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# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 25] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1855. [Vol. 22

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.  
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## European Intelligence.

From late English Papers.  
A Rival to Lord Dunsford.  
A mechanic named Foderer, a Swiss by birth, but long a resident in this city, (says the Salut Public of Lyons,) has just left for Paris, in order to submit to the examination of competent men a warlike machine of his invention. It has cost him many year's meditation and labour, and will, he says, throw 700 projectiles a minute, and destroy in a very short time either a town or a whole squadron.

Never was the legitimate influence of the British press more signally manifested, and practically acknowledged, than during the progress of the present war. Had not the respectable, unflinching Times, the "Herald," as it is emphatically styled, steadily persisted in publishing the truth, concerning men and things, in the Crimea and in the Government; the disasters of the former, and the blunders and mismanagement of the latter, would never have been adequately known or understood; the public indignation would not have been aroused; improvement and reformation would have been unheard of; and the most terribly disastrous consequences might have resulted, and become known only when too late for remedy. The press, however, was indignantly alive to the truth, and obstinately bent on disclosing it; the people and the parliament were thoroughly aroused; the Crimean Committee of enquiry was organized; executive reformation was insisted on; and already, and in a most signal degree, the beneficial effects of the popular movement have manifested themselves in the stimulated energy of the Executive, and the vast improvement of all departments and operations at the seat of war. The Sebastopol Committee has now closed its labours, and its report will soon be published to the world.

The daily publication, by the public press, of the evidence given before it, has already effected a vast amount of good; and much more may be expected to follow the publication of the report. The "Scottish Press," of May 15th, in reviewing the subject, has the following apt closing remarks:—  
"This has terminated the labours of a Committee, to which many looked forward, ourselves among the number, with undistinguished anxiety, but which have been conducted with a courage, dignity, and delicacy, leaving nothing to be desired. No more important delegation from Parliament ever met. Out of the disclosures great good has already come, and more will follow; and if the information obtained be wisely used, kept out of the hands of friction and turned only to a patriotic and practical account, our early disasters, such as they are to be deplored, may have paved the way to our ultimate triumph."

General Pelissier.  
We find the following account of the new French commander at Sebastopol in the English papers. The next steamer will doubtless bring us an account of a battle, and with such a General at Pelissier at the head of the French troops, we may expect to hear of most decided advantages gained by the Allies over the Russians.

"Of General Pelissier it is not too much to say that no officer in the French army has a higher reputation, whether for valour, energy, or ability. His arrival in the camp a short time ago was hailed as a good omen. There was once a presentiment that he was destined for the chief command. Very early in his military career, Pelissier, when a young man in Paris (he is now only 44) got into some little trouble, in consequence of which he was sent to Africa, by way of punishment. There he soon acquired the reputation of a fire-eater. It is narrated of him that on one occasion being, as chef de battalion, in command of a company of a punishment corps called Zephyrs, he attacked a mud fortress occupied by Arabs. His men in vain attempted to get over the wall. The Arab kept a good look out, and repulsed every assault. Pelissier at length said to three or four men about him, "Throw me over, I am sure the company will follow me." His orders were executed. For two or three minutes he was alone in the enemy's position, and in that space of time he received three or four wounds. But he had rightly judged the effect of his hardihood. The men followed him, and the place was taken. General Pelissier has been much reflected upon for what has been said, very inappropriately termed the massacre of Dahra, in 1840. He was accused by the journals of the time of having roasted to death, cruelly and unnecessarily, a large number of Arabs, men, women, and children, by lighting an enormous fire at the mouth of a cavern to which they had retreated. I am assured by many people that when all the circumstances are considered the reproach against him of having violated the laws of war is unjust. There were in fact but very few women and chil-

droen in the cavern, and General Pelissier did not know there were any. He found that as he moved his men from a position the Arabs continually sallied forth from the cavern, and harassed their rear. He lighted the fire in the hope of forcing the chiefs to come out and surrender themselves prisoners, but unfortunately were all stricken either from their own obstinacy, or from the fire taking more rapid than had been estimated. I really believe the deed was nothing more than one of the stern necessities of war. It has, however, given Pelissier the name of a man who is in very much the reverse of chicken-hearted, and people chuckle at the idea that he is the man to roast the Russians in Sebastopol."

PAWNEE COURTSHIP.  
Charles Augustus Murray, an Englishman, who once sojourned with the Pawnee tribe of Indians, says—  
When the lover wishes to break the ice, he comes to her father's tent uninvited, and sits on the corner of the mat for a considerable time, and then goes away without speaking. This is the preliminary step, answering, perhaps to the first gentle pressure of the hand—the first blushing hesitation in address—the first mutual glance of understanding. After a few days the young man returns, wearing his buffalo with the hair outward, and again sits down in a corner of the tent. This is a proposal—a regular "popping the question." If the father is determined to reject him, nothing is placed for him to sit on, and no meat is offered him; but if he approve of the match these rights of hospitality are observed.

Feasts are given by the respective parties, in order to obtain the consent of their relatives. If both feasts terminate in this respect, the young man presents himself once more before his bride, at the door of her tent, and then turns round and walks slowly off toward his own—she rises and follows him—the marriage is then complete. If she remains sitting, it is a sign that her family declines the match. All this is done without a word passing between the intended bride and the husband that is to be. But the most extraordinary part of the affair is, that having married an elder sister, he has a right to marry all the younger ones as they successively attain the age of womanhood. The author adds: I have seen chiefs who have in this manner married a whole family; the eldest wife being the greatest drudge and the youngest being generally the favorite Sultana and consequently, doing the least."

FARMER'S CREEP.  
I believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.  
I believe that the soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought therefore to be manured.  
I believe in going to the bottom of things and therefore in deep ploughing, and enough of it, all the better if it was with a subsoil plough.  
I believe that every farmer should own a good farm.  
I believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.  
I believe in good fences, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.  
I believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clear conscience.  
I disbelieve in farmers that will not improve their farms, that grow poorer every year, starving cattle farmers' boys turned into clerks and merchants' farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers that are ashamed of their vocation or drink whiskey till all honest men are ashamed of them.  
I believe in having a well filled agricultural library.  
I believe in supporting agricultural papers, paying for them, and reading them.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN ZEALAND.—Private letters from Wellington, New Zealand, dated Feb. 18, gives the details of the earthquake at Wellington. The first shock occurred at 9 p. m., without any previous warning, and more or less injured every stone or brick building in the town, hardly leaving a single chimney standing in the whole place.  
The branch of the Union Bank of Australia, the gaol and the Government House suffered the most. Although the alarm and destruction of property were great, only one life was lost. The shock continued at intervals for several days, but none were so severe as the first.

Who is the price of flour so high? Because there is so much kneaded.

## MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The following is the Order of the Services to take place in the Church on the 26th inst:—

St. Mark's Lodge, No. 759.  
SAINT ANDREWS, N. B.

### Programme.

Festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24th, 1855.

PRAYERS.  
ANTHEM.  
AFTER THE THIRD COLLECT.

