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# The Standard,

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E carissimum est optimum. - Cic.

No 42] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1854. [Vol. 21]

### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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### [From the Boston Post.] SPECIMEN OF FUN IN CALIFORNIA.

There is a little paper printed at San Diego, California, called the San Diego Herald—an ordinary, grave paper, that went into the support of John Bigler for Governor, and that was not suspected of being inclined to fun. The editor's name is J. Judson Ames, a county judge and moderate man. Late before election, he took it into his head to go on a tour to another part of the State, to collect money for the Democratic Bigler, and intrusted the Herald, during his absence, to the charge of John Phoenix, Esq., a gentleman of that ilk, known in this vicinity by the name of Derby.

But the judge had forgotten to inquire into the nature of Phoenix's politics, and the first thing the new editor did was to change the political character of the Herald by running up the Whig flag bearing the name of William Wade for Governor. The judge's consternation may be fancied. He immediately wrote back a letter to Phoenix, telling him to bring the Herald back to its allegiance; whereupon Phoenix declares his democracy—that his support of Wade was a mistake, and asks forgiveness, avowing himself ready "to embrace democracy with ardor, slap bar on the back, and declare himself in favor of erecting a statue of Andrew Jackson on the Plaza."

"Whatever is, is right," says Phoenix "as the old gentleman sweetly remarked when he chomped off the end of his nose with a razor, in the endeavor to kill a fly that had lit thereon when he was shaving," and applies the remark to the election of Bigler, and adds "If this election, should however indirectly, cause San Diego to assume its proper position as the first commercial city of California, I shall reverence the name of John Bigler forever; and I will bestow that honoured appellation upon my youngest child, and have it engraved upon a piece of leather, or some other suitable material, and suspended about that tender infant's neck, until such time as he shall be old enough to learn and love the virtues of his honoured god-father."

Mr. Phoenix, in his arm chair, writes an eloquent valedictory on retiring from the editorship. He says:

"*De Deus Laudamus.*—Judge Ames has returned! With the complexion of this article my labors are ended; and wiping my pen on my coat tail, and placing it behind my sinister ear with a graceful bow and a bland smile for my honored admirers, and a wink of intense meaning for my enemies, I shall abdicate with dignity the 'arm chair,' in favor of its legitimate proprietor. This arm chair is but a pleasant fiction of Boston's—the only seat in the Herald office being the empty nail keg which I have occupied while writing my leaders upon the inverted sugar box, that answers the purpose of a table. But such is life. Divested of its poetry and romance, the objects of our highest admiration become mere common places, like the Herald's chair and table. Many ideas which we have learned to love and reverence from the poetry of imagination as tables, become old sugar boxes on close inspection and more intimate acquaintance."

If he has given offence to any one, he is ready to accept their apologies. He says: "Commencing as an independent journal—I have gradually passed through all the stages of incipient whiggery, decided conservatism, dignified recantation, budding democracy, and rampant radicalism. And I now close the series with an entirely literary number, in which I have carefully abstained from the mention of Bido; no—never mind, as Toodles says—'I haven't mentioned any of 'em, but have been careful to preserve a perfect armed neutrality.'"

The description of the arrival home of Judge Ames, after all the trouble Phoenix had caused him is very rich. He says:

"Coolly we gazed from the window of the office upon the new town road; we descried a cloud of dust in the distance, high above it waved a whip lash, and we said 'Boston comes, and his driving is like that of Jehu, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously.'"

"Calmly we seated ourselves in the arm chair, and continued our labors. Anon a step, a heavy, step was heard upon the stairs, and 'Boston' stood before us. 'In shape and gesture proudly eminent stood like a tower'—but his face deep scars of thunder had entrenched, and ears sat on his faded cheek; but under brows of dauntless courage and considerate pride, waiting revenge. 'We rose, and with an unflinching voice said, 'Well Judge how do you do?' He made no reply but commenced taking off his coat. We removed ours, and also our cravat."

"The sixth and last round is described by the pressman and compositors as having fearful and scientific. We held Boston

down over the press by our nose, (which we had inserted between his teeth for that purpose), and while our hair was employed in holding one hand, we held the other in our left, and with the 'sheep's foot' brandished above our head, shouted to him, 'say Waldo!' 'Never!' he gasped—

"Oh! my Big—ler, he would have muttered, But he died up ere the word was uttered."

"At this moment we discovered that we had been labouring under a 'misunderstanding' and through the amicable intervention of the pressman, (who thrust a roller between our faces, which gave the whole a very different complexion), the matter was finally settled on the most friendly terms, and without prejudice to the honor of either party. We wrote this while sitting without any clothing, except on our left side, our left stocking, and the rim of our hat encircling our neck like a ruff of the Elizabethan era, that article of dress having been knocked over our head at an early stage of the proceedings, and the crown subsequently torn off, while the judge is sopping his eyes with cold water in the next room, a small boy standing beside the sufferer with a basin, and glancing with interest over the advertisements in the second page of the San Diego Herald, a fair copy of which was struck off upon the back of his shirt at the time we held him over the press."

### Arrival of the "Europa."

#### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.  
The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst., with Liverpool papers to the 30th Sep. The Baltic arrived on the 27th. The Washington arrived at Southampton, and the Clyde at Glasgow, on the 23d September.

The Liverpool markets generally were unchanged, Cotton was lower. Breadstuffs had advanced; Wheat being 3d dearer; Flour 1s. to 1s. 6d. and Cotton 2s to 3s. Consols closed at 95½ to 95¾. Rate of interest unchanged. Freight tending upwards.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.  
VIENNA, Friday evening.—It is rumoured in Greek mercantile circles that the Allies have obtained a signal advantage. Funds have risen in consequence.

PANIS, Friday evening, 9 P. M.—Further telegraph messages from Vienna confirm the accounts of the favourable disposition manifested towards the Allies by the Tartar population of the Crimea. The sanitary condition of the army was excellent.

An official bulletin communicated to the Ambassadors at Constantinople, and dated from the Bivouac at Old Fort, on the 16th, announces that the Allies had intended the next day to attack an entrenched camp of 10,000 Russians, posted in the direction of Sebastopol, but the camp had been raised in the night, and the Russians had fallen back upon the town.

Twelve thousand Tartars had offered themselves to the Allies as volunteers, and their services had been accepted. It was reported that the attack upon Sebastopol had been fixed for the 25th. The Russian fleet had been reconnoitred in the port of Sebastopol by the French steamer Napoleon.

The Russians are entrenching winter quarters along the line of the Pruth.

