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The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
L. W. Smith.
At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.

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The Standard.
OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.
Evans sumendum est optimum. — Cic.

No 27] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1856. [Vol. 23

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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

European Intelligence.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.
New York, June 23.
The Steamer Atlantic arrived last evening, with dates to the 11th inst.
She has about 80 passengers, among whom is Millard Fillmore, in honor of whose arrival salutes were fired from the Collins Dock and Battery.
The Atlantic left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th inst.
The Asia arrived out on the morning of the 9th.
The steamer Alma started a second time from Havre for New York on the 11th, but trouble again occurring, she put into Southampton.
AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The English public were still without official notice of Cramp-ton's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact, from positive but unofficial statements of the fact taken out by the Asia. It however created little excitement. The London papers all have editorials on the subject, and generally argue that as the case is a personal one, there is no necessity to send Dallas away.
The Times continues to exhibit bitterness towards the United States.
The Daily News wonders that America should cite the annexation of India as a palliation of her own propensities, India being an entirely exceptional case.
The Morning Chronicle thinks it cowardly to make a scapegoat of Cramp-ton.
The London Star, the organ of the Manchester party thinks it perfectly absurd to go to war to avenge the dignity of Mr. Cramp-ton, and ridicules the idea.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The general news is unimportant.
Kansas affairs excite notice in England, but without being generally understood. It was argued that they would divert attention of a foreign war.
A new Portuguese Ministry has been formed, Marquis Soule, president.
Parliamentary proceedings generally unimportant. The bill altering the Parliamentary oath so as to admit of Jews taking it, had been passed by the House of Commons. It is estimated that the inundation in France rendered 49,000 people homeless, and 100,000 thrown out of employment. Notwithstanding the flood, it was hoped the corn crop would not be much below the average.
It was reported in Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia both demanded to be admitted into the Commission for the organization of the Danubian Principalities, and the demand had been acceded to.
It is stated that the Austrian government had not resolved to erect the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces into the Kingdom of Upper Italy.
Arabia is still in a state of insurrection, refusing longer to recognise the rule of the Sultan.
More Turkish outrages against Christians are reported.
The Russian Minister to settle the affairs of the Principalities has been instructed to retire from the Commission, if Mokir Pasha formerly Prince Stourdza, should be admitted to take part in the deliberations of the Commission.
Crimean letters to May 31st, mention the report that 70,000 masons are to rebuild Sebastopol, after the departure of the Allies.

There seemed to be an inspiration which, announced to humanity that in these restless medicines, the only true and infallible cure for all their bodily ailments and sufferings could be found.
With the speed of lightning, intelligence of the great discovery spread through all continents of the earth and all islands of the sea. The savage whispered it to his dusky mate; the man of learning and intelligence wore a brighter smile when it was told to him; from all quarters of the world a cry to Holloway for succor and relief arose—and how munificently the great doctor responded to that appeal, let the depots he has established in all climates and countries, amongst all races and all tribes of men, attest. The universal remedies are now within the reach of all, and potent for the cure of every form of malady, where it be acquired, constitutional or hereditary: if men continue sick, they have themselves alone to blame for it—for Holloway has placed at their disposal the absolute talisman of health.
This is a broad assertion, and one which we were long reluctant to make; but recent inquiries have satisfied us that it is literally true; and, knowing such to be the case, it would become on our part a criminal suppression of truth, if we did not use every means within our power to make known the glad tidings of physical redemption to all who are within the sphere of our utterance. The responsibilities of journalism embrace an exposure of falsehood, regardless of the high places upon which it may be thrown; and a vigorous enunciation of truth, regardless of the calumnies and suspicions to which such an advocacy may expose us. If we are condemned for asserting that Holloway's remedies are the best ever offered for the cure of disease we shall be condemned in the company of all the conscientious and enlightened editors of the world, for they do not all proclaim aloud and with one accord the same cardinal axiom of physics? In such company we shall be well content to perish, and have it written on our tomb "here lies another martyr to the welfare of humanity!"—*Philadelphia Reporter.*

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.
Under the above head the Halifax Recorder contains the following sensible remarks. At a time when some of our Colonial contemporaries are making themselves so busy with New Brunswick politics, it is satisfactory to find that one of the oldest and most consistent papers in Nova Scotia, holds such sound opinions:—
The political affairs of the neighboring Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, have during the last month, assumed a very interesting character. To us Nova Scotians, New Brunswick is just now, for various reasons, an object of special attention. A complete change has just been made in the personnel of the Government in that Province; and that change has been effected under peculiar circumstances. The Lieut. Governor, the Hon. J. B. T. Manners-Sutton, has found himself at direct issue with his Cabinet upon a great and important question—one in which, he was convinced the welfare of the country was involved; and he has appealed from that Cabinet to the only judges to whom, under the Constitution, he could appeal—he has dissolved the House of Assembly and appealed to the people. His Excellency, Mr. Manners-Sutton, has been, both in New Brunswick and to some extent in this Province, favored with hearty abuse for the course he has adopted. We have perused the correspondence, as published, which took place between His Excellency and his Cabinet immediately previous to the dissolution of the House; and have watched with some interest the course of events which led to that correspondence. They furnish as good reasons at least to suspect that the independent step taken by Mr. Manners-Sutton is a politic and honorable one; that it is a perfectly Constitutional step, there can scarcely be any sincere doubt. The course once pursued by Lord Metcalfe in Canada, and Lord Falkland in Nova Scotia, does not materially differ from that for which Mr. Manners-Sutton is now blamed by certain parties; while that of Sir Alexander Bannerman in Prince Edward Island, closely matches it; but in neither of those earlier instances was the Governor's act disapproved of as unconstitutional, by the Imperial Government, or by a majority of the people to whom he appealed.
We would be very loath indeed to contend for any extension of the prerogative, or even for the retention of any part of it did such already exist, which could operate to the infringement of the people's liberties. But is a Provincial Governor, in his individual capacity, to have no constitutional power at all? Is he to suppose that his appointment enjoins upon him no more solemn duty than that of getting the salary provided for him and performing the principal part, in an empty, half-hour ceremony at the opening and closing of the annual legislative session? Is he to suppose,