Oh! Praise God in his Holiness, praise Him in the firmament of his power, praise Him in his noble acts, praise Him according to His excellent greatness; praise Him in the sound of the trumpet, praise Him upon the lute and harp; praise Him in the cymbals and dances, praise Him in strings and pipes—let every thing that hath breath, praise the Lord—Praise the Lord!

PRAYERS.  
MASONIC HYMN.

When earth's foundations first were laid,  
By the Almighty artist's hand,  
'Twas then our perfect laws were made,  
Established by his strict command.

CHORUS.  
Hail mysterious—hail glorious Masonry,  
That makes us ever great and free.

In vain mankind for shelter sought,  
In vain from place to place did roam,  
Until from Heaven he was taught  
To plan, to build, to fix his home.

Illustrious, hence we date our art,  
And now in beauteous piles appear,  
Which shall to endless time impart,  
How worthy and how great we are.

Nor were less famed for every tie  
By which the human heart is bound,  
Love, truth and friendship, sociality,  
Join all our hearts and hands around.

### STATION.

MASONIC HYMN.  
(Air—God save the Queen.)

Hail Masonry divine,  
Glory of ages shine,  
Long mayst thou reign,  
Where'er thy Lodges stand,  
May they have great command,  
And always grace the land,  
Thou art divine!

Great fabrics still arise,  
And grace the azure skies,  
Great are thy schemes,  
Thy noble Orders are  
Matchless beyond compare,  
No art which thee can share,  
Thou art divine.

HIRAM, the architect,  
Did all the Craft direct  
How they should build,  
SOLOMON, great Israel's king  
Did many blessings bring,  
And left us room to sing  
Hail Royal Art.

### BENEDICTION.

CANADIAN BEEF.—The Mayflower, from Toronto, brought in this morning some fine fat cattle for Alderman Oliver, which open Oswego beef-eating eyes. The Alderman has been over and purchased 34 head of fine English-fed cattle, which forms a new feature in reciprocal free trade. We shall have to pay about 15 cts per pound for the beef, but it will be first rate.—[Oswego Times, May 20.]

The Proverb. "The longer one lives the more he'll see." can't allude to money now-a-days.  
If a negro be named Smith, does it follow that he should be put down in the DIRECTORY as a blacksmith?

The difference between a Christian and a Cannibal, is, that one enjoys himself, and the other enjoys other people.  
A Yankee, describing an opponent says—  
"I tell you what, Sir, that man don't a-

mount to a sum in arithmetic: add him up and there is nothing to carry."

## Poetry.

### TRIP LIGHTLY OVER TROUBLE.

Trip lightly over trouble,  
Trip lightly over wrong;  
We only make grief double  
By dwelling on it long.  
Why chapee woe's hand so tightly?  
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?  
Why cling to forms unsightly?  
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,  
Though this day be dark,  
The sun may shine to-morrow,  
And gaily sing the lark;  
Fair hope has not departed,  
Though roses may have fled;  
Then never be down-hearted,  
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,  
Stand not to rail at doom;  
We're pearls to ring of gladness,  
On this side of the tomb;  
Whilst stars are brightly shining,  
And heaven is over head,  
Encourage not repining,  
But look for joy instead.

### THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR, of the 24th ult., contains an account of the execution of two young men named Blows and King, at Cayuga, a few days previous. The circumstances connected with which are of a nature so revolting as to excite an involuntary shudder in the contemplation of such unnatural proceedings. The scene was enacted in the presence of five thousand persons, the greater portion of whom were females.—The conduct of several persons connected with the affair is severely commented upon. The scaffold had been erected over the Court House, the scene around which is described as presenting the appearance of a show more than any thing else:—

"There were men pitching coppers, jumping, and amusing themselves to the utmost of their ability; fire crackers going off, such as sales, &c. Intoxication was rife; drunk men reeling in all directions, and cursing heard above every thing else. While the doomed men were hanging, one of the constables, who was upon the gallows, harangued the multitude at some length on their want of courtesy in not falling back and giving the ladies a sight. The appearance of the young men was very calm, and their demeanor that of persons who had endeavoured to make their peace with God, for the heinous crime they had committed.—They appeared perfectly resigned to their fate, and listened attentively to the admonitions of the clergymen who attended them. After the caps had been drawn over their faces, and while the hangman was adjusting the ropes, the men not being placed upon the platform, owing to some bungling, it fell, causing suspense and delay to the criminals while it was being righted. Being brought to its place again, and all the arrangements concluded, they were placed on it, and on a signal from the Sheriff, the belt was withdrawn, and they were soon suspended."

MEANS OF LIVING.—Corn is cheaper and more nutritious than wheat, and with proper care in the cooking, may be made equally palatable, even for a permanent article of food. Yet it is a fact that it is more used by the wealthy than by those who need to economize. There are other expenditures, such as tea, coffee and tobacco, which cost in many poor families more than their flour and meat. But those articles are regarded as 'necessary luxuries.' It is easy, if the secret were known, and cheap too, to keep these bodies of our's alive, and in health.—[Bas. Courier.]

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Night is upon the earth. Darkness in the valley and upon the hill top.  
But the moon rising and clearing away the clouds, dispels the gloom. As she rolls upwards, the stars gather around her. Come with me and look upon a scene of intensely exciting interest.

Enter this chamber softly—it is the sanctuary of innocence—the abode of love and peace. Bending beside a table, behold a blooming maiden—lovely girl of seventeen—on her knees. Her cherry lips move, her graceful form is anxiously awaiting to and fro. She is labouring under an excitement. The cool air rushes in upon her through the lattice. She is strengthened—could we view a more interesting picture?

"Ah!"  
Was that a word, or a long drawn sigh?  
List again.  
"Ah!"  
Can she be unconscious of our presence?

Her hand grasps upon the floor. Has she lost a jewel? Her dark eye in frenzy flashes. The sweet smile has vanished from her features. But to it returns in triumph. She speaks!

"Mary! Mary!—I've killed that old bug at last!"