THE BALTIC.—The bombardment of Revel is daily expected. The English press considers it would be impolitic at this late season, and in the absence of the French fleet. At the latest accounts the larger portion of the Allied fleets were at Ledsund, but British would shortly leave for Baro Sound and Nargon. Plamridge's squadron was at Nargon.

The Russian fleet at Helsingfors consists of 9 ships, 780 guns; at Cronstadt are 21 ships, 1088 guns; besides 6 steamers were striking topmasts and preparing for winter.

On the 19th, the French and British fleets repeated. The French, under Admiral Descheres, returning home.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—It is confirmed that on the 13th, Eupatoria was occupied by 2000 Turks, 1000 French, and 1000 English. The Russian garrison, numbering 400, surrendered at discretion. The advanced guard was under the command of Prince Napoleon; on the 14th, the main army landed unopposed half way between Eupatoria and Sebastopol; the troops, horse artillery and ammunitions all safely. The Russians retired in good order as the allies landed. Menchikov, who had his head quarters at Simpheropol, immediately advanced to Bounlivuk, on the river Alina, where he awaits reinforcements to give battle to the allies.

It was confidently stated on the Paris Bourse, that on the 19th, the allies and Russians met and a battle ensued. The French Division came first into action; the English soon came up, and the Russians

retired with much loss. If true, this on the 19th, could only be a skirmish, not a battle of the main army. The Russian Embassy at Vienna had received a despatch dated the 22d, from the Crimea. All that had transpired was that it contained news unfavourable to the Russians.

At the latest, dated the 19th, the allies held the road from Cape Baba to Simpheropol. It was intended to cross the Alina on the 19th, but St. Arnaud had telegraphed to Paris that an unavoidable delay of two days would prevent marching till the 21st.

Fifteen sail of the line were off Sebastopol. A Russian Courier captured, states that the whole Russian force is only 45,000.

Baron Hess arrived at Bucharest on the 23d, and was received with distinction by Omar Pascha. News of a battle was looked for in London every hour.

THE DANUBE.—Lord Raglan has called for a division in Bessarabia; consequently the Turks are advancing to the Pruth.—Their advance guard set out from Bucharest on the 27th. Omar Pascha would follow on the 29th. Ibrahim and Galitz will be the basis of operations; only two battalions will remain at Bucharest and a small detachment will occupy the various tete-de-pont on the left bank of the Danube.

On the 21st, the Emperor of Austria telegraphed to Gen. Hess not to interfere with any aggressive movements of the Pascha against the Danube fortresses. Another despatch says that Omar is preparing to besiege Ismael.

THE WHITE SEA.—Capt. Lyons officially announced to the British Admiralty his destruction of the town of Kola, which he burned to the ground without losing a man.

SEA OF AZOFF.  
Four Anglo French steamers will endeavor to force into Sea of Azoff to capture Russian transports which now convey reinforcements into Crimea.  
On the 18th Tuscan ship at Constantinople reported that army of 30,000 was at Taganrog ready to be conveyed in pontoons and gunboats to Yemakale or Kafa. Journal of Constantinople states that this force had put to sea, was overtaken by a tempest and 200 men drowned. Doubtful.

ASIA.  
Turkish army occupied the camp abandoned by the Russians near Kars. Porte having authorized Ismael Pascha, new commander in chief of the army of Asia, to select his generals from army of Roumelia; he has chosen Dervid Pascha, Choker Pascha, Messom Pascha and Mahmood Effende.

Schamyl has effected junction with his lieutenant (Daniel Bey) has had two engagements, both successful, against Gen. Wrangel's division. Polish artillery had deserted to Turks, bringing two guns.

Prussian negotiations.—Austrian circular note of 14th, addressed to all States of Germanic Confederation, except the two Mecklenburgs, has been met by a Prussian Note, dated 21st, to Russia calling upon Austria to define categorically what means by Germanic interests.

Bavarian Government have sent M. Maurer, Special Envoy, to reason King Otho into obedience.

Sultan has extended for one month, the period of settling the difficulty with the Porte.

Committee of Merchants appointed at Constantinople to regulate foreign exchange and paper money.

Capt. McClure and crew of his Polar Expedition have arrived at Cork.

Mrs. Warner, actress is dead.

Alderman Moon is elected Lord Mayor of London.

Prince Poinatowski, Minister of Tuscan at Paris, has resigned, and intends to naturalize as French subject—is a favourite of the Emperor, who will appoint him to high office.

Gen. Tempore is dead, aged 65.

SPAIN.  
Renewed disturbances are feared at Madrid, but as yet no open attack.

Barcelona is quieter.

Mr. Soule is in Paris on his way to Baden.

The Times' Correspondent again asserts that Spanish Government holds proof of Soule's connection with recent insurrectionary attempt. Government have removed all French refugees into interior beyond the Ebro.

ITALY.  
Report says that Garibaldi and Gen. Roselli have crossed Sardinian frontier to fight a duel, arising out of Garibaldi's letter demanding recent insurrection at Parma.

Papal Government just concluded loan for four million crowns with Rothschilds.

Cholera committing dreadful ravages at Massaga. All Consuls except Mr. Keble, American, had fled from the city.

HOLLAND.  
Decree postponed till Dec. 31, the reduction of import duties on corn and other articles of food.

DENMARK.  
Deputations between King and people of Jutland respecting the constitution continue.

RUSSIA.  
Respecting political matters the only remark is that, whatever may happen, the Czar will not give in. New issue of paper money to extent of six million roubles. By way of the Baltic it is stated that the discontent of the Russian population is increasing and even threaten to bring on revolution.

INDIA.  
From Bombay, Aug 28th, trade was reported dull. Exchange at Calcutta one eleven and half.

CHINA.  
From Canton, Aug 5: Shanghai, July 24th; Amoy, 29th; Singapore, Aug. 13th. Canton was in a state of siege, all business suspended, and in a few days be in hands of insurgents. No tea brought to market. Additional despatch from Hong Kong says that exports of new tea to date were 4,000,000 lbs.

MARKETS.  
Liverpool.—Cotton lower. Breadstuffs had were an upward tendency, enabling holders to establish an advance of 3d on wheat, 1s. to 1s. 6d. on flour, 2s. to 3s. on corn. West-corn canal flour 31s. 6d. Provision.—Rather more doing in beef with stock very much reduced; dealers awaiting quotations of government contracts. Pork unchanged; Bacon more active 6d to 1s higher.