as seems to be the impression in certain quarters in this Province, that a civil Governor's noblest mission, consists in raising fat pigs and in acting as the agent of the Province and his personal friends to import much cows and marvellous sheep? Such employments may be very agreeable to themselves and very praise-worthy so far as the public is benefited by them; but few persons will seriously affirm that they are the only ones for which a Governor, by virtue of his office, is fit. We shall not attempt, at present, to define authoritatively what the prerogative of "Her Majesty's Representative" is, or should be, in colonies circumstanced as these are; but if he is not to be considered a mere political nonentity, if he really possesses any power or authority, whatever, and if there are any circumstances under which he may actually exercise such qualities, then when situated as Governor Manners-Sutton has recently found himself, he may do as that Governor has done.—Deny him this right and this power and what is left to the colonial Government? He becomes a useless encumbrance upon the revenues of the colony.
If the Governor does not possess such power it is pretty clear that somebody else must. It is a truism to say that no law, no Constitution, can provide for every emergency. But cases may frequently occur in which it will be of paramount importance that there should be an arbiter between the Ministry, although leading a majority of the Legislature and the people. Some measure previously undiscussed by the country might be passed by the Ministry through the Legislature in the very first session of a new House, a measure obviously at variance with the wishes of a majority of the people, and perhaps with the interests of the country. Such a case is one which calls for the interference of some third power. Scarcely less strong is the case which Governor Manners-Sutton so recently and ably puts in the "Memorandum for the Executive Council," which forms the first article of the published correspondence between him and his Government. A measure has been passed which deeply affects the interests and feelings of every man in the Province. It outrages the sense of justice of a very large—perhaps the largest—portion of the community. It materially reduces the revenue of the country, already so extremely small as to be out of all proportion to the burdens upon it. The law cannot, or is not, enforced, over a large extent of the country; and all attempts to enforce it are productive of riot and disorder. The worst result of this state of affairs is, that it tends to bring all laws into contempt, and is schooling the country into anarchy. Do the people, after mature consideration of the matter, really desire the continuance of such a law? It is a case in which it is not expedient, nor even safe, to act upon mere conjecture. The question can be answered only by a direct appeal to the people themselves. With this view of the case, the Governor of New Brunswick, after calmly discussing the matter with his Executive Councilors, has, in the exercise of his constitutional right, and upon his own responsibility, ventured to make that appeal.
What the result of the elections now pending in that Province may be, it is needless to predict with any degree of confidence.—Still we cannot but entertain a strong opinion that the Lieut. Governor will be sustained in the course he has adopted. Nothing in his conduct throughout the transaction thus far, and as it appears at this distance, seems to indicate either that he is a rash man, or that he is deficient in judgment, or uninformed as a politician. He probably knows well what he is about. Moreover there are indications from the expressions of the popular feeling throughout the various parts of that Province, which lead the unprejudiced spectator to believe that the "Prohibitory Liquor Law" is deemed in New Brunswick, and with that law the statesmen who attempted to enforce it upon the country.