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—It is said, that among the middle class of this country, the life of a man who leaves no property or family provision of his own acquiring, at his death, is felt to have been a failure.—There are many modes in which the life of an industrious, provident, and able man may have been far other than a failure, even in a commercial point of view, when he leaves his family with no greater money inheritance than that which he began the world himself— it may have preserved his family, during the years in which he has lived amongst them, in the highest point of efficiency for future production. He may have contributed to the full extent of his income, producing but accumulating no money capital for reproductive consumption; and indirectly, but not less certainly, he may have accumulated whilst he has consumed, so as to enable others to consume profitably. If he have had sons, whom he has trained to manhood, bestowing on them a liberal education, and causing them to be diligently instructed in some calling which requires skill and experience, he is an accumulator. If he have had daughters, whom he has brought up in habits of order and frugality, apt for all domestic employments, instructed them, and capable of carrying forward the duties of instruction, he has reared those who, in the honorable capacity of wife, mother and mistress of a family, influence the industrial powers of the more direct labourers in no small degree; and being the promoters of all social dignity and happiness, create a noble and virtuous nation.—By the capital thus spent in enabling his children to be valuable members of society, he has accumulated a fund out of his consumption which may be productive on a future day.—He has postponed his money contribution to the general stock, but he has not withheld it altogether. He has not been the wicked and slothful servant. On the other hand, many a man, whose life according to the mass capitalist doctrine, has not been a failure, and who has taught his family to attach only a money-value to every object of acquisition, bequeaths to the world successors whose incapacity, ignorance, unskillfulness, and improvidence, will be so many charges upon the capital of the nation. He that has been weak enough, according to this middle-class doctrine, not to believe that the whole business of man is to make a much bill, may have spent his existence in labours, public or private, for the benefit of his fellow creatures; but his life is a failure. The greater part of the clergy, of the bar, of the medical profession, of the men of science and literature, of the defenders of their country, of the resident gentry, of the aristocracy, despite their minds to high duties, and some to heroic exertions, without being inordinately anxious to guard themselves against such a failure. It would be well if some of those who believe that all virtue is to be solved into pounds sterling, were to consider that society demands from the money-making classes a more than ordinary contribution, not to discriminate benevolence, but to those public instruments of production—educational institutions, improved sanitary arrangements—which are best calculated to diminish the intervals between the very rich and the very poor.—[Charles Knight's Knowledge is Power.]

Cash and Credit.—If you would get rich, don't deal in pass-books. Credit is the tempter in a new shape. Buy dry goods on trust, and you will purchase a thousand articles that cash would never have dreamed of. A dollar in the hand looks larger than ten dollars seen through the perspective of a sixty-day due bill. Cash is practical, while Credit takes horribly to taste and romance.—Let Cash buy a dinner, and you will find beef steak flanked with onions. Bread Credit will market, and he will return with eight pails of woodcock and a peck of waukeetow. Credit believes in double-breasted pins and champagne suppers. Cash is more satisfied: Give him three meals a day, and he don't care much if two of them are made up of roasted potatoes and a little dirty salt.—Cash is a good adviser, while Credit is a good fellow to be on visiting terms with. If you want double chin and contentment, do business with cash.

The pay of our brave soldiers in the Crimea ought certainly to be increased, if for other reason, yet for this, that all the boot they live as yet taken, has consisted of Russian boots. Nevertheless, many of these poor gallant fellows are going barefoot; but the Russians, dead or alive, have not feathered them.

# Arrival of the 'Atlantic.'

## IMPORTANT NEWS.

New York, June 13.

Atlantic arrived this morning. The News is the most important since the battle of Alma. Allies gain three victories. Desperate engagements took place on the nights of the 22d and 23d before Sebastopol. The French took and retained an important position of defence, 8000 killed and wounded. Allies made rapid advance; seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya. Russians retreating to the Hills. Allies took Kerch and command of Azoff. France and England decline further Conference at Vienna. Hopes of peace prevail.

Despatch from Prince Gortschakoff acknowledges loss of 2500 Russians on night of 23d.

Kerch was captured on the 24th of May. Four Russian Steamers and twenty transports with large Magazines, Corn, &c., destroyed.

The Fleet had taken Arabat, destroying one hundred Russian merchant vessels.

The capture of Kerch will cut off supplies for Sebastopol.

Consol's 93. Breadstuffs—Market dull, little change in markets generally.

An agitation has arisen for the introduction of the Maine Law in Britain.

Lord Strangford formerly minister to Brazil and other courts, died on 20th ult. at an advanced age. Lord Charles Manners is also dead, aged 74.

The Daily News, elated with the bright prospects that are opening upon us, urges the necessity of imposing sharp terms upon the Court of St. Petersburg. "Russia," says that journal, "must be made to give an indemnity, to defray all the expenses of the war."

From Ireland, all the agricultural reports continue favorable, and the whole country is described as blooming with verdure.

The Limerick Chronicle gives the following in its army news:—"The widow of Corporal John Brown, of the Royal Sappers, and miners, has married the Emperor of Morocco. She is an Irishwoman."

**THE WAR.**

Progress of the Siege.—The official despatches go back to the 15th of May, on which day Lord Raglan writes that the fire of the enemy had been slack, being chiefly directed against the French works.—The Sardinian troops were landed on the 12th; the English lancers had arrived. Fifty cases of cholera and twenty deaths were reported in the English Army, with some cases among the French. Abundance of food was supplied to the troops. Much praise is bestowed on the appearance of the Sardinians, who have landed in fine condition, and well supplied with all the munitions and other necessities of war.

May 10th.—The fourth parallel was completed. Heat had succeeded to rain. There had been hardly any firing on either side. Large convoys had entered Sebastopol from the north side. The Russians worked vigorously at the north side, where they are erecting an earthwork. The British are moving all the heavy mortars of 13 and 10 inches into the advanced parallels. Two deserters from Sebastopol reported the garrison very strong, numerically, but the hot weather was causing sickness.

The capture of the Place d'Armes of the Line of the Tchernaya.

The following are the only accounts yet to hand of these affairs:

General Pajissier, in despatches dated the 23d and 24th of May, says—

"The enemy had formed between the central bastion and the sea a large place d'armes where they proposed assembling considerable forces to make important sorties. In the night between the 22d and 23d we attacked these works, which were defended by nearly the whole garrison. The combat was fierce and lasted during nearly the whole night.—We carried and occupied half the works.—I hope to be able to announce to-morrow that we have taken the remainder.

On the next morning, accordingly, the General telegraphs:

"We last night very successfully carried the remainder of the works we had attacked on the previous evening. The enemy, whose losses were enormous the night before, did not make so stout a resistance. Our losses, though considerable, much less. The allied armies to-day cordially celebrated together the birthday of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the affair is this:—

"Yesterday evening, 17 battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked our trench of counter approach commenced the day before in front of bastions No. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary and lasted during the whole of the night. Our 12 battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving back the enemy."

The Monitor publishes the despatches received by the Minister of War from Gen. Pajissier, namely:—

"CRIMEA, May 25th, 10 p. m.—To-day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, who were not in force, offered little resistance in disputing the ground and retreated rapidly into the hills. We have definitively established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22d and 23d. An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and we were enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's losses. They must be from about 5,000 to 6,000 men killed and wounded.

May 26, 10 p. m.—The enemy has not made any demonstration either in front of the place or against our lines on the Tchernaya.

The works of fortification at Kamisch are progressing. May 27, 9 a. m.—The expedition to Kerch and Yenikale has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the allies.—They blew up their powder magazines, destroyed their batteries, and burned their steamers. The Sea of Azoff is occupied by the allied squadrons.

Despatch from Gen. Pelissier.—The Monitor contains the following despatch from the Crimea, dated May 30:—"I have news from Kerch to the 29th. All goes on well. The flotilla of the allies had returned from the Sea of Azoff. It destroyed 106 merchantmen at Berdiansk. A strong garrison held at Yenikale assures us the possession of the Straits. The expedition has captured many guns of different calibre."