Baring Brothers report money continues in demand. Consols leaving off 95½ to 96½. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £60,000. Rate of interest unchanged.

THE CRIMEA.—The landing of the Allied forces in the Crimea without resistance is an event of much importance, as we may naturally expect to hear of the capture of Sebastopol in a short time. The distance of Eupatoria in Baltschik Bay, where the troops landed is 50 or 60 miles north of the point of attack, and some days would necessarily elapse before their arrival at Sebastopol. Their march, the troops would have to cross two rivers, the Kalicha and the Belbeck, and it is surmised that the existence of these two streams was one principal cause in selecting Eupatoria for the place of landing, as there is no direct road to Sebastopol, and it is uncertain which course the army took—whether they marched by the circuitous route of Simpheropol, or followed the coast of the Black Sea. In the former case, the troops would have to travel about 90 miles; but if they took the latter road, which the London Times thinks is most probable, the distance would be over 60 miles, and could be accomplished much more expeditiously, as the sea protects the right of the army, and affords an easy means of conveying all the heavy portions of the baggage and stores.

The Boston Courier, in speaking of the ancient town of Eupatoria, which will henceforth be remembered in history as the place of debarkation of the allied forces, says that it received its name from Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, by whom it was founded. The Romans captured it, and changed the name to Pompeopolis. Under the Tartar dominion it was called Kaslov, and became one of the most important towns in the Crimea. At present it is in a dilapidated condition, unless it has been very recently restored by the Russians. It has about ten thousand inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in trading in salt, which is manufactured in large quantities from two salt lakes in the neighbourhood. The harbour is small and shallow, but the roadstead affords good anchorage. [New Brunswick.]

KNICKERBOCKER BOX-MOVS.—The Knickerbocker Magazine gives the following, which are good if not new:

"An old sheep residing here, says a correspondent, who might be classed as of the genus 'Scalawag,' who was too lazy to work, but picked up a living by putting up, and other means more or less equivocal, was caught by a neighbour with a rail on his back, which he had just appropriated from his neighbour's fence for fire wood. 'Hello! you old scoundrel! what are you stuffing my fence for?' was the salutation he received from the owner. The old fellow turned round, rested one end of the rail on the ground, and replied without the least embarrassment, 'I ain't such an almighty sight older than you are, you meddling old fool!' Then deliberately shouldering the rail he carried it home. Slightly the 'wrong tack.'"

NARROW ESCAPE.—Old Mr. Fuddle fell down in a puddle, just as a runaway horse and shay came dashing and splashing and tearing that way; in helpless plight he feared with fright; the horse came quick and gallop and kick, and the old man raised a great oak stick, the horse then shied a

little aside, for sticks were no friends to his well-fed hide. Within a foot of Fuddle's toes, within an inch of his ruby nose, the wheel comes whizzing, and on it goes. Up rises Fuddle, from the middle of the puddle, and stands on the road with a staggering stride, then whirling away from the scene of the fray, he flourished his stick with hero's pride.

### SAINT ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, ss.

The following Rules and Regulations, made and passed by the General Session of the Peace, September Term, 1854, for preventing vice, immorality, disorderly conduct, and indecency, in the streets, thoroughfares, alleys, and other public places within the Town Plot of Saint Andrews, and for abating and removing all public nuisances in the said places:

ORDERED.—That every person shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds, who shall commit any of the following offences:—That is to say:

FIRST.—Any person who shall wilfully break or cause to be broken, any lamp or window or windows, or who shall throw any stones, snow ball, or other missile, at any window or lamp, or shall cut, break, or otherwise injure, any house, out house, barn, store, or other building, or wall, fence, pale, or any fixture, or appendage thereto, or shall inscribe or delineate thereon, with chalk, or paint, or in any other way whatever, any obscene word, figure, or representation, or shall cut, break, or otherwise injure, any tree, shrub, or seat, in any of the places aforesaid.

SECOND.—Any person who shall discharge any gun, pistol, blunderbus, or any other species of fire arms whatever, in any of the places aforesaid, or within one hundred feet of any public street, or shall make any bonfire, or set off any rocket, squib, cracker, or any other species of fire work, to the annoyance or inconvenience of any persons passing or residing near:

THIRD.—Any persons who shall throw any stone, or other missile into any of the streets, (to-day) shall coat on a sled, or two rivers, the Kalicha and the Belbeck, and it is surmised that the existence of these two streams was one principal cause in selecting Eupatoria for the place of landing, as there is no direct road to Sebastopol, and it is uncertain which course the army took—whether they marched by the circuitous route of Simpheropol, or followed the coast of the Black Sea. In the former case, the troops would have to travel about 90 miles; but if they took the latter road, which the London Times thinks is most probable, the distance would be over 60 miles, and could be accomplished much more expeditiously, as the sea protects the right of the army, and affords an easy means of conveying all the heavy portions of the baggage and stores.

FOURTH.—Any person who shall fight, or use any obscene or profane language, violent cursing, or swearing, or shall indecently expose their person, or any part thereof, in any of the places aforesaid, or shall by insulting language or behaviour, taunting epithets, or threatening gestures, attempt to commit a breach of the peace, or incite others to do so, or who shall be drunk, or feign to be drunk, or making any loud bawling, yelling, screaming, singing, or shouting, in any of the places aforesaid.

FIFTH.—Any person who shall turn loose any horse, or suffer any ferocious dog to go at large unmuzzled, or set on or urge any dog to bark, or put in fear any person, horse, or other animal, endeavour to make a fight, or who shall ride, or drive furious, or so as to endanger life or limb of any person, or of the common danger of any passenger in any of the places aforesaid.

SIXTH.—Any person who shall wilfully and wantonly disturb any inhabitant by pulling or ringing any door bell, or knocking at a door without any lawful cause, or wilfully and unlawfully extinguishing the light of any lamp in any of the places aforesaid.

SEVENTH.—Any person who shall throw or lay in any of the places aforesaid, any carrion, fish, offal, compost heap or rubbish, or shall throw, or cause any such things to fall into any sewer, pipe or drain, or into any well, stream, or water course, pond or reservoir for water, or cause any offensive matter to be around or run from any manufactory or brewery, bakery, or hogsty.

EIGHTH.—A summary of breaches of Rules and Regulations, shall be determined by any one or more of the Peace upon the oath of one justice or witness, or upon confession of defendant, or upon view of the said justice or Justices, who shall impose such fines, penalties as may be deemed just and reasonable, not exceeding ten pounds; all such fines and penalties, when collected, to be paid to the County Treasurer to defray the County contingencies.

