son of England, May Heaven inspire the hearts of every one of us with that spirit and feeling.

Conditions of Publication.—The work will be issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions handsomely bound at 9s. 4d., printed on Imperial 8vo. double columns, each part will be embellished by two highly finished steel Engravings, and will contain 32 pages of letter press. A beautiful steel Engraving 13 by 19 inches, the storming of Seringapatam, the first victory in which the late Duke of Wellington was engaged in India, to every subscriber to the work.
GEO. GAY, Agent.
March 23, 1853.

FLOUR &c.
Ex.—Utica from Boston—just received.
60 Bbls. superfine Flour.
10 Do. Rye do.
10 Bundles printing paper (Royal)
J. W. STREET.
7th March 1854.



AYER'S PILLS.

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for a cure of all Bilious Diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Throat, 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 much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Children, Fevers, Sympoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable distempers which lead the losses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is 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. It is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Children, Fevers, Sympoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable distempers which lead the losses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is 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. It is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used.

Among the eminent gentlemen, to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are:—Prof. V. A. HAYNE, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Lecturer for the State of Massachusetts. DR. A. A. HAYNE, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Lecturer for the State of Massachusetts. DR. J. L. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician of the City of Lowell, who has long been a resident in New York City. DR. C. S. SWINNEY, Esq., one of the first mechanics in New York City. G. A. DAVIS, M. D., Esq., and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass. Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial. These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues 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. The system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pits and Pills both, to produce a most efficient remedy, which had hitherto been obtained by any process. The result is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, cretaceous and saline matters, with other injurious and impurities, are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more powerful remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicines should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of the remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pills and Elixirs are made to the same thing. Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces, if however they should be any distance from me, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address. Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known, their life consists in their mystery. I have no secret in 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 Cherry Pits and Pills are pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my stomachic, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting wherever they exist such dangerous humors 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: St. Andrews, J. W. Street, and M. S. Boothby, St. George, J. P. Knight.

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 ceps 4 tons of hay. On the premises are a frame House and log Barn—the land contains a good growth of hard and softwood mix'd. If not disposed of previous to the 10th April next, it will then be sold at Public Auction, in St. Andrews.
D. McNAUL.
November 1, 1854—xap

WANTED. APRENTICES WANTED.
Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the Printing business.
Apply at the

STANDARD OFFICE.

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

OFFICIAL NOTICE, UNDER PATENT LAW.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MONTEWATER TIBBETS, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin Franklin Tibbets, late of Canning, Queen's County, deceased, has Petitioned the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for an extension to him, as administrator aforesaid, of the term of the Patent granted to the said Benjamin F. Tibbets, under the name or style of "Tibbets' Steam Saving Apparatus," and that the same will be taken into consideration on THURSDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, 24th Nov. 1854.

THE ALL-HEALING REMEDY!!!

Holloway's Ointment.

A most astonishing cure of Scrofulous Ulcers—a case certified by the Mayor of Boston. Copy of a letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lunenburg.

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liquorpond street, Boston, has this day deposited before me, that for a considerable time she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the use of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear Sir, your truly,
(Signed) J. NOBLE.
Dated August 12th, 1852.

An extraordinary and rapid cure of Erysipelas in the leg, after medical aid had failed.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near B-goor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853. To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit. I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A dreadfully diseased Ankle cured after being given up by the Faculty at Malta and Portsmouth Hospitals.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King St. Norwich.
Copy of a letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19, 1853. To Mr. Dixon.
Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's valuable medicine. Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ankle, and after being in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ankle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitting application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.
I remain, dear Sir, your truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

Surprising cure of a bad Breast, Nervous Debility, and general ill health. Copy of a letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss Lane, Manchester, dated Feb'y 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.
Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Outstreet, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.
I remain, dear Sir, your faithfully,
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—Bad Legs, Chirgo-foot, Bad Breasts, Chills, Burns, Chapped hands, Bunions, Corns (soft), Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Erythematous Swellings, Gout, Glandular Swelling, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scoury Sores, Head, Tumours.

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. 4d., 3s. and 5s. 6d. each.

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, St. Andrews, N. B.

Wholesale Agent for the County Charlotte, July 11, 1854.

A. BEYER, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he is prepared to receive Pupils desirous of being instructed on the Organ, Piano, Flute or Violin, or in Vocal Music, either at his own residence, or the houses of pupils. From his extensive practice and experience as a Teacher of Music in the Provinces and the United States, he trusts he will receive a liberal share of patronage, from those requiring his professional services. Mr. Beyer has just received and opened in the shop nearly opposite the British House, a choice selection of the latest Music, Musical Instruments, Instruction Books, Stationery, Mantel Ornaments, a great variety of Toys, Ladies Work Boxes, and numerous other articles, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices for cash. Organs, Pianos, and other musical instruments tuned. Musical Academy. A. BEYER. St. Andrews, Sep. 5, 1854.

WATCHES, Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of GOLD & SILVER Patent LEVER GOLD 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 and Brooches; gold and Cornelian Earrings; gold plated, pearl and bone Shell Studs; Ladies' Companions in silver & steel finish; Silver Bifocals SILVER PLATED and Albion Table & Tea SPOONS; Silver & Plated Butter Knives, Plated Cake Baskets and Waiters; Plated and Britannia Metal Candlesticks; Brass, Britannia metal and Gilt Pincets & Buckram Water Knives, Coffee & Tea Pots; Egg Cookers; Plated and Britannia metal Grub Stands & Toast Racks; Glass & China Vases; Paper mache Porte Portes; Gents' DRESSING CASES; Hat Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, Crumb, Paint, Whinwash & Shoe BRUSHES. Razor & Razor Strops & Honing Drawing and Carpenter's Pencils, Visiting Cards, Old Brown Wind-er & Lany Soap, Tabb and Hand Bells, Accordions, Pens, Ink, Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes; Funeral Cards; Work Boxes; Writing Desks; Cakes & Spice Boxes; Bears Grease & Hair Oils; Lubin's, Cleaver's & Harrison's PERFUMERY, assorted; Nursery & Work Baskets; Reticules; Pocket Knives; Scissors; Sets of Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Carver's Knives; Tea Trays; Fire Irons; Iron Stands; Guns; Pistols; Caps; Powder; Shot; Powder Flasks & Shot Belts; Spirit Levels; Violins, Preserving Knives; Mill, Pit and Hand Saw FILES; Brace & Bits; Looking Glasses; Scales and Weights; Sauce & Frying Pans; Brass & Iron Screens; Whips and whip Lashes; One case Toys; Luxuriously Sore Pickles & Sauces; with a great variety of other articles. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, repaired and cleaned, &c. Agent for Fittow & Co. Sassaparilla, Dispepsia Bitters, Speedy Relief and Lemon Syrup &c. Lyons Kathairon; Bury's Tricopherous. GEO. F. STICKNEY. August 23, 1854.

Tea, FLOUR and Molasses.

NOV. 7, 1854. Ex "UTICA" from Boston. 20 Chests Superior Congo TEA. 15 half Chests Souchong do 10 Bbls. Muscovado Molasses. 70 Bbls. Canada Extra Superfine FLOUR. 10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR, &c. &c. 1 case Orange Marmalade 1lb Jars. —Will be sold low.— J. W. STREET.

FOR SALE.

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