Despatch from Admiral Bunt.—On the 27th the allied flotilla exchanged a brisk cannonade with the force of the Bay of Arabat, and one of its shells blew up a powder magazine.

YANAI, May 31.—On the 24th, the French made a reconnaissance across the Tchernaya with 35,000 men, and established a camp at Telergan. The French burnt 1000 oxen at Kerch.

The Vienna papers publish a consular despatch from Varna, according to which the number of the allied troops landed at Kerch under Gen. Brown was 20,000. The advance on the Tchernaya, effected on the same day, was made by 35,000 men.

A French private despatch also from Varna, states that the allies are in possession of Tchernaya on the right bank of the river, and that two Russian batteries and several batteries, detached from the north of Sebastopol, were advancing to support the retreating force.

REMOVED BATTLE.—It was rumored in Paris that Pelissier had attacked and routed General Liprandi's force. Contrary was reported, and another general killed.—This news was very doubtful.

Seven hundred and forty six Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 private men and 10 officers belonging to the British. We have no return of the French prisoners.

Miss Nightingale had been laid up with fever but was recovering.

Capture of Kerch.—The Allied Squadron, under the Sea of Azoff.

Lord Raglan telegraphs:—

"CRIMEA, May 27th.—We are masters of the Sea of Azoff without a casualty. The troops landed at Kerch on Her Majesty's birth day, and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, and destroying their steamers, 20 vessels and 50 guns have fallen into the hands of the allies."

On May 28th, Lord Panmure, dated from the War Department, 10 30, a. m. sent his compliments to the editors of the London papers, and informed them that further intelligence had been received from Lord Raglan, announcing that Gen. Sir George Brown had captured a Russian steamer on the 25th of May, having, the previous day, destroyed a foundry near Kerch, where shot, shell, and mine balls were manufactured. In the advance the French were on the right, the English on the left and the Turks in reserve.

Of date Sebastopol, May 30th, Lord Raglan again telegraphs that letters received from Sir George Brown and Admiral Lyons, of 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers and large magazines of corn. The allied ships had succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and in destroying about one hundred merchant vessels. Only one seamanship remained of the enemy's forces in the Sea of Azoff.

The Admiralty account says, that on the appearance of the allied squadron before Berdiansk the Russians burned four war steamers, and considerable stores of corn. One hundred and six merchant ships were destroyed.

Lord Panmure announced to the press that despatches dated 25th, from Sir George Brown, stated that the troops continued healthy.—Five vessels laden with corn had run into Kerch, and, knowing the place was taken, and were captured. The number of grain found by the allies exceed 100. Matters continued such the same in the Crimea.

A French account says the Russians burned thirty transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 390,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour. In the evening fourteen allied steamers entered the Sea of Azoff.

Another account from Varna, May 25th, says:—"On the Queen's birthday the allied expedition arrived off the Straits of Kerch. The troops landed and ascended the heights, and the small steamers set up to Kerch. The Russians blew up their fortifications and fled, after destroying several ships and very large quantities of wheat, flour and oats.—Thirty vessels were burned, thirty taken, and fifty guns. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople. The occupation of Galatz and an attack upon Ismail and Rani are confidently spoken of."

All strategems, they say, are fair in love and war. The British ship Highflyer captured a boat containing a new carriage belonging to the Governor of Kerch, and the captain of the cruiser sent in a flag of truce, offering to restore the carriage. The offer was accepted, and English boats took it in, at the same time taking soundings, which enabled the English to follow.

TERRIBLE MISTAKE.—A private letter from the camp, dated May 14, contains the following:—"We have had terrible work. Last night the 18th regiment fired on the 68th, by mistake. The Russians made an attack on the advanced batteries, and were repulsed by the 68th and Rifles; the Russians re-

turned in a short time with reinforcements, again attacked the batteries and a fearful struggle then took place. The reserves were then sent up—the 9th, 18th, and 44th—and when they got into the advanced trench, both sides were so covered with mud that we could not tell Russians from English, so the reserve opened fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor 68th. They then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not all a good many of the 68th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm afterwards. The poor fellows who are wounded in the advance of the trench, are obliged to lie there all day till dark, and the Russians fire on any of our people who go to bring them in. Many of the wounded might recover if brought in, but they lie and bleed to death. The Russians make sorties daily and nightly, as since General Jones came, we are pushing the works close to the town, so the work is very hard upon our poor fellows, often being three or four nights without rest."

THE BALTIC.

It was reported at Danzig, on the 23d, that the first division of Russian gun boats stationed at Swoborgh had made a movement towards the opposite coast of the Gulf, in the direction of Riga.

The Russians are making a land communication with Tornea, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The French squadron, under Admiral Pannure, sailed from Kiel on the 22d of May, to join the English fleet, which was last reported beyond Nargen.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, 2d.—MEMO, May 26th.—When the war steamer Dryver was sent into the Baltic ports to serve the vessels lying there with an official notice, of the blockade, she found amongst others the American ship Samuel Appleton, of Boston, which she also served with a warning to clear out within six days.

PARLIAMENT HAD NOT BEEN IN session during the week.

Addresses had been voted by various deputations of working men to Mr. Layard.

The British shipping returns for April continue to exhibit a considerable decrease in the employment of tonnage.

FRANCE.

There is no French news of importance.—The intelligence of the successes in the Crimea excited lively satisfaction in Paris, and the subject of speculation now is what effect those successes will have on Austria.

The Great Exhibition was beginning to attract more attention, but had still fallen short of expectations as object of attraction. On the first free day of admission, 30,000 persons passed through the building.

The King of Portugal was in Paris.

Marshal Harispe died at Bayonne.

SPAIN.

The insurgents at Caspi and Alcaniz had been defeated. Two leaders and a priest were shot. The provinces were tranquil.

ITALY.

The new Sardinian Ministry has at length been reconstituted as follows:—Cavour, President; Cibzaria, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lanza, of Public Instruction; Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior; DeForesta, of Justice; Darando, of War; and Pavesicassa, Minister of Public Works.

The eruption of Vesuvius has subsided.

HOLLAND.

A convention of reciprocity in the coasting trade between the Dutch Government and Prussia had been completed.

ASIA.

Letters from Erzeroum report that General Williams was busy fortifying the city with earthworks.

Kurdistan is not yet quiet.

The Russians had recently manifested some intention of an attack on Kers.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Intelligence from Burmah was unfavourable to the prospects of peace.

There was nothing further from Persia. Trade had undergone no material improvement.

At Shanghai, on the 5th of February, all was quiet, the troops having been withdrawn towards Canton.

In the interior, matters had assumed an unfavorable change, and the insurgents were making such advances as led to the fear that they might stop the exports of Shanghai.

Insurgents along the coast had been attacking foreign flags. A British expedition had consequently destroyed twenty junks, with most of their crews, and the remainder were killed on shore.

Famine threatened the people of Canton, and food riots were apprehended.

A British fleet of eight vessels was to rendezvous at Japan, and afterwards proceed to the Russian settlement in the north.