ORDERED.—That the foregoing Rules and Regulations extend and be in force in the Parish of SAINT STEPHEN, and also in the following described District in the Parish of SAINT GEORGE:—To wit:—To commence at the bridge over the river where the great road to Saint John crosses; thence down the river to the Salt Wharf; thence up river to the head of the Basin; thence North to the highway; thence by the highway to the road leading up the river; thence in a straight line to the river, and thence down the river to the place aforesaid.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR, "How is the Railroad to be finished?" This question is on everybody's lips; but from all the opinions, suggestions, and luminous ideas which one hears in reply, it would seem that the problem is as difficult of solution as the discovery of perpetual motion. I feel, therefore, somewhat diffident in expressing my poor sentiments when the united wisdom of the Government, and the Class A board, assisted by the transcendental abilities (if) of such men as the President, and Messrs. Frye and T. B. Wilson, have hitherto failed in defining the means of attaining the end they must all so ardently desire: and yet, Sir, I cannot help thinking that the task is not so insuperable.

The first step towards putting the concern on a safe footing may be expressed by one word—viz: *Concession*. The Government must concede something; and the Board in New Brunswick must concede everything, for they must give up the ghost without any hope or expectation of coming into existence again.

The plan of having a double Board—one in this country and one in England is bad; it could scarcely, under any circumstances, be expected to yield other fruit than that of discord and confusion. But that such a Board as the local one here, constructed as I showed in my last letter to you, composed only of half a dozen men, whose chief interest in the affair consists in the benefits they will derive from the road passing before their doors—should possess the power of managing property, their own duties and liabilities to which they repudiate, by refusing or neglecting to pay up the calls due on the shares they have so pompously subscribed for—and should become a stumbling block to the proper understanding between the Government and Class A, who are the real proprietors of the line—is monstrous and disgraceful.

Now, Sir, it will be asked, "how then do I propose to proceed?" My plan is very simple, and I will be as brief as possible in describing it, carefully abstaining from any high-sounding terms which could easily be perverted, and must in some measure be dependent on circumstances I am unacquainted with; but confining myself entirely to what I conceive should be the broad principle of action.

I would begin by requiring the concessions of which I spoke. First, I would ask the Government to concede without delay both the grants of land, and the issue of the remainder of the Debentures to complete the £250,000. I would then require the Class A, on their part, to give up any mortgage or title which I understand they now possess on those lands, and such a portion should then immediately be sold or have money raised thereon, as would be sufficient to complete the line. That this could be easily effected there cannot be a question. The remainder only should then be devisable among all the shareholders (Govt. and all) equally.

I would then compel the Class B to their position, by the re-organization of the company, doing away altogether with the complicated machinery of two Corporations and two Boards each with their separate and distinct powers. I would confirm to the 4000 Class A shares their guaranteed dividends as a preferential stock; but in all other respects the Government, the Class A and the Class B should stand on an equality. They should together appoint one Board of directors, each party voting on the shares—selectively standing in his or their names.

The Government preferred, it might still be arbitrarily, as at present, its own Board, leaving the shareholders to elect the remainder, the total number of whom, however, should not exceed seven. This Board should have the entire control of the affairs of the Company, and make their reports and returns of accounts half yearly to the shareholders, and the whole Province, being a shareholder, incapable of attending meetings, reports and accounts should also be laid before the legislature. The Board should be elected in England, and should not exceed more than two—one would be a resident Commissioner in this Province, the other an agent to be appointed on Monday by the Executive. The duties of the Board should be to superintend the progress and working of the line; to make regular reports and returns to the shareholders weekly or monthly as might be required, and be responsible under heavy penalties for the same; and to carry out the orders of the Board, and the regulations of the Legislature. The Board should have the entire control of the affairs of the Company, and make their reports and returns of accounts half yearly to the shareholders, and the whole Province, being a shareholder, incapable of attending meetings, reports and accounts should also be laid before the legislature. The Board should be elected in England, and should not exceed more than two—one would be a resident Commissioner in this Province, the other an agent to be appointed on Monday by the Executive. The duties of the Board should be to superintend the progress and working of the line; to make regular reports and returns to the shareholders weekly or monthly as might be required, and be responsible under heavy penalties for the same; and to carry out the orders of the Board, and the regulations of the Legislature.

I am, Sir,  
Your obt. servt.,  
CIVIS.

[For the "Standard."]

MR. EDITOR.—As a well wisher to the County of Charlotte, I am much pleased with the letters of "CIVIS." I have not curiosity enough in my composition to enquire (even if I could obtain) his real name; it is sufficient for me to feel that he is doing good service to that noble undertaking—our "Railroad." I deeply regret the necessity of his writing those letters, and bearing somewhat

severely on the members of the Board, most of whom are my personal friends; but he deals with them as public men in their capacity as Directors, and not as private citizens; and it must be admitted by every candid man, that there is neither scurrility or personal invective in his letters. From all that I know, and have heard for some time—he has truthfully and graphically drawn a picture of the management of Railway affairs for the last few months; and I look forward with anxiety, to his promised plan for resuscitating the works on the line, which, in my humble opinion, he appears fully competent to suggest. I, with many others, applaud your independence in publishing the letters of "CIVIS," believing you are, as you have been from the first mention of the Road, its warm supporter and steady friend. I trust you will give the public some remarks of your own upon the present position and prospects of the Railway.

Apologising for the space which this letter occupies, to the exclusion of more valuable matter.

I am,  
Your obt. Servant,  
P. B. P.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

MR. EDITOR,

I have read with much care and attention the communication of your correspondent "CIVIS." Since reading his last letter, I too have heard it stated, out of doors, by various parties, that the new Board, by their Engineer, have given the Contractors a notice, that they will require them within 14 days from the date thereof, to put upon the line 1250 men, and 100 horses. The Contractors will doubtless, in the present state of the Company's finances, at once comply with this extreme modest request, altho' an exaggerated copy of that given by the old Board. Now, Sir, supposing the Company's notice was really worthy of notice, the wages of these 1250 men and 100 horses working 22 days in the month, would amount to the sum of £3,357 10s. for which no doubt the Engineer would certify, by way of a change in the ordinary course of events. Again, the cost of door talk is, that the Contractors are indebted to the Company in the sum of £5,000, or thereabouts. Giving the Board credit for this amount, there still remains upon such monthly certificate a balance due the Contractors of £3,357 10s. Pray, how is this claim to be met, when the only funds the new Board, by their own figures it is said, can demand, is £3,000 of Debentures. I would suggest to the Contractors the propriety of advertising for men and horses to the following effect:—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For the Works on the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad.