awake, he was low spirited, with thoughts of self destruction, dislike of society, and involuntary blushing, this was the catalogue of his complaints, his friends were constantly alarmed, and in his calmer moments he wished for death to relieve him of his sufferings. As might be expected the best advice from time to time was obtained, but it was utterly unavailing, at last, he was determined to commence the use of Holloway's Pills, which he did. Nine weeks perseverance with this celebrated medicine saw him such a man as he had never been before in his life, the bloom of health upon his cheek, and every symptom of his host of disorders completely eradicated.
As a specimen of the style and tone of the so-called religious press, we copy the following remarks respecting the Prohibitory law, from the Christian Visitor, a Baptist paper published at St. John. Fault has been found with Dr. Medley, for quietly giving his vote; but a Minister, because he is radical, may publish the most rabid and inflammatory articles with impunity. We could hardly have believed that a paper devoted to the cause of Christianity, would have the unblushing effrontery to publish the following:—
THE HATED PROHIBITORY LAW.—This has become a favorite utterance with a certain section of the Press of the City; and probably it is true enough that this law is hated. But, who, we ask, are the parties that cherish this unrighteous passion against a law established for the public good? If we are to judge by actions as well as words we should say that it is hated in high as well as in low quarters.
1. Wine loving Governors hate it.
2. Dram loving Slaves hate it.
3. Wine bibbing Bishops hate it.
4. The open violators of the laws of God and man hate it.
5. Priests who love their glass, more than the souls of men, hate it.
6. The lovers of Yankee White Eyes hate it.
7. Wholesale Liquor Dealers hate it.
8. The keepers of petty dram shops hate it.
9. Aristocratic drunkards hate it.
10. The staggering inebriate hates it.
11. The Editorial Advocates of drinking usages hate it.
12. And to crown all, Beelzebub the princely monarch of the great empire of evil hates it.
We must not therefore blame our contemporaries for calling it a "hated law," for if the views above be correct the hatred is high, very high, and it is deep, very deep. It is felt in very high places, and it burns in very low places. It speaks out through the Bishop's robes and the drunkard's rage. Its lurid glare shines in the mansions of the great, and sparkles in the dark chambers of the poor. It is then emphatically a HATED LAW. But there are some who love it, and for the sake of contrast we may call special attention to those in our next issue.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF JOURNALISM.
A CRIMINAL SUPPRESSION OF THE TRUTH.
It is often alleged that our advance in the material sciences is purchased at the cost of a blunted and deteriorated sensibility; in other words that the increased activity of the head produces a partial paralysis of the finer emotions and perceptions of the heart. To say that there is no foundation for the charge, would be ridiculous and false;—but to admit an accusation of this sweeping character without reserve, would be still more unjust and unphilosophical. We do not enjoy those patriarchal days when Solomon could say with truth—"As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man;" for the necessities of active life and the rivalries of society impose on all of us to a greater or less extent, the practice of dissimulation and deceit.
Still, notwithstanding the artificial necessities imposed on it, the heart of man responds in every sphere, and under all varieties of circumstance, to the enunciation of those cardinal truths which it is the prerogative of genius to utter. The principles of liberty wherever heard are actively and ardently embraced; the proclamation of Holloway's universal remedies sent a thrill of joyful hope through all races and all ranks of men.

SINGULAR LEAP.—On Monday afternoon, a train of cars on the Eastern Railroad stepped at one of the Stations on the line, when a dog entered the cars, apparently desirous of taking a hasty peep at the passengers. Suddenly the conductor gave the signal of all right, and the train started off at a rapid rate, both doors of the car in which was the dog being closed at the starting.—The dog, finding the cars in motion, became alarmed, and rushed wildly from one door to the other, trying to get out; but finding all means of egress cut off, he suddenly sprang into the lap of a passenger and jumped out of an open window. The train was going very rapidly, and the last seen of the dog he was rolling down an embankment, apparently unharmed, uninjured by his leap.—[U. S. pop.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Previous to the departure of Mr. A. Milroy, late Manager of the Bank of British North America in the above Colony, a complimentary address, accompanied with a more substantial recognition of the high esteem in which he is held in private by the community of St. John's was presented to him by a large number of the leading men, professional and commercial.
The Newfoundlanders has a long article commenting on the business of the late legislative session there. It states that notwithstanding fierce opposition, measures the most demanded by the exigencies of the country have been passed into law. A law to limit the liability of partners has been passed similar to the law for that purpose recently enacted in the United Kingdom.—It will enable men of small means to club together for the purpose of raising joint stock companies and so put them on a par with great capitalists.
The consecration of Dr. Dalton as the first Bishop of Harbor Grace took place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral on the 2d. The new Bishop, who is a native of Ireland, is said to be a scholar and a man of kind and generous disposition.
BODY FOUND.—We understand that the body of a female was floating in the water near the Gas Works, yesterday afternoon.—It was much eaten and decayed, and is supposed to be the body of a young lady, a native of Saint John, N. B., who mysteriously disappeared about six weeks since, after the death, and on the night of the burial of a young man to whom she was engaged to be married. It is supposed the committed suicide.—[State of Maine, June 16.

A new Portuguese Ministry has been formed, Marquis Soule, President.

SELLING OFF!
AT THE BRITISH HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.
In order to make room for
EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
this spring, the Subscriber is determined to
SELL OFF THE REMAINDER OF HIS STOCK
at such prices as will ensure a clearance.
He has on hand a large assortment of
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS
which at the reduced prices will be found
exceedingly cheap.
D. BRADLEY.
April 16, 1856.
TRAVELLERS HOME.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented that well known stand, opposite Dr. McStay's, for the purpose of keeping—
A comfortable Establishment for the reception of
BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS;
and hopes by strict attention with a desire to please, that he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.
On the premises is a well finished Barn, with a supply of good Hay and Grain; every attention will be paid to Horses put up in his stable.
JOHN McCARTY.
St. Andrews, May 5, 1856.—(Provincially 3 ins.)
To Let,
THAT COTTAGE, with a good Barn and Garden attached, corner of William Henry and East streets, adjoining the residence of Mr. James McCarty. Possession given 1st May. Rent moderate. Apply to
JOHN McCARTY.
March 12, 1856.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Rolling Dam, St. Patrick. Apply to
M. ANDREWS.
St. Andrews, Dec. 1.
THE UNDERSIGNED
HAVING appointed D. J. Mowat, Esq. his Attorney, forbids all persons crediting or paying any other person on his account.
W. H. MOWAT.
St. Andrews, May 1, 1856; (impd.)
TO LET.
THREE good ROOMS and a SHOP, on the first floor of my House in Water st. formerly occupied by Mrs. Kennedy.
J. W. STREET.
April 23, 1856.
BAKER'S CHURCH MUSIC.
WE are now prepared to fill our orders for the valuable work, which is spoken of in the highest terms by all musicians who have examined it.
117 Washington street, Boston.
By A. N. Johnson, assisted by B. F. Baker and E. H. Frost.
The above names alone will recommend this work to all in want of a new book. Published by
BOSTON.
THE UNION STORE
At Robbinston,
Has just received a full stock of desirable
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which are now offered at the lowest prices above the cost of production, for cash. Particular attention is invited to our new and fresh invoices of
Stuff and Dress Goods,
Comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new and never before offered in this market.
GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS
as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective Union Principles.
RUFFIN GATES, Agent.
Robbinston, Oct. 23d, 1855.
F. & F. Rice,
WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118,
State street, Boston.