IMMIGRANTS.—The packet ship Liberia, of the Black Ball Line, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday with over 200 passengers. As is usual with all the passengers of this line, there was no sickness on board, nor had there been a death during the voyage—so that after a few hours detention at the island, the Liberia was allowed to come up to her wharf.

Cabin Passengers.—Miss Watt, Messrs. Owsen, Waterbury, Scott and brother, Medley, and Capt. Faulke, and 207 in the steerage, viz:—Male adults, 80; under 14 years of age, 31; infants, 5—total, 116.—Female adults, 64; under 14 years, 22; infants, 8;—total 91.—[Freeman.]

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1855

European Intelligence.

The News from the Seat of War which we publish this week, is highly interesting, and the great success of the Allies must be satisfactory to all who wish well to the cause of freedom.—The capture of the Fort and Town of Kerch—the seizure of the Russian Ports on the River Tchernaya, and the destruction of the Naval Forces and Magazines of the Russians at Yenikale and Kerch, all tend to show that the powerful force of the Allies, is at length receiving its development in the prosecution of the war. As a consequence of these successes, business in England is reviving, and Securities have risen, Consols closing at 93.

It is now evident that the Peace Conference will not be renewed—nor indeed should it be, as it was but a pretext on the part of Russia to gain time to fortify positions and collect men; these hollow pretensions have been seen through, and it is to be hoped that the war will, on the part of the Allies, be prosecuted to the utmost.

FIRE!—A little before 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the ringing of bells and cry of "fire," aroused the inhabitants from their slumbers. Flames were discovered issuing from the house occupied by Mr. Storey, at the corner of Elizabeth and Queen streets, immediately opposite Mr. Thos. Berry's.—The fire had made such progress that it was with difficulty the greater part of the furniture was saved. The engines were early on the ground, and as usual "Torrent Engine," under command of Capt. Little, and directed by Mr. Pugh, engineer of the Company, did essential service. Notwithstanding however, the efforts of the engine-men and populace generally, we regret to state, that the fire was not stayed until it had burned two houses—the first owned by M. Norris, and occupied by Mr. Storey, the next owned and occupied by George Gibson. There was no insurance, and we are sorry to say that the owners of the properties have large families, are poor men, and therefore deserve the sympathy of the community.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—We are happy to learn, that every means are being used to render the stay of our Brethren and visitors on the 25th and 26th inst., as comfortable and agreeable as possible. Several private houses will be open for the reception of visitors on the occasion, and on the 25th the Gentlemen Amateurs purpose giving a Theatrical performance. It is also said that a Concert will be given on the evening of the 26th.—We trust our Brethren from all parts of this County will be present and join in celebrating "the day," As many who reside in other parts of the Province have expressed a wish to ride on the Railroad, we earnestly hope that the Directors will run an Excursion train on that day, and afford the visitors an opportunity of doing so.

LE.—The old favorite Steamer "Admiral," is again on the route. She has been fitted up in superior style, and the hull is as good as new—boilers new and heavy—with water-tight bulkheads. See adv.

EAST DAY.—Thursday was rigidly observed in this Town, as a day of humiliation and prayer for the success of the Allied forces. Not one shop or store was opened, and business was completely suspended. Large congregations met in the Scotch Church and All Saint's Church.

PUBLIC STATUTES.—We are indebted to John Simpson, Esq., for Vol. II. of the Public Statutes of New Brunswick. The printing is well executed, and the binding is highly creditable to Mr. H. S. Book.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.

William Smith, Esquire to be Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at the port of St. John, &c.

Experiments are being made in Paris with a view to cheapening the price of bread by

the substitution of rice flour instead of wheat flour.

POTATOES.—There are, in a single warehouse in Rochester, about 2000 bushels of potatoes, which the wretched holders are not disposed to sell at present prices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS possess most astonishing powers in the cure of Debility.—Copy of a Letter from Henry Antona, of Charlottetown P. E. I., to Professor Holloway, "Sir,—I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought to death's door by the same. I was told by those I consulted, that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your Pills a trial after using them for about five weeks, my health was considerably improved and at the expiration of two months every symptom of my disorder disappeared."

(Signed) H. ANTONNE.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

June 16th.—Am. Barque Mary Ann, Grace, Boston.—H. Frye, ballast.

17th.—Schr. Utica, Meloney, Boston.—Odell & Turner, Ballast.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday next, 17th inst., at 9 A. M., via Halifax, and via New York on FRIDAY the 22d and TUESDAY the 26th inst. at 6 A. M. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d the single rate, and via New York is 5d, pre-payment optional.

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, June 13, 1855.

Steamboat and Railroad TO AND FROM Portland, Boston & St. John TWICE A WEEK.

THE favourite Steamer ADMIRAL Captain Wood Hutchins, leaves Portland, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evening at 5 o'clock, or on the arrival of the 12 o'clock Train from Boston, for EASTPORT and ST. JOHN.—Returning leaves ST. JOHN on MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Eastport and PORTLAND, connecting with the half-past 5 A. M. Train for BOSTON, and landing her Passengers in Boston by 10 A. M.

The steamer Neptune, Capt. T. Carey, will in future, connect regularly with the Admiral, making the line complete to St. Andrews and Calais.

Fares as low as by any other line. Tickets to St. John, Portland, Boston or Montreal, can be had of ROBERT STORR, Agent, St. Andrews, June 20.

Wanted Immediately.

A respectable man to act as Agent for the sale of the Publications issued by the London Printing & Publishing Company, in St. Andrews and vicinity. References required. Apply or address to ROGER HUNTER, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Amateur Theatre. ST. ANDREWS.

On MONDAY 25th JUNE, 1855 will be represented, the Comedy in three Acts of CHARLES II.

OR THE MERRY MONARCH. To conclude with the Farce of DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

For particulars see small bills.

St. Mark's Lodge, No. 759. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B.

The Brethren of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 759, intend celebrating the anniversary of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,

on Tuesday the 26th JUNE, (the 24th falling on Sunday.) All Lodges and Brethren are cordially and respectfully invited to attend.

DINNER TICKETS \$1 50. Programmes of the arrangements will be forwarded to the Lodges as soon as prepared. By order of the W. M. R. STORR, Sec'y.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1855.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

Just received per Packet Ship John Barbour, via St. John, and Steamer Asia via Halifax, the Largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this market. Particulars in next weeks paper. D. BRADLEY, St. Andrews, May 16, 1855.

**Summer Arrangement**  
BETWEEN  
**ST. JOHN & ST. ANDREWS**  
FROM 1st JUNE UNTIL 1st NOVEMBER.

THE Subscriber having become Contractor for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between  
**ST. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS**, would inform his friends and the public generally that his Coach will leave the Saint John Hotel, St. John, every evening, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock; and St. Andrews, John Bradford's, every morning, Mondays excepted, after the arrival of the American Mail Persons wishing to travel by this Line will find good horses, comfortable coaches, careful, sober, and obliging Drivers, and all they can well expect from the Proprietor.