1250 able bodied men, and 100 equally able bodied horses, for the purpose of prosecuting the works with a degree of energy commensurate with the able management of the Company's affairs. All necessary information with regard to wages and manner of payment, will be afforded upon application at the proper office.

Yours truly,  
CIVIS, Jrs.

LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.

HALIFAX, October 11, 1854.

Statement of the loss of the Arctic by Mr. Bailliam, second officer:—

On Wednesday, the 27th, noon, off Cape Race, bearing N. W. by W. 65 miles distant, while rounding in a thick fog, was struck on the starboard bow, about six feet above the cut water, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes in the ship, two below the water—one of which was 5½ feet in length and 1½ in depth, leaving the whole cut-water through the Arctic's side. The wheel was put hard to starboard, the Engineer stopped instantly, and backed at full speed until clear of the other steamer, which occupied a couple of minutes. The French steamer seemed to be sinking, bow first. Capt. Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter boats.—Mr. Gourley, chief officer, left the ship in charge of starboard boat. The second officer having examined the damage, an attempt was made to put sails under Arctic's bottom, but could not accomplish it, so much of the iron steamer's stern projecting the sails could not be brought close to the vessel's side. The carpenter attempted to stuff mattresses and pillows to stop the leak, but could not effect it—the leak was too much under water. The ship's head was put toward the land, and not more than four or five minutes elapsed before we ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel, all of whom perished except one man. In about thirty minutes all the lower fires were out; by this time the confusion among the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts to assist the crew at the deck pumps. About forty-five after the collision the water was on a level with the lower deck beams. On going to the boats on larboard side, I found them filled with men and women, and no probability of getting near them. I then went to the starboard side, and ordered two of the crew to let down the guard boat; asking the captain what his intentions were, he replied that the ship's fate should be his.

The lady, daughter and son of Mr. E. A. Collins, with several ladies, were put aboard a boat; in the act of lowering, one of the tackles gave way, and all, except one lady, were precipitated into the sea and lost. I jumped into another boat, cut away the tackles, and dropped under the stern; at which time about twenty persons jumped overboard—fifteen or eighteen were picked up. I fell in with another boat and lightened her of part of her complement, leaving nineteen in her and twenty six in my own boat. The last sight we had of the ship the goods were in the water and the surface of the

water strewn with human beings. The boat's crew and passengers put themselves under charge of the second officer, who sailed a course for the nearest land, and after pulling forty two hours without compass, they reached Broad Cove, twelve miles north of Cape Race. As there were many vessels in the neighbourhood of the Arctic when lost, it is to be hoped that many of the passengers may be saved.

From the Newfoundland Ledger, Oct. 3.

The French merchant screw steamer Vesta from St. Peters bound to Granville, arrived here on Saturday last, with loss of foremast and bow completely shattered to pieces, having been in collision with the Collins paddle steamer Arctic from Liverpool to New York about 64 miles S. E. of Cape Race.

It appears that the Vesta left St. Peters on Tuesday last, and on the following day at noon, in the neighbourhood of the Virgin Rock, in an exceedingly dense fog, steaming 8 knots, came in collision with a large steamer, which was recognized as the Arctic of New York, whose speed is stated to have been not less than 12 knots. The Vesta appeared to be sinking, but immediately rose again, but no hope of her ultimate safety, the passengers and crew looking upon the Arctic as their only chance of saving their lives.—One man was killed, and others severely wounded. Two boats were put over the side, the first of which was sunk, and the second was immediately boarded by two of the crew and several of the passengers who not heeding the order of the captain to return on board, abandoned the vessel. The fog continuing very thick they lost sight of the Arctic altogether, still hoping, however, that she would not desert them.—A cry of distress was now heard, which was attributed to some men of the Vesta who, it appears, had jumped overboard, to get on board the Arctic. Providentially, the bulk-head in the fore-castle was not started, which the Captain (Duchene) noticed as affording a chance of safety. Upon mustering the hands 13 were missed. The Vesta had on board 117 passengers and a crew of 50 men.

## THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1854.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Total defeat of the Russians!  
SEBASTOPOL IN FLAMES!

It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that we have this day to announce the capture of Sebastopol by the Allied forces!

This important news was brought by the steamship Baltic, which arrived at New York last evening. The despatch says:—

A great battle has been fought in the Crimea, and the Russians have been defeated! Sebastopol has been attacked and the city was in flames!

The Russian loss was 18,000 killed and wounded, and 22,000 prisoners. Ten Russian ships were sunk.

The English and French loss is 10,000 killed.

One hundred Russian guns have been captured.

Menchikoff, it appears, still holds some fortresses with the remnants of the Russian army and he refuses to surrender.

The markets for Breadstuffs at Liverpool generally were unchanged.

Consols closed at 95½ to 95.

His Excellency the Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, took the usual oath and assumed the Administration of the Government on the 7th inst.

Geo. P. M. Campbell, Esquire, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency receives gentlemen who are desirous of seeing him on business, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

ENGLISH NEWS.—On our first page we have published a summary of the interesting news by the R. M. Steamship Europa.

On our first page will be seen an advertisement containing the Rules and Regulations passed at the General Sessions, September Term, 1854, for preventing vice and disorderly conduct &c., in the streets. The penalty for a breach of these Regulations is not to exceed £10. The magistrates deserve the thanks of the Inhabitants for these stringent Rules, and we trust that they will see them carried out, and not allow them to become a dead letter. A few examples, and we believe the people will not be annoyed as they have been for months past.

CIVIS jr., will perceive that his letter has been condensed. The late hour at which we received it, and its great length, would not permit of our publishing it entire in the present number. He has complied with our terms by giving his proper signature.

Several burglaries took place in St. John last week; but no clue to the robbers has been as yet obtained.

CAPT. LUCE SAVED.—A telegraphic despatch states that the ship Cambria picked up at Sea.—Captain Luce, with several passengers of the Arctic upon a piece of wreck, and brought them to Quebec. The Captains son was killed.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL has become the property of Mr. Jas. McLaughlan, formerly editor and proprietor of the Carleton Sentinel. In his address he states that the paper "will be conducted on strictly liberal principles." We welcome our old friend, back, again to the corps editorial, and trust that his success may be equal to his expectations.