European Intelligence.

STEAMER ANGLO SAXON AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 25.—The Canadian steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Greenock 12 h inst. (where she put back on the 11th) arrived here at 4 1/2 o'clock this afternoon.

She brings London dates of the 12th, and Glasgow of the 13th.

The latest price of consols (12th) 94 1/2.

The "Imperator" steam transport, arrived at London on the 12th from the East.

The Daily News again calls attention to the domestic troubles in America.

The Post, in a leader on the serious aspect of the internal politics of the United States, says that Kansas is but the field on which the great question of slavery is to be fought, most probably in arms, and so which the great question of the crisis is, whether the Union will survive or not.

Thoroughly in the vital character of the crisis, who hold that the postponement of the question would be a cheaply purchased for the war, as the only means of uniting the warring States once more under the same banner.

The Times states there is, unfortunately, no longer any doubt that Mr. Crampson is to be dismissed, and though the exact news of his dismissal has not yet reached us, we may be expected to receive information to that effect by the next arrival.

At the same time, the executive of our Minister in Washington, Mr. Dallas, is expected to be dismissed, and the American government will be without a Minister in Washington.

The Times further observes that the American government's intimation of its intention to accompany the most profuse assurances of good will and respect towards this country, as regards the position of Mr. Dallas, is a move which the Times considers should rest entirely upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. Crampson.

If the latter is innocent, Mr. Dallas ought not to remain; if he is guilty, no false pride should prevent us from acquiescing in his expulsion.

In reference to the Central American question, the Times professes to know that Mr. Dallas is armed with the fullest powers to negotiate, and finally settle the difficulty.

The American Minister had an interview with Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office on Wednesday.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Disraeli said if the government did not go on with the army estimates, they might expect a discussion on the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would not discuss the subject of the French army if no objection was made.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred in Holland, the Premier, M. Vanhels, having resigned.

Latest from Europe!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

New York, June 27th.

The Asia has arrived. Breadstuffs from Canton slightly declined. Transactions limited.

Provisions unchanged, and business light.

Consols 94 to 94 1/2. Money easier.

There was much excitement relating to the dismissal of Mr. Dallas in offensive terms.

Liverpool and Manchester have issued press circulars, addressed to citizens in the United States, and the feeling of the British people seems active in favour of peace.

Lord John Russell would bring the subject of Mr. Crampson's dismissal before Parliament on Monday.

BRITISH REGIMENTS.—It appears by reports from London that five British Regiments are to be sent to Canada. Those Regiments are all of the Line. Those Regiments are all of the Line. Those Regiments are all of the Line.

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COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

Sir,—Some of your readers may not be aware, that a Bill was carried by Messrs. Brown, Gilmor, and McAdam, during the last Session, which exempted all American vessels going into the Port of St. Stephen from paying Light, Hospital, or other dues, while the same privilege is not extended to any other Port in the County.

To my mind this looks very much like a sectional legislation, although impartial Remonstrances have been made on the subject.

I wish to state that I am not a subject of the Customs; but as there is no doubt they voted for, and carried such a measure, I think it is pretty good evidence, that they are not worthy the confidence of the County.

I am, yours, &c.

A. LUGGERMAN & SHERIFF.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856.

CONSTITUTIONAL CANDIDATES.

FOR CHARLOTTE.

JAMES BOYD, GEORGE D. STREET, G. J. THOMSON.

According to the last census in 1851, the population of the whole Province numbered 193,800, of which the County and City of St. John contained 38,475, or a little over one-fifth part of the whole country. We do not intend now to enter into the question as to whether it would be desirable or proper to augment the Representatives from that County and City, but looking only at the demography of the County, it must clearly be admitted that if they were represented in the same proportion as the rest of the country, taken as a whole, that they would return eight members to the House of Assembly instead of six, as is now the case.

And looking at the triumphant result of the present Election in that County and City, it cannot be doubted that had such been the case, they would have selected the whole eight from among such men as are prepared to support the Government.

Even as it is, it ought not to be lost sight of, that one county alone, the wealthiest, the most important, and the most intelligent of the Province, the most intelligent, containing one-fifth of the whole population, has by an overwhelming majority, returned none but such men as would, and did pledge themselves, to sustain the Government.

