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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum. -Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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[From the London Daily News.]
THE RUSSIAN MODE OF WARFARE.
Surely those Russians are the politer enemies that ever an army had to deal with. They are always on the alert to save our men trouble. If a demonstration is made against their ships, instantly the vessels are sunk by their own hands. If indications are given of a serious desire to take one of their forts, it is blown up forthwith. It would not be in the least surprise us to learn that, after blowing up the fortifications on Ochakoff Point, the Russian commander had despatched a flag of truce to express a regret that the laziness of his soldiers, or their uncertainty as to our wishes, had prevented their doing as much to the forts at Kinburn. These exploits of the Muscovites impart to their Emperor's visit to the southern parts of his dominions, a character unprecedented in history. We read of many kings and kaisers who have repaired to the theatre of war, to go through the form of receiving the submission of towns, fortresses, or armies that had previously been reduced to extremities by their generals. But Alexander II. is the first sovereign on record who has travelled so far to witness, with his own eyes, the docility with which his soldiers can destroy and evacuate their own defences. The Roman Emperor who went to the Belgian coast to witness a sham embarkation for the conquest of Britain, has hitherto been thought the most sublime ninny on record; his laurels must fade in comparison with the Russian Emperor, who has travelled from St. Petersburg to Kinburn to witness an unresisted irruption into his own dominions. How the news of his passive exploits may be received at St. Petersburg it is not easy to conjecture. When the inhabitants of that capital learned that their Black Sea fleet had been sunk by the orders of Prince Menschikoff, and that their forts around Sebastopol had been blown up by the orders of Prince Menschikoff, they could console themselves by the reflection that these misadventures could only happen in the absence of their Emperor—only God upon earth. But their Emperor has gone to the scene of action, and matters go on in his presence exactly as they did in his absence. May not this shake their confidence in his miraculous power to protect them? And may not the consequent want of faith in him prepare an indifferent reception for his imperial majesty on his return? The reverence with which the Russians regard their sovereign, borders on idolatry; but old chronicles tell us how the worshippers of idols have ere now, when tired with praying to their wooden gods without effect, tried whether they could not beat them into better behaviour. If the Russians have ever read the story of the man, who tired out with fruitless prayers to his idol threw it rudely down from its pedestal, and was rewarded by a stream of gold coin which, having been deposited in a cavity of the image, flowed from it when broken, they may be tempted to repeat the experiment upon their own flesh and blood divinity. But possibly the politeness of the Russians, in saving the Allies the trouble of destroying their ships and forts, is the result of some deep laid scheme. We may read in the next number of the Journal de St. Petersburg that comes to hand, an exposition of the Machiavellian policy of its Government.

GREAT CITIES IN THE WORLD.—London is the greatest city on the globe including the cities and towns which it has swallowed up, and made a part of itself, it covers an area of thirty two square miles, thickly planted with houses, most of which are four and five stories high. It has about two millions and a half of inhabitants. New York, reckoning among its inhabitants all who habitually do business within sight of Trinity temple, is in population, the second city of the world, embracing at least a million people. Within its chartered limits it has now probably about eighteen hundred thousand inhabitants. In this view it is the fourth city, Paris and Constantinople being more populous. The estimated population of the cities of Asia have been most exaggerated. It is confidently stated that there is not one of them that has a population exceeding a million. The largest city in India, Benares, has not over six hundred thousand inhabitants; while the great cities of China—Peking, Nankin and Canton—instead of their three, two and one millions, are neither of them estimated to contain a population of over six or eight hundred thousand.

Philadelphia has about half a million inhabitants; Vienna and Berlin nearly as many; Naples, three hundred and fifty thousand; Brooklyn, more than two hundred thousand; and the city of Mexico about the same. Baltimore has now probably a population of nearly one hundred and ninety thousand; Cincinnati, one hundred and seventy five thousand; New Orleans and Boston, about one hundred and fifty thousand each; Venice, one hundred and ten thousand; St. Louis, one hundred thousand;—*Life Illustrated.*

The British Constitution has a leader on "the Government and the Post Office" from which we take the following extracts:—
During the past twelve months we have been under the painful necessity of recording a great many charges against the government in power in this Province. From the moment of their inauguration their acts have been compelled almost every week to raise our voice against them, and show how unfit they are to rule a free, an independent, and a British people.
Within a very short period we have successfully proved against them the bargain and sale of a Judgeship—the "repudiation" of the arrangements previously made for the construction of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway—the omission to fulfil the obligations of the Province to the contractors of the E. & N. A. Railway—the disarrangement of the finances of the Province to such an extent that provincial paper has been dishonored in the public banks—an attempt to impose upon the Province an enormous Provincial debt by their Halifax & Quebec scheme, which, while it would be a laudable plan a few years later, would be ruinous to the Province at the present time.

And yet we believe—and a large number of the opponents of the government believe—that a portion of the administration are upright, honorable men in private life,—men whose private character is unimpeachable and unimpeached. Blinded they must be, duped we believe they are by men more cunning than themselves, and laboring perhaps under the impression that they do their duty to their consciences and their country by opposing at the Executive meetings all measures that they may think wrong, and not knowing that it is their duty to come out from among such associates, instead of assisting them in their schemes when a majority have decided on any line of action. Such we believe to be the character of Messrs. Tilley and Stevens, who are daily compelled by their connection with the government, to share the odium brought upon them by such schemes as Messrs. Brown, Johnson, and Smith, men who look more to self interest than the welfare of their country, and while canvassing in their minds the merits of any public plan proposed, examine first the effects upon their own purse and guide their patriotism according to their pockets. As for the Attorney General, we admire him as an orator; we admire his professed principles in behalf of Protestantism, and in favor of a continued connection with the Fatherland; but in his connection with the present government we find also much to condemn.

Against this "two thirds of a government" of ours we have made many charges; but we have another now to bring—and the list is not exhausted.

Our readers will recollect that some months since, the Imperial government came to the conclusion, that to pay for the transmission of newspapers to the Royal Mail steamers, and to ensure as much as possible the heavy expenses occasioned by the war, a penny postage should be imposed upon all newspapers sent from Britain to the Colonies. Her Majesty's Government at the same time giving power to the Colonial authorities to charge a penny likewise on papers transmitted to Great Britain, the amount so collected to go into the provincial revenue notwithstanding the fact that none of the Colonies contribute a fraction to the support of these mail steamers. Some of the Colonies were satisfied to do without the postage as before, and took advantage of the liberty allowed by the Imperial government, and authorized the Post Office authorities not to collect the postage. In New Brunswick, however, the government either instructed or permitted the Postmaster General to detain all papers upon which a penny each was not paid, and in consequence the people have had to submit to, and still bear, the odious tax thus imposed upon them.

The feeling created in England was anything but favorable to the new order of postal arrangements, and in a very short time the government permitted papers to be sent as usual to the Colonies; and while they are there enjoying