The Catholics of St. John have presented the Rev. Dr. Connolly, their Bishop, with a carriage costing £162 10s. and a set of harness which cost £30. Both the carriage and harness were manufactured in St. John, and are said to reflect great credit on their respective makers.

MR. EDITOR.—A notice from the Hon. W. B. Kinnear appeared in the Royal Gazette dated 9th August, holding out a prospect that the "Revised Statutes" would be issued in a fortnight, can you inform me whether the Printer's Steam Engine has arrived?

[We cannot say whether the "Steam Engine" has arrived or not, but a copy or two of the "Revised Statutes" are in Town.]—Ed. Standard.

J. I. is received and will probably be inserted in our next issue.

Aeolus Ravages of the Cholera on board of Emigrant Ships.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The packet ship Harvest Queen, which arrived here to day, from Liverpool, had 74 deaths among her passengers on the voyage.

The French Pescatore, from Havre, which also arrived to day, had 50 deaths by cholera on the passage.

The Colonial Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The government has acceded to the application of Mr. Moses H. Perley, of New Brunswick, respecting the free admission of colonial fish caught this season, and has given official assurance of an executive application to Congress for the refunding of any duties that may hereafter be paid on such fish, and for power to cancel any warehouse bonds, that may be given henceforth, until the reciprocity treaty should come into full operation. This concession has been made in consideration of our fishermen having been promptly admitted to the in shore fisheries of the Provinces, and to all the profits of the present fishing season.

Mr. Perley has managed his negotiations skilfully and successfully. He now goes to Quebec on other business connected with the treaty, which, it is expected, finally be completed in a few weeks—satisfactory information having been received from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Holloway's Pills.—The Pills prepared by the celebrated Professor Holloway, are one of the greatest blessings ever discovered, for the alleviation of certain departments of human misery. Combining as they do some of the choicest offerings of the Vegetable World, concocted under the supervision and knowledge of a highly scientific Gentleman, it is not at all strange that they have effected the most astonishing Cures. For any of that numerous class of complaints, growing out of an impure state of the blood, the Pills are marvellously happy and thorough in their action. There are few maladies which if treated early will not be nipped in the bud by this Medicine, while for not a few, it is a positive specific.—Boston Bee.

MARRIAGES.

At Lower Cove, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. William P. Belyea of Greenwich, K. C., to Miss Amanda M. Lee, of Indian Town.

At Sussex Vale, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. William Roach, to Miss Julia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John McMonagle, all of Sussex.

DEATHS.

At St. John, on the 12th inst., of apoplexy Charles P. Brown, Esquire, in the 51st year of his age.

On the 8th inst., aged 72 years, Caroline, relict of the late R. M. Jarvis, Esq., and daughter of the late Honorable George Leonard.

Suddenly, on Friday evening, the 6th inst. at Indian Town, John S. Taylor, Esq., of Sheffield, Sunbury County. He has left a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

Charlotte County Bank, Oct. 3, 1854.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 30 October, 1854, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 1st November next.

By order of the Board,  
C. W. WARREN, Cashier.

[Courier]

Notice to Farmers.

THE GRIST MILL, to grind Country GRAIN—in operation at Chamecock.—Also, BARLEY MILL. THOS. B. WILSON. Chamecock, Sept. 27, 1854.

## SURROGATE COURT.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN the matter of the Estate of JAMES SIMPSON, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, yeoman, deceased:—

WHEREAS, John Simpson, of the Parish of Saint Andrews aforesaid, farmer, the only son of the said deceased, hath presented a Petition to me praying to be allowed to prove the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, and that Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed, may be granted to him.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Widow and next of kin of the said deceased, and they are hereby cited to appear before me, at a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in Saint Andrews on Tuesday the seventh day of November next, at the hour of noon, to see the said Will propounded and proved, and to take out Letters of Administration with the Will annexed on the said estate—or show cause why the same should not be granted to the said John Simpson, or such other person as the said Surrogate may see fit to appoint.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this seventh day of October, A. D., 1854.

H. HATCH,  
Judge of Probate for the County of Charlotte.

Geo. D. STREET,  
Registrar of Probates.

## Public Notice.

WHEREAS William Babcock, Administrator of Frederick Augustus Babcock late of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, deceased, has this day filed his Petition duly verified, in the Court of Probates for the said County, for Licence to sell the Real Estate which the said Frederick Augustus Babcock died seized of, for the payment of the debts due from the said Estate. Notice is hereby given, to the Heirs of the said Frederick Augustus Babcock and all other persons interested, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration at a Court to be held at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the seventh day of November next at the hour of noon. Dated the third day of October 1854.

By the Court,  
Geo. D. STREET,  
rm. Register.



Crown Land Office, Oct. 2, 1854.

THE undesignated Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the seventh day of November next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

By Deputy Jack, at St. Andrews.

100 acres, division A of lot 101, west side Grand Manan, John Wilson.  
100 acres, division B of lot 101, west side Grand Manan, John Wilson.  
100 acres, division C of lot 101, west side Grand Manan, John Wilson.  
128 acres, division D of lot 101, west side of Grand Manan, John Wilson.  
(5x) R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

## 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. WILLIAM GIBSON, St. Andrews, will receive prompt attention.

HUGHES & GIBSON.  
St. John, Oct'r 10, 1854 3n

## C. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned, until Tuesday the 31st October; instant, at 10 A. M. for the purchase of the Entire Horse ECLIPSE, (belonging to the C. C. Agricultural Society,) to be kept in this County till 1st May 1855, under the penalty of £300, to be secured by bond with approved sureties.

The tenders to state the Parish in which the person tendering proposes to keep the horse.—Tenders will also be received until the same time, for keeping said horse till 1st April next, subject to the regulations imposed by the Society as to the manner of keeping him; which tenders must also state where the proposer intends keeping him.

The Society reserves the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders received.

An adjourned Meeting of the Committee of the above Society will be held on the 31st October, at 11 A. M. at the Office of the undersigned, when the tenders will be opened.

By Order of the Board,  
ALEX. T. PAUL, Sec'y.  
St. Andrews, Oct'r 10, 1854.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



### THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF, ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE, CORK SOLES, Manufactured by HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

44 MARKET ST. MANCHESTER,  
Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street,  
Chesapeake, 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 there-  
fore a preventative of many Lung diseases, with-  
out any deteriorating whatever. The Hydromagen is  
in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or  
shoe its medicated character is a powerful anti-  
dote 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 Hy-  
dromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the light-  
est 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 en-  
tirely 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 Hy-  
dromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork pre-  
pared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase  
the size of the foot, or cause the foot to appear  
unusually. To Children they are extremely valuable,  
as they may engage in exercise with comfort and  
healthy effects. Their expense is so slight, as to  
scarcely need mention; besides, those who patron-  
ize 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, Ant-  
werp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached  
1,729,450 pairs of Cork Soles. This year the num-  
ber will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as  
a preventative for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,  
Asthma, and Consumption.