Up to the present moment, the returns from those Counties where the Government men, against the Radicals.

We pay these statements before our Readers, that they may truly see and know what is the general feeling throughout the country, so far as it has yet been tested, regarding the support of his Excellency. We do not seek to set off any man's opinion or to influence his vote improperly. We know however that in all communities there must be always many men who either from force of circumstances, want of means for full information, or diffidence in forming any private judgment, abstain from forming any private judgment on political affairs; resting their belief on the recitation of the judgment of the majority of their fellow men, by which they guide their actions.

To such then, are the above remarks more particularly addressed; and to such, it is of importance to know that so far as the Electors have yet given the great majority of their votes to the Government men, they have done so in the face of the expression of loyalty to the Queen, and the expression of their confidence in, and gratitude to, Her Majesty's Representative, for the opportunity he has afforded us to relieve ourselves from a tyrannical and unjust law.

We have no fear for the result of the contest tomorrow, and if any judgment can be formed from the demeanour of the very crowded audience who listened to the speeches on the day of nomination, it may safely be predicted that the four Government candidates will be triumphantly returned. Still, however, it is imperatively necessary that there should be no slackening of zeal or fervour in the true cause of liberty and constitution.

The most active constitution being used by the Radical party to gain credit for their side; and to discountenance all good men and true, to discountenance and reject the ledger influence, the false and insidious promises, and other means of a worse nature, which it is sought to bring to bear on those to secure their votes.

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COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

Sir,—Some of your readers may not be aware, that a Bill was carried by Messrs. Brown, Gilmor, and McAdam, during the last Session, which exempted all American vessels going into the Port of St. Stephen from paying Light, Hospital, or other dues, while the same privilege is not extended to any other Port in the County.

To my mind this looks very much like a sectional legislation, although impartial Remonstrances have been made on the subject.

I wish to state that I am not a subject of the Customs; but as there is no doubt they voted for, and carried such a measure, I think it is pretty good evidence, that they are not worthy the confidence of the County.

I am, yours, &c.

A. LUGGERMAN & SHERIFF.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856.

CONSTITUTIONAL CANDIDATES.

FOR CHARLOTTE.

JAMES BOYD, GEORGE D. STREET, G. J. THOMSON.

According to the last census in 1851, the population of the whole Province numbered 193,800, of which the County and City of St. John contained 38,475, or a little over one-fifth part of the whole country. We do not intend now to enter into the question as to whether it would be desirable or proper to augment the Representatives from that County and City, but looking only at the demography of the County, it must clearly be admitted that if they were represented in the same proportion as the rest of the country, taken as a whole, that they would return eight members to the House of Assembly instead of six, as is now the case.

And looking at the triumphant result of the present Election in that County and City, it cannot be doubted that had such been the case, they would have selected the whole eight from among such men as are prepared to support the Government.

Even as it is, it ought not to be lost sight of, that one county alone, the wealthiest, the most important, and the most intelligent of the Province, the most intelligent, containing one-fifth of the whole population, has by an overwhelming majority, returned none but such men as would, and did pledge themselves, to sustain the Government.

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Boston, general

Public.

LAND, will close
July 4, at 6 A.
a New York, per
13th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday 18th, 6
British packet.

Kingdom, via Heli-
New York by British
ates Packet 18. 54.

AMBELLAP. M.

Landing.

ceived by the sub-
day of July next.
TRACT for the
Boat Landing, in
nd other particu-

NER ODELL.
NAH.

Commissioners.

ATION OFFICE,
10th April, 1856.

that JOHN SHAW,
keeper of Hosi-
Charlotte, and of the

LEY,
Emigration Officer
or New Brunswick.

Sale.

into the two val-
numbered 5 and 6 in
division, situated in
residence of Dr.

TREADWELL.

House.

to the different By-
the Bonds to be
Road services, in
I have to inform all
ents have been made
Bank for the pay-
month after the
executed, and that
I be made with the
a different Deputy
County; Bonds are
assessors to expend
to the subscri-

JAMES BOYD.

1856.

House.

now opening, per
John Barbour,
Duncan.

ND CASES,

SORTMENT OF

ns, and

ton Goods,

olesale or retail, at
D. BRADLEY,
1856.

or to Let,

en immediately,

situated FARM on
ow occupied by Mr.
g. nine acres, all un-
the premises are a
e, containing 4 rooms
ish attic chambers;
e Barn with all the
There is also on
e and deep well of
ime, which will be
on application to
LIZA STINSON,
1856.

Let.

his Property on Water
present occupied by
Fancy Dry Goods Store,
ings are in good repair,
on the 1st day of May
apply to Mr. John Brad-
the subscribers at East-

SAUEL KYLE.

1856.

for sale

Office.

ELECTION.

CHARLOTTE, to wit:
I THOMAS JONES, Esquire, High Sheriff
of the County of Charlotte, having received
Her Majesty's Writ for the Election of four
able and discreet persons to serve in the General
Assembly of this Province, for the said County,
do, in obedience thereto, hereby PROCLAIM and
GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE, that a Court will be
held by me at the County Court House, in the
Town of St. Andrews, on FRIDAY the 27th day
of JUNE, instant, at eleven of the clock, a. m., for
the purpose of the said Election; of which all
persons will take notice and govern themselves
accordingly.