STAGE FARE AS FOLLOWS:  
All the way through either ways, 15s Way fares from St. John to Musquash, 5s; from Musquash to Lepreau, 3s 4d; from Lepreau to McGowan's, 1s 8d; from McGowan's to Penfield, 3s 9d; from Penfield to Saint George, 1s 4d; from Saint George to Saint Andrews, 6s 2d; from Saint Andrews to St. George, 6s 3d; from St. George to Penfield, 1s 4d; from Penfield to McGowan's, 3s 9d; from McGowan's to Lepreau, 1s 8d; from Lepreau to Musquash, 3s 4d; from Musquash to Saint John, 5s, or 4d per mile.

N. B.—Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at J. Bradford's, St. Andrews, where persons can enter their names and receive any information respecting the Line, and rely upon being called for.

JOHN WINTERS,  
St. John, N. B., May, 1855.

**London & Parisian DEPOT**  
May, 1855.

THE Subscriber has to announce her removal from the main street, to more extensive and commodious premises in Prince William Street, adjoining the Golden Fleece, and also that she has at great expense secured to her patron the services of two of the most eminent Milliners of London & Paris. In addition to a large Stock in this department, unrivalled in variety and beauty of design, the Subscriber has imported a full and complete assortment of every article necessary to the costume of Ladies and children, including—  
**HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, Parasols, Mantles, French, and English STAYS, Long Cloths, and MUSLIN GOODS, Printed Cambrics, and French Delaines, Lyons and Spitalfields SILKS, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Bonnets, Hats, and Wigs, in every shade, together with HABERDASHERY, and all Goods required to perfect the assortment of a FANCY REPOSITORY.**

Thankful for past favours, an assurance is offered that at the New Establishment still farther efforts will be made to deserve extended patronage and encouragement.

A large Stock of the above Goods will be kept especially devoted to the Wholesale Trade.

A. WOOLAN,  
St. John, May 14.

**SURROGATE COURT**  
County of Charlotte.

In the matter of the Estate of FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BABCOCK, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS WILLIAM BABCOCK, Administrator of all a singular the Goods, Chattels, and Credits, which were of the said FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BABCOCK, deceased, at the time of his death, hath this day filed his Account with the said Estate, and hath prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.

NOTICE thereof is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Tuesday the tenth day of July next, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the account of the said Administrator.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 31st day of May, A D 1855.

H. HATCH,  
Judge of Probates of the County of Charlotte.

**Charlotte County Bank**  
St. Andrews, 7th May, 1855.

At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to notice for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year the following Directors were duly elected agreeably to the Act.

HON. H. HATCH,  
J. W. STREET,  
SAMI. T. GORE,  
G. D. STREET,  
WILFORD FISHER,  
L. H. DEVEREUX,  
DANIEL GILLESPIE,  
G. HATCH,  
Chairman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the Honorable Harris Hatch was re-elected President for the coming year.

C. W. WARDLAW,  
Cashier.

**Notice**

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

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

**TO BE SOLD**

ON the 20th day of JUNE next at Public Auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale: that well known  
**Steam Saw Mill**, situate at the Pagan Wharf, in St. Andrews. The Engine is about forty horse power, and drives two Gangs, with the necessary edging and trimming Saws; is in good order.

Terms liberal; for particulars, Apply at the  
St. Andrews 29th May, 1855.  
(Courier 3 las)

**LIST OF LETTERS**

REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office 20th May 1855.

Baker John  
Bates John  
Cady Elizabeth  
Crawley Patrick  
Driskill Charles  
Gairin Patrick  
Giffin Capt. A.  
Hogan Patrick  
Helm George  
Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

**Waggons, Carts, &c.**

EDWARD STENTFORD, offers for sale,  
WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c. N. B.—Pine & Spruce Boards, Hemlock Lark, Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment.

**ALBION HOUSE**  
ST. ANDREWS.

Messrs. Storr & Co.,  
Have the honor of announcing to their patrons and the inhabitants of St. Andrews generally, that they are now prepared to meet them at the Store immediately opposite their old stand, with a more VARIED and EXTENSIVE STOCK, than ever they were in a position to offer before.

Profiting by their experience, they have selected and will have ready for inspection ON THURSDAY NEXT, an UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK of  
**General Dry Goods**, suitable for the season, and repete in every department; it would be unnecessary to particularize, it is sufficient to say the assortment is complete.

The TAILORING portion comprises every novelty of the season, consisting of West of England Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Dressings, double and single mild Cassimeres; Vestings in endless variety; and a full and complete assortment of every article necessary to the stock of a first class Woolen House. All orders left with them will be faithfully executed under the supervision of a cutter of first rate talent and experience.

The Subscribers beg to return their sincere thanks for the very flattering encouragement they have received since commencing business, and to assure their customers, they will spare no endeavors to deserve a continuance of those favors so liberally bestowed.

May 23, 1855. R. STORR & CO.

**Emigration**

Persons desirous of leaving 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.

Passage—From Liverpool to St. John, £5 currency for Adults; children under 14 years, half price. Payment in all cases required when the 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;  
1-2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice; 1-2 lb. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

It will be necessary for persons in the country, returning for passages, to furnish the name, age, and place of residence of the intending emigrant; the Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.

J. & R. REED,  
St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

**Molasses & Flour**

Ex UTICA from BOSTON, now Landing,  
100 Bbls. Canadian Superfine Fancy FLOUR,  
24 Hhd's. new crop MOLASSES.

J. W. STREET,  
April 3, 1855

**GARD**

Messrs. R. Storr & Co.  
BEG to inform their friends and the Public of St. Andrews, that they have been enabled to secure the services  
Of a FIRST-RATE CUTTER,  
to superintend their TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

who will be ready at all times to attend strictly to the wishes of their Customers, and furnish them with articles of the newest Fashion, patterns of which he is constantly supplied with.

Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg also to state, that they have now on hand,  
A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE NEWEST GOODS.  
In Fancy Doe Skins, Vestings, Broadcloths, &c.

In making this announcement, Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg to thank their friends and patrons for the kind and uniform encouragement which has been shown to them since the opening of their establishment, and of which they respectfully solicit a continuance.

St. Andrews, March 19, 1855.

**Notice**

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK, will meet at their Office,  
On Monday, the 7th May, at noon,  
to elect Directors, and take into consideration such business as may be laid before them.

C. W. WARDLAW,  
Cashier.  
C. C. Bank, 24 April, 1855.

**A. MUIR**  
CABINET MAKER, &c.

HAS removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. C. Stevenson, nearly opposite Mr. Jas. Berry's. Furniture made to order, neatly repaired and polished.

St. Andrews, May 9, 1855.