Men's size, per pair, 35 Cents.  
Ladies do. do. 30 do.  
Boys' & Misses do. 25 do.

NOTE.—From the Retail Prices we make a  
very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholes-  
alers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine  
profit on their sale, while they are an article that  
may be kept in any store, among any class of  
goods.

For terms, apply to  
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,  
35 Ann Street, New-York.

### THE CHEST.

**Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.,  
M.D.**

THE EXHIBIT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, HAS LEFT A  
VALUABLE LEGACY TO THE WORLD IN HIS  
Great Preventative of Consumption,  
AND

UNFAILING CURE FOR PULMONARY DISEASES,  
WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE.  
Sir A. C. Bart., invented and advised the use of this  
MEDICATED FUR CHEST  
**PROTECTOR.**

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as  
a certain and a safe shield against those  
fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis,  
Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other affec-  
tions of the Lungs, which arise from the ex-  
posed state of the chest, according to fashion,  
and the continual changes of our climate.  
"The Protector" is simply a chemically pre-  
pared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, sus-  
pended 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  
Canadas, 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 coun-  
tries to the position of an article of dress.  
To demonstrate these facts require of any En-  
glish resident in your vicinity 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 Man-  
chester, England, were originally entrusted with  
the manufacture of the Protectors, by the learned  
Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture ac-  
cording to his original instructions, and therefore  
recommend those who would wear "The Pro-  
tectors," to see to their being genuine.

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

#### RETAIL PRICES.

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

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,  
38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau Street,  
NEW-YORK, U.S.

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSE, 102 Wood Street,  
Chesapeake, London.

MANUFACTORY, 44 Market Street, Manches-  
ter, 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 Furnishing Store-keepers, are en-  
trusted with the wholesale and retail distribu-  
tion of them, and to whom most liberal terms are  
offered for their enterprise, and a splendid oppor-  
tunity opens to them for safe and profitable busi-  
ness.

For terms, apply to  
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,  
35 Ann Street, New-York, U.S.

## 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 prin-  
cipally 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. 4, 1854

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Saturday the 23d day of December  
next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by Public  
Auction at the Court House in Saint  
Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim  
whatsoever of Otis Turner, in the Parish  
of St. Patrick, viz:—

The northern quarter of the southern  
half of Lot No. 8, bounded by the Digde-  
guash grant, and by lands owned by Sarah  
Hanson and Isaac Turner, containing 50  
acres, more or less; and

The Lot at present occupied by the said  
Otis Turner, containing 25 acres, more or  
less, with the buildings thereon.

The same having been seized and taken  
by virtue of an execution of *Fieri Facias*  
issued out of the Supreme Court, at the  
suit of George Hobbs, endorsed to levy  
£59 7 10, with interest on the sum of  
£53 16 10, from the 26th May, 1849,  
besides Sheriff's fees.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office,  
13th June, 1854.

#### Brandy.

Ex the "Robert" from Charente:  
FIFTY Hhds. & Qr. Casks "Henne-  
sy's & Martelle's BRANDY," vintage  
1851.

J. W. STREET.

#### MAIL STAGE

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

Tax Subscribers having taken the con-  
tract for the conveyance of the Mails be-  
tween the above named places, will run  
daily (Sundays excepted) leaving Upper  
Mills at half-past 4 A.M., St. Stephens  
half-past 5 A.M. Returning will leave St.  
Andrews at 12 o'clock, noon. Having  
quick horses, a comfortable Waggon, and  
covered Carriage, he is prepared to carry  
passengers to whom every attention will  
be paid. He trusts by punctuality and  
care, to merit a share of patronage.

Books kept at Bradford's hotel, St. An-  
drews, L. Ryder's, St. Stephen, and at his  
own house, Upper Mills.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

August 22, 1854

#### CAUTION.

I HEREBY bid all persons, purchasing  
or negotiating a Note drawn by me in  
favour of George Hobbs, for \$270 55 dated  
April 21, 1854, as I never received any value  
for the same.

ROBT. P. McFARLANE.  
Digdegush, May 2, 1854.

#### Woodstock Pipes,

EX "CARNATIC" from LIVERPOOL,  
12 Boxes WOODSTOCK PIPES.  
J. W. STREET.

Sept. 19, 1854.

Tea, Crushed Sugar, Starch, &c.

May 24, 1854.

EX the "Star of Freedom," from Liverpool,  
just arrived:

25 Chests best Congou Tea  
3 half Chests  
3 pieces Crushed Sugar  
6 boxes best Poland Starch  
14 bags 4d—6d—8d—10d wrought Nails,  
&c. &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

#### NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at the Court House in St.  
Andrews, on Tuesday the seventeenth day  
of October next, at twelve o'clock noon,  
THAT certain piece of LAND situate  
in the Parish of Grand Manan, in the  
County of Charlotte, known as the North-  
ern half of lot numbered "Twenty Three"  
in the first division of lots in said Parish;  
with the buildings and improvements there-  
on.—The same lately owned and occupied  
by Stillman Gupill of Grand Manan afore-  
said, and now vested in the undersigned as  
Trustees for his Creditors.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
W. HATCH,  
JOHN PARKINSON,  
Trustees for the Creditors of  
STILLMAN GUPILL.

St. Andrews, 18th Sept. 1854.

#### Brandy Cherries.

Ex MARINER via New York.  
19 Cases 1 doz. bottles each Brandy Cherries  
direct from Bordeaux (in Bond).  
For sale by  
J. W. STREET.

July 24 1854.

#### NOTICE.

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

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

#### Calais Marble Works.

THE Subscriber has opened a Shop on  
Milltown street, three doors south of  
Main street, where he carries on all kinds  
of MARBLE WORK, such as  
MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES,  
CHIMNEY PIECES,  
CENTRE TABLES,  
in Italian and American Marble. Having  
worked in some of the best shops in the U.  
States, he offers to the public as good work  
as can be bought in the New England  
States.

All kinds of Marble work executed cheap-  
er than at any other establishment in the  
country.

FRED. G. SMITH,  
Calais,  
Sep. 12, 1854. } Agent.