And in case a Poll shall be then and there de-
manded, I do hereby further proclaim and give
Public Notice, that POLLING Booths will be
opened on THURSDAY the 3d day of JULY next
at 8 of the clock a. m. and continue open until four
of the clock p. m. of the same day, at the following
places, to wit:
For the Parish of St. Andrews, at the County
Court House
For the parish of St. David, at the head of Oak
Bay
For the parish of St. Stephen, at Salt Water, near
the head of Tide Waters
For the parish of St. James, at or near the Kirk
on the Scotch Ridge, and at or near John
King's, Baillie Settlement
For the parish of St. Patrick, at Diggequash Mills
For the parish of Danbairn, at the Rolling Dam
For the parish of St. George, at the Lower Falls
For the parish of Penfield, at the School House,
near the Episcopal Church, and at or near
William McGowan's, New River
For the parishes of West Isles and Campo Bello,
at Indian Island
For the parish of Grand Maan, at Grand Har-
bor, for the purpose of taking the said Poll.

And I hereby further Proclaim and give Public
Notice, that the said ELECTION will be

CLOSED on MONDAY the 7th JULY

next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M.,

at the County Court House, and the persons cho-
sen to serve in the General Assembly, will be
then and there openly declared. Of all which
said Proclamations, all persons will take due no-
tice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES,
High Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
June 2, 1856.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN,

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor
having in the exercise of his prerogative dis-
solved the House of Assembly, you are now
called upon by his proclamation to elect fit
and proper men to represent your interests,
individually and collectively.

Gentlemen, I have served seventeen years
as one of your representatives, and feel proud
to say, with but few exceptions, to your
entire satisfaction; and if it should be my
pleasure to again return me, I trust I shall
be spared long enough, to complete the full
term of twenty one years.

The old adage is good yet, never misses fire,
and if I do not kill at every shot, I am pretty
sure to hit.

The inhabitants of the Province have, for
the last three years been embroiled with agi-
tation on the temperance question, a question
which in my humble opinion, should never
have been legislated upon—what has grown
out of it? Prohibition, accompanied by acts
of tyranny and oppression, such things will
not do for free born Britons, rouse up then
in your strength, send such men to represent
you, as will allow one and all of you, to sit
under his own vine, and under his own fig
tree, none daring to make him afraid. To
my numerous friends on the Islands, I would
say, be as true to me as I have been to you,
and all will go as smooth as the marriage
bell—don't forget protection to the spinning
ground, the co-tenance of which shall be
secured to you so long as I have the honor to
represent you, it is to you a mine of wealth,
it is nature's bountiful feeder, which with
prudence and industry will secure to you, all
the temporal blessings that you can require.

To the Agriculturist, the Lumberman, the
Mechanic and the Merchant, I would say, the
County of Charlotte requires practical men,
men of liberal views to represent them; a true
liberal as a representative is a safe man, a spu-
ritous liberal is to be abhorred, he is ambitious
for his own aggrandizement, and perfectly in-
different as to yours. Religious questions should
if possible, be kept out of the Assembly, they
are productive of no good; but should such
questions unfortunately arise, all denomina-
tions shall receive at my hand equal justice.

The Country is now, and has been for years
curled with a bad system of Education; a
better system was expected from the late ad-
ministration but nothing was done, indeed it
is a difficult subject to grapple with, but let
us hope that the next change will be for the
better, worse it cannot be. The time given
for this Election is so short, I regret that I
cannot call on all the Electors personally, I
will, however make the most use of my time.
I have been unexpectedly called to St. John,
and cannot commence my canvass until the
next week, look out for me, I am coming! I
have my boilers well filled, wooded up, and
if no part of the Engine gives way, I will
dash ahead, keeping always to the right.

The great question now to be decided is Pro-
hibition, let that be the rallying point, let
lying, that is the question on which the
division has taken place, and that question
will be best answered by the men you re-
turn; and I think I am well enough ac-
quainted with you to know that you will do
your duty; you have tried me and proved
me, and all I require, is an opportunity to
be tried again.

I am Gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your old and staunch friend,

JAMES BOYD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN,
The Representative of our most gracious
Queen having exercised his undoubted
prerogative in dissolving the House of As-
sembly, for the purpose of enabling the peo-
ple to decide the agitated question of the
continuance or repeal of the Prohibitory
Liquor Law; you are now called upon, in
common with the rest of the Province, to
express your opinion as to the propriety of
the step he has taken, and to exercise your
equally undoubted privilege of electing fit
and proper persons to represent you in the
Provincial Parliament.

Having on former occasions been a Can-
didate for your suffrages, and though un-
successful, having received such support as to
induce me to believe that I possessed the
confidence of a large number of the Free
holders of this County, and having again
been strongly urged to offer myself, I have
determined to announce thus early my wil-
lingness to become your Representative,
should you think proper to elect me.

In doing so, I do not hesitate to express
my opinion that the course pursued by
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in
dissolving the late House of Assembly, is
the conduct of the majority of that House
in many instances such as the Prohibitory
Liquor Law—the Education Question, and
the Provincial Railway Scheme unwise,
and inconsistent with the true interests of
the Province.