**GENEVA, &c.**

Ex "Achilles" from London and "Eudocia" from Liverpool via St. John.  
30 Hhd's. Pale Rotterdam Geneva, 7 do boiled and raw Linseed Oil,  
3 Cases Patent Rice Starch,  
1 Hhd. best old Brown Sherry,  
2 Qr. Cases best Pale do,  
2 Pans, fine old Jamaica Rum,  
5 Tierces Crushed Sugar,  
1 case Stationery, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET,  
May 22, 1855

**Ship Timber for Sale**

TWO HUNDRED TONS of Spruce and Hardwood TIMBER, for sale at Big L'Ecluse Island. The timber is suitable for building a vessel from 300 to 500 tons. Parties about building will make early application to  
PETER CAMERON,  
Mascarees, April 11, 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, a superior article; Earrings, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and Steel Shagel Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c. Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard, do. 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. 21, 1855.

**School Teacher WANTED**

WANTED in District No. 4, Deer Island, a first or Second Class Licensed Teacher for twelve months. Apply to  
JOHN RANDALL,  
or JOHN STOVER,  
Deer Island, April 18, 1855.

**FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES**

Warehouse, 34 Killy Street, - Boston.  
Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' SCALES, set in any part of the country, at short notice and by experienced workmen.

**Emigration**

Persons desirous of leaving 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.

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St. Andrews, May 9, 1855.

**AYER'S PILLS**  
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A  
**FAMILY PHYSIC.**

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a purgative pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient, however, that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and tension 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, Litesness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of deranged action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constiveness, Piles, Grief, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scour, and Scoury Colic with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required. They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain 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, every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but we 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, Odell & Turner,  
M. S. Hannah—St. George, E. P. Knight.

**ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS**

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under—

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
Liberia	Kenney	875	3d May
Imperial	Moran	1279	5th June
Middletown	Delaney	936	5th July
John Barbour	Marsball	939	20th do.
John Owens	Davis	1236	5th Aug.
Joseph Tarratt	Gray	912	20th do.
Eudocia	Spurr	1015	5th Sept.
David G. Fleming	Gruickmann	1425	20th do.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, and are classed A 1 at Lloyd's, 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, June 1, 1855.

**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,  
25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork.

ALSO,  
Received ex Ship Pamphila from Liverpool:  
36 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 4-1 to 7 inches dia meter, round,  
47 Tons flat and square Iron, all sizes  
60 Do common Iron, 1, 7-8, 3-4, and 3-5 inch round  
6 Cwt best Cast Steel  
5 1-2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 1 1-8, 1-7-8, 2-1-9, 1-16, 1-2, 7-16, 3-8, 5-16  
4 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails  
4 Kegs Boat Nails; 1 Keg Pan Rivets  
213 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3-12 to 10 inch  
3 Cwt Hoop Iron  
1 Ton best London White Lead  
1-2 Ton Black Lead Raw and boiled Paint Oil,  
50 Chaldrons Smith's Coals  
25 Tons Pig Iron

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

JOSEPH ANDREW & CO.,  
St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 1855.

**PACKET**

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN FOR THE WINTER.  
The Subscribers, respectfully intimating to the merchants and travelling public, that their fast sailing Pilot Boat "JOHN CONLEY" has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching 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.  
**Blanks**  
For Sale at this Office.

**AYER'S 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., 20th Nov. 1852  
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 I have before me, lead to erudition 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 practical men to proclaim aloud its usefulness. It is beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for Pulmonary Affections of this climate, at the same time a safe 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. I have used it much in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues.  
JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.

AGENTS—Odell & Turner, St. Andrews; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen.

**IN STORE**  
And for sale by the Undersigned,  
MARCH 31, 1855

10 Hhd's. bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR  
22 Chests, Congou and Souchong  
8 Boxes, TEAS  
6 Bbls. refined crushed Sugar  
3 Boxes, 1 cwt. each, best Poland Strain  
3 Hhd's. best boiled and raw Linseed Oil  
2 Tons No. 1 & 2 London and L'pool White Paint, 14 and 25 lb. kegs  
30 Kegs black and yellow Paint  
1000 Feet Window Glass—assorted sizes  
2 Casks Whiting  
20 Boxes Glasgow & Woodstock Pipes, 10 gross each  
24 Boxes Moulds and Dipt Candles  
20 Do com. and p. y. Soap  
2 Do Sperm Candles  
1 Qr. Cask best White Wine Vinegar  
2 Hhd's.  
5 Bbls. best Cider Vinegar  
100 Gross Beer and Wine Corks  
70 Bbls. Byass' London bottled Porter and P. Ale—quarts and pints.

**IN BOND, and Duty paid**

15 Hhd's. best Rotterdam Geneva  
2 Pip's  
16 Hhd's. Hennessy & Martell  
2 Qr. Casks Brandy, vin. 1851.  
2 Hhd's. Pale Brandy  
4 Qr. Casks  
3 Pans and Jamaica and Demerara Rum  
6 Pans. Alcohol, 90 to O. P.  
1 Do best Malt Aqua  
2 Hhd's.  
2 Qr. Casks Old Port Wine  
1 Qr. Cask fine old brown Sherry  
1 Do O. L. P. Madeira  
11 Baskets first quality Champagne—quarts and pints.  
14 Bbls.  
12 Half  
180 Qrs.

**HARD WARE**

10 Tons Pig Iron  
19 Boxes Tin Plates  
2 Tons Sheet Iron  
7 Bags, 100 lbs. each, Horse and Ox Nails  
46 Do Deck Spikes, assorted sizes  
5 Do Cut do  
22 Do fine Cut Nails  
40 Stones Iron Wire, assorted;  
1 Roll Sheet Lead, &c. &c.

**J. W. STREET**

**PACKET**

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN FOR THE WINTER.  
The Subscribers, respectfully intimating to the merchants and travelling public, that their fast sailing Pilot Boat "JOHN CONLEY" has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching 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.  
**Blanks**  
For Sale at this Office.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!!!

Holloway's Ointment.

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

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

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

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

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

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

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

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

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

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

- The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: Bad Legs, Chiragra-foot, Bad Breasts, Chilblains, Burns, Chapped hands, Bunions, Corns (soft), Bite of Mosquitoes, Cancer, and Sand Flies, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Coco-bay, Elephantiasis, Gout, Lumbago, Soury, Rheumatism, Sore Heads, Tumours, Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws, Sore Nipples.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each, each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

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

ODELL & TURNER, Of St. Andrews, March 28, 1855.

Tea, FLOUR and Molasses. Ex "UTICA" from Boston. 20 Chests Superior Congo TEA. 15 half Chests Suchung do. 10 Hbls. Mustovado Molasses. 70 Hbls. Canada Extra Superior FLOUR. 10 Hbls. Crushed SUGAR, &c. &c. 1 case Orange Marmalade 1lb Jar. —Will be sold by— J. W. STREET.

FLOUR &c. Ex.—Bills from Boston—just received 60 Hbls. superior Flour. 10 Do Rye do. 10 Bales printing paper (Royal). J. W. STREET. 7th March 1855.



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.

Gen'tlemen's French Calf, Rip and thick Boots made to order, on the shortest notice. JOHN LITTLE. Oct. 25, 1854.

AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Headache, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female complaints, &c., &c. Indigestion is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but efficient Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a noxious habit of body prevails. Besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is the true of Cholera, Typhoid symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which lead the horses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond all belief, were they not substantiated by persons of each exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are: PROF. VALENTINE MORT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City. DR. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts. DR. A. A. HAYES, an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice. DR. H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City. DR. C. A. DAVIS, M.D., Surgeon 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 trials.

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 affords. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found to be more efficient than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful, and more certain 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 a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the necessary formulae by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British America. If however they are not ordered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no objection to their being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

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 Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine, because its efficacy was known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal organs to purify the blood and strictly cleanse the system, remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action, and inducing a regularity, which they exist such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions, see the wrapper on the box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Turner, and M. S. Hannah. St. George, E. P. Knight.

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

BYASS'S LONDON PORTER

And Pale Ale, Green, White Paint, Oil, &c. October 25, 1854. Ex Barrels from London, and Imperial from Liverpool. 100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout and Pale Ale. 50 hbls. best Pale Geneva. 2 qr. casks London particular Madeira. 2 hbls. White Wine Vinegar. 20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva. 2 tons No 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb kegs. 4 hbls. boiled and raw Linseed Oil. 50 bundles sheet Iron. 12 boxes tin Plates. 1 roll sheet Lead. 23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz fine cut Nails. 43 Deck Spikes, assorted. 1 fine Pump Tacks, assorted, &c. &c. &c. For sale by J. W. STREET.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm, situated on Murphy's Ridge, Parish of St. Patrick, formerly known as the Wilson farm, and adjoining E. McElroy's, containing 60 Acres more or less, about 8 acres of which are cleared, and under cultivation, and cuts 4 tons of hay. On the premises are a frame house and big Barn—the land contains a good growth of hard and soft wood mixed. If not disposed of previous to the 10th April next, it will then be sold at Public Auction, in St. Andrews. D. McNAB. November 1, 1854—2ap

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.

Gen'tlemen's French Calf, Rip and thick Boots made to order, on the shortest notice. JOHN LITTLE. Oct. 25, 1854.

MAIL STAGE

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

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 \$1000 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

THE CHEST.

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D. THE ANTIQUE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, HAS LEFT A VALUABLE LEGACY TO THE WORLD IN HIS Great Preventive of Consumption.

THE FAILING CURE FOR LUNGONARY DISEASES WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINES.

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, where it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts require of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to dosing 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 Protector, by the late Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recognized those who would wear "The Protector," to see to their being genuine. REMEMBER THIS IS A STAPLE ARTICLE, and NO PATENT MEDICINE.

RETAIL PRICES. Gent's Size, \$1.50 each. Ladies' do, 1.00 do. Boys' & Misses do, 75 do. HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO., 28 ANN STREET & 102 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, U.S. PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSE, 102 WOOD ST. CHEEPSIDE, 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, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store-keepers, are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for sale and profitable business. For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.

BRANDY.

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

WATCHES, Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

- GOLD & SILVER Patent LEVER WATCHES, GUARD and Albert CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, &c. Gold, Silver plated, and Berlin Iron BROCHES, Ladies and Gents gold stone set Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencil Cases; gold LOCKETS; Jet, Stone and fancy steel Bracelets, Gentlemen's Pins & Brooches; gold and Cornelian Earrings; gold, plated, pearl and bone Shirt Studs; Ladies Companions in silver & steel finish; Scint Bottle SILVER, PLATED and Albata Table & Tea SPOONS; Silver & Plated Butter Knives, Plated Cake Baskets and Waiters; Plated & Britannia Metal Candlesticks; Brass, Britannia metal and Griffin P Metal & Block tin Water Kettles, Coffee & Tea Pots; Egg Cookers; Plated & Britannia metal Cruet Stands & Toast Racks; Glass & China Vases; Papier mache Porte Folios; Gents. DRESSING CASES; Hat Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, Crumb, Palm, Whitewash & Shoe BRUSHES. Razor & Razor Strops & Hones, Drawing and Carpenter's Pencils, Visiting Cards, Old Brown Windsor & Fancy Soap, Table and Hand Bells, Accordions, Pens, Ink, Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes; Fans of Cards; Work Boxes; Writing Desks; Cake & Spice Boxes; Bears Grease & Hair Oils; Lubin's Cleaver's & Harrison's PERFUMERY assorted: Nursery & Work Baskets; Reticules; Pocket Knives; Scissors; Sets Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Carvers; Steels; Tea Trays; Fire Irons; Iron Stands; Guns; Pistols; Caps; Powder; Shot; Powder Flasks & Shot Belts; Spirit Levels; Violins, Preserving Kettles, Mill, Pit and Hand Saw FILES; Brass & Iron Looking Glasses; Scales and Weights; Sauce & Frying Pans; Brass & Iron Screens; Whips and whip Lashes; One case Toys; Lazenby & Sor Puckles & Sauces; with a great variety of other articles: Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, repaired and cleaned, &c.

Agent for Pills & Co. Sarsaparilla, Dyspepsia Bitters, Speedy Relief and Lemon Syrup &c. Lyons Kathairon; B. Ry's Tricophorum. GEO. F. STICKNEY. August 23, 1854.

SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS.

The Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal terms: 20 Sleights and Toboggans. E. SKILLEN. N. B.—Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Laths, Cordwood and Country Produce, or any other satisfactory payment taken in exchange.

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 Gnocodis Beavers, Bryan O'Lynn and Sultan Beavers, Beazkin 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 Deskins 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; Throat Wool and Velvets, do; Embroidered, do; White Satins and Moselles, for Weddings and Balls—all of which will be made to measure in a superior style & unusually low prices for cash. REMEMBER!—WOOLLEN HALL, Prince William Street, St. John's. Nov 23. A. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

A FRAME suitable for a SHIP of 1000 Tons, to class 7 years. Also 600 Hacks, to class 7 years. Apply to H. A. of J. L. CAMERON, St. George, N. B. September 6, 1854.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN ROTIGNEY'S PILLS.

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

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

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy after being tapped three times. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; I was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; I have become appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, yours, sincerely, (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

Astonishing Cure of General Debility and Liver Complaint!!! Copy of a Letter from William Keever, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my legs and arms were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions, my symptoms were cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM KEEVER.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- Ague, Jaundice, Asthma, Liver complaints, Bilious complaints, Lumbago, Itches, Rheumatism, Bowel complaints, Retention of Urine, Constipation of the Bowels, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Consumption, Sore Throat, Debility, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Secondary symptoms, Dysentery, The Double-breasted Tumour, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Ulcers, Fevers of all kinds, Venereal Affections, Fits, Worms of all kinds, Gout, Weakness, from whatever cause, Head-ache, Indigestion, &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.; 5. 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, Of Saint Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte March 28, 1855.

Stoves, Chairs, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

For Sale at Cost. THE Subscriber intending to close up his business, offers his STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of—Groceries, Stoves, Chairs, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. at Cost, For Cash. Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts without delay. ROBERT KER. Feb. 6, 1855.