#### DENTAL CARD.

**Dr. E. N. Harris,  
SURGEON DENTIST**

CALAIS, MAINE.  
GRADUATE of the Baltimore College of Dental  
Surgery, respectfully offers his services to the  
public of St. Andrews and vicinity, in all cases  
of disease of the Teeth and Mouth.

Full or parts of sets of  
**MINERAL TEETH,**  
inserted on Gold or Platinum, so perfectly imi-  
tating Nature as to deceive the keenest observer.  
Teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted in a skil-  
ful manner.

Particular attention given to regulating chil-  
dren's teeth.  
Office in Sawyer's Block, Main Street,  
recently occupied by Dr. Adams, Opposite  
the Post Office, Calais.

Dr. H. has the pleasure of referring to the  
numerous patrons in Calais and St. Stephen, to  
Dr. K. Fiske, M. D., Dentist, St. John, and to  
the Professors of the Baltimore College of Den-  
tal Surgery.

July 11, 1854.

#### Valuable Farm for sale.

THAT well known and valuable FARM,  
within five miles of St. Andrews, on the St.  
Stephen Road, called "Woodburne," belonging  
to the estate of the late Alex. McDonald, contain-  
ing 100 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation.  
The farm bounds on the St. Croix River, and  
runs back to Chamcook Lake; the land is under  
high cultivation, and on the premises are a two  
story Dwelling, with out offices, and two large  
Barns, with cattle sheds, &c.

The above presents a good opportunity for any  
person desirous of purchasing an excellent Farm,  
within a short distance of the St. Andrews town, and  
in a pleasant neighborhood.

If not disposed of previous to the 10th Novem-  
ber next, it will at that time be sold at Public  
Auction. JAMES RUSSELL.  
St. Andrews, Sept. 29, 1854. xipd.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands a-  
gainst the Estate of Henry Polley, late of  
Saint David, deceased, are requested to  
tender 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

#### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office  
15th Sept. 1854.

Bahan, Thomas M'Donnald, John  
Bell, David M'Donnell, James  
Cain, Walter M'Culloch, Thomas  
Derby, George M'Cindon, Mrs.  
Faye, John Mason, Thomas  
Good, Elizabeth O'Leary, Timothy  
Goldsmith, Mrs. Russell, William  
Graham, Cornelius Rigby, Mrs. Lucy  
Hughes, W. F. Reed, William  
Hays, Mary Stewart, Mrs. Eliza  
Leary, Dennis Sampson, Miss Louisa  
Lundy, Elizabeth Wilson, Capt. Chas.  
Lathorp, Sam. Wilson, Miss Mary A.

Persons calling for any of the above will please  
say advertised.

GEO. F. CAMPELL, P. M.

#### Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and  
General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the  
said County, will be held at the Court  
House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 3rd  
day of October next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates,  
Coroners and Constables of said County,  
and all persons required to be at the these  
Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give  
their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices,  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Sept. 5, 1854.

#### BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

#### NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully returns his ac-  
knowledgements to the Public, for the patron-  
age so liberally extended to him for upwards of  
twenty years; and can state with confidence, that  
he is now

RECEIVING AND OPENING  
The most Extensive and Select  
STOCK OF  
Dry Goods,  
Ever offered in this Market;

And in addition, he begs to state, that these Goods  
have been selected from the best cash establish-  
ments in London, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford  
and Glasgow, which his Patrons will find from the  
extraordinary change in prices this season. His  
present stock being so much more extensive than  
any previous year, he will be satisfied with the  
cost alone of many of the Goods, although the prices  
are from ten to fifteen per cent. less than goods  
purchased in this Province.

The Goods from Leeds have been received by  
the packet ship "Liberia"; from Bradford by the  
"Middleton"; from Manchester per "Dundonald";  
via St. John, and direct to this port per ship "Star  
of Freedom"; and from London, by the steamship  
"Canada," via Boston. The Goods from Glasgow  
are daily expected by the "Salica."

(Stock advertisement in our next.)  
D. BRADLEY.

St Andrews, May 31, 1854

#### THE ALL-HEALING REMEDY!!!

#### Holloway's Ointment.

A most astonishing cure of Scrofulous Ul-  
cers—a case, certified by the Mayor of  
Boston.

Copy of a letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor  
of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,  
Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liquor-  
pond 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, feet, legs, and other  
parts of her body: and although the first  
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 direc-  
tions, 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 Erysip-  
elas in the leg, after medical aid had  
failed.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates,  
of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near  
Bognor, 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 re-  
course 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 re-  
stored me to the enjoyment of health. I  
shall ever speak with the most confidence  
of your medicines, and have recommended  
them to others in this neighborhood simi-  
larly 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, Chem-  
ist, 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 in-  
valuable medicines.—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 invalid for months, there, as  
at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputat-  
ed, he was turned out incurable. He then  
came to Yarmouth, and was under a medi-  
cal 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 careful application, healed  
all the ulcers, and restored him to per-  
fect 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. G. Jones, Chem-  
ist, &c., Lower Moss Lane, Manchester,  
dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in for-  
warding to you the particulars of a very  
extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected  
solely by the use of your celebrated Oint-  
ment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pit-  
street, in this town, had been for a con-  
siderable time labouring under nervous debi-  
lity, 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  
treasuring 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 pro-  
duced 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 K.

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

Bad Legs	Chieft-foot
Bad Breasts	Chilblains
Burns	Chapped hands
Bunions	Corns (soft)
Bite of Mosquitoes	Gaugers
and Sand Flies	Contracted an-
Coccy-bay	Julius
Elephantiasis	Fistulas
Gout	Gla-
Lam-	Lam-
Scurvy	Piles
Sore Heads	Rheumatism
Tumors	Scalds
Ulcers	Sore Nipples
Wounds	
Yaws	

Sold at the Establishment of  
HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Tem-  
ple Church), London, and at respectable  
and Dealers in Medicine through-  
out the Kingdom.

There are many persons who are  
taking the larger quantity of  
N. B.—Directions for  
patients in every direction  
each Part.

Sold by all Vendors of  
out New Brunswick, and  
St. Stephen; Billings & Co.

and  
ODELL, J. NER.

St. Andrews,  
July 11, 1854.

#### Flour, Sugar, &c.

NOW LANDING, ex UTICA from  
BOSTON:

6) Bbls. Extra Superfine FLOUR,  
made from new Wheat and  
warranted.

20 Hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,  
4 Qr. Casks treble grape PORT WINE,  
(in Bond)

J. W. STREET

Sept. 19, 1854.