My opinions on these and other matters
I shall be prepared to declare openly and
fearlessly on the Hustings, and should they
meet with your approbation, I shall feel
proud of the honor of becoming one of
your Representatives and will pledge my-
self to discharge its duties to the best of
my ability.

As from my long residence in this County,
and my having solicited your suffrages
on former occasions, my character and op-
inions must be well known to most of you,
it will not be necessary, nor indeed should
I have time in the short interval before the
Election, to visit you personally at your
homes, but I shall be happy to attend any
meetings that may be held in the different
sections of the County, and explain more
fully my views and sentiments on the sub-
jects which now agitate the public mind.

Should I have the honor to be elected
one of your Representatives, I shall feel it
my duty to make myself particularly ac-
quainted with your legal wants and circum-
stances, and to devote my unwearied at-
tention to the promotion of the interests of
this County in particular, and as far as lies
in my power of the Province in general.

I am Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

GEO. D. STREET.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT

ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY

OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been solicited by a great
number of the influential freeholders to come
forward as a candidate for the representation
of this County at the approaching Election;
and have consented to do so.

I formerly, had the honour of being one
of your representatives, for many years; and
believe that you gave me credit, for indepen-
dently and faithfully discharging my legisla-
tive duties without being influenced by pri-
vate or selfish motives; and should I again
be the object of your choice, I will, as I have
ever done, carefully watch over your interests
and as far as in my power, lies protect you
from tyranny and oppression.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend,

ROBERT THOMSON.

St. George, 4th June, 1856.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF

CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN,

At the forthcoming election of rep-
resentatives for this county, I intend to offer
myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

Time will not permit me to visit you per-
sonally.

My political views have so recently been
expressed both in my address and at the Hus-
tings, that I need not repeat them: I will
again announce them at the Hustings.

The present state of the Province (arising
in a great measure from bad legislation) is
deplorable, and it must be the work of time,
prudence, and retrenchment to restore it to
a better condition.

If you think I can serve you in this
emergency you can say so by returning me. I wish
no man to vote for me from personal feeling
to myself, but simply and solely from the con-
sideration that my services may be useful to
the country in its present depression.

Should I be honored by your confidence, I
will not betray it. I will only profess what
I feel—and honestly try to fulfil what I pro-
mise at the Hustings.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obt. servant,

GEO. J. THOMSON.

St. Stephen, 2d June, 1856.

House and Land for sale

TO be sold, a convenient Cottage residence
owned and occupied by the Subscriber, with
about Seven Acres of Land, adjoining the Town
Plot of St. Andrews. The House contains—Din-
ing room, Parlour, entrance Hall, five good bed-
rooms, Kitchen &c. There are also a new Barn,
and other outbuildings on the premises. The
house is pleasantly situated, commanding good
views of the bay and river.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. Odell & Tur-
ner, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber.

March 30.

C. H. RICE.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL

LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,

Appointed to sail from Liverpool as under—

1856.

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
Eudocia,	Spurr,	1015,	5th March
John Barbour,	Marshall,	990,	20th do
Middleton,	Cooper,	990,	5th April
John Duncan,	Kenney,	624,	20th do
Imperial,	Moran,	1279,	5th May
Peter Maxwell,	Delaney,	1038,	5th June
John Owens,	Doane,	1236,	5th July

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail
remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyds, and
coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the
days appointed.

They are commanded by men of the greatest ex-
perience and nautical skill and no expense or ex-
ertion 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 re-
spectfully solicited.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to
Messrs. KENNIE BROTHERS & Co, Warner
Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to
J. & R. REED

April 23, 1856

WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES.

HAVING purchased from HALL & FAIRWEA-
ther, their entire STOCK of West India
Goods and Groceries, the undersigned now offers
for sale low—

45 Chests and 20 bbls do, Congo TEA, the follow-
ing brands—Obobeto, Challenger, Eagle
Wing, Horatio, Golden Gate, Wild Pigeon
and Hezzer;

15 cts. chests Orange Pekoe } favorite brands

20 do. Oolong

25 chests from 15 to 20 lbs each

30 bbls Muscovado MOLASSES;

19 do Clayed

6 boxes TOBACCO

210 bags Coarse and Fine SALT; 3 bbls Pine Oil;

2 casks Pickles; 2 cases INDIGO;

1 bbl VITRIOL; 120 lbs NUTMEGS;

40 boxes common and fine Yellow Sars;

10 do Cayenne; 40 qts rotatoes;

35 Gross Woodstock PIPES;

150 lbs Cloves; 12 REDWOOD;

1 cask ANNOTA;

2 cases Colman's No 1 Mustard; 3 bales Candle

WICK; 2 bags COFFEE; PAINTS, OILS,
Glass Dye Stuffs, Spice, &c, with a large variety
of other GOODS.

St. John.

W. E. STRONACH.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately
occupied by W. H. Knowles, corner of
Water and Wm. Henry Street, where he will
keep for sale, a general stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

He takes this opportunity of returning thanks
to his customers at his late stand, and hopes for
a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN INGRAM.

May, 28, 1856.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIAMOND LIGHT;

OR,

ROSIN OIL LAMP.

Producing a most beautiful and perfectly
safe Light, at a cost not exceeding 1/2 a cent an
hour. Lamps from \$2 to \$10; oil, 50 cents per
gallon. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W W
UPHAM, Treasurer Tremont Oil Factory, No 10,
BROAD STREET, Boston, Call and see it.

N B.—Agents wanted.

Old Stand Union Store.

—

W. A. MANSFIELD.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots,
Shoes, and Hosiery, Lace-trims and Parasols.
No. 4 Market Square, and 5 North Street,
Opposite North side Faneuil Street, BOSTON

Marble Work at Reduced Prices.

A. WENTWORTH & CO.,

Now offer their stock of
Chimney Pieces and Monuments,
of various qualities and patterns, being the largest
and best assortment in New England.

15, 17, and 60, Haverhill Street,
and 6, 8, 10, and 12, Beverly street Boston.

J. J. HEALEY'S

IRON RAILINGS,

For Garden and Cemetery Fences,
and Balustrades.

No. 51 Sudbury Street, Boston. J. J. H.

has one of the largest and best selected assortments
of elegant designs of
ORNAMENTAL RAILING,
to be found in the state, which he offers at prices
that will defy competition. All orders in City or
Country promptly attended to.

NEW ENGLAND WIRE RAILING

Manufactory.

—

Nos. 90 & 92, UTICA STREET BOSTON.

Wrought and Cast Iron Fence, Patent Railings,
Window Guards, Balconies &c, of every descrip-
tion made to order.

OTIS HINMAN. THEO. LYMAN.

AMARIEH STORRS,

Dealer in every variety of
Cards, Card Board, R. R. Tickets, Stock
Fancy Papers, &c.

54 and 56 Cornhill, Boston.

IF Papers of every shade manufactured to or-
der, and Cards or Tickets cut to patterns, a
short notice.

Opposite the old South Church, in Boston
BURDETT'S HAT, CAP, AND FUR
STORE.

All goods sold on the lowest terms. All
HATS, CAPS, or FURS of the finest quality,
and latest fashions always on hand. 147
Washington Street, directly oppo-
site the old South Church which is familiar to all
New England people.

IRVING'S WASHINGTON
Colton's Gazetteer,
FRANKLIN'S SELECT WORKS,
FARRE KING & Co's Book and Print-
store, 56 and 58 Cornhill, Boston.

AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for the

the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indi-
gestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers,
Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflamma-
tion, Headache, Pains in the Bowels, Side, Back,
and Limbs, Female complaints, &c, &c. Indeed,
very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medi-
cine is not more or less required, and much dis-
tress and suffering might be prevented, if a harm-
less but effectual Cathartic were more freely used.
No person can feel well while a clog of bilious
matter prevails; besides it soon generates serious and
often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided
by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative.
This is alike true of Colds, Fevers, Eruptions, and
Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or
produce the deep seated and formidable disorders
which lead the horses all over the land. Hence a
reliable family physician of the first importance to
the public health, and this will have been perfectly
with consummate skill to merit that demand. An
extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Profes-
sors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing
anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures
have been effected beyond belief, were they not sub-
stantiated by persons of such exalted position and
character as to forbid the suspicion of imposture.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are
allowed to refer for these facts, are
DR. A. HAYES, an eminent Surgeon and
Physician of the City of Lowell, who has long used
them in his extensive practice.
H. C. SPRAGUE, Esq., one of the first mer-
chants in New York City.
C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Surgeon of the
United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.
Did space permit, we could give many hundred
such names, from all parts where the Pills have
been used, but evidence even more convincing than
the certificates of these eminent public men is
shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills are the result of long investigation and
study, are offered to the public as the best and
most complete which the present state of medical
science can afford. They are compounded not of
the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues
only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical
processes, in a state of purity and combined together
in such a manner as to insure the best results. The
system of composition for medicines has been found
in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a
more efficient remedy than had hitherto been ob-
tained by any process. The reason is perfectly ob-
vious. While by the old mode of composition, ev-
ery medicine is saturated with more or less of ac-
cumulated and impure qualities; by this, each in-
dividual virtue only that is desired for the curative
effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qual-
ities of such substances employed are left behind, the
curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is
self-evident the effect should prove that they have
proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a safer,
more powerful antidote to disease than any other
medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine
should be taken under the counsel of an attending
Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a
remedy without knowing its composition, I have
supplied the accurate Formula by which both my
Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of
Practitioners in the United States and British Amer-
ican Provinces. If however there should be any
mistake in the taking of their composition was known
Their life consists in their mystery. I have no
mysteries.

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 before its effects were known. Many em-
inent Physicians have declared their confidence in
my Pills, and even more confidently, and are will-
ing to certify that their antagonists were more
than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the
internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it
into healthy action—remove the obstructions of
the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the
body, restoring their regular action to health, and
by correcting wherever they exist such damage-
ments 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 An-
alytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Agents for St. Andrews,
ODELL & TURNER.

Shingle Machine

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD a SHINGLE MA-
CHINE, Amos Webster's patent,
nearly new; the only one of the sort in
the Province. Apply at the Office of this
Paper.

St. Andrews, May 28, 1856. 11.

Bailey, Kellott & Chapman,

Successors to Pensenden Brothers,
Importers and Dealers in

Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware.

No. 205 Washington, cor. of Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.

CARD ENGRAVING,

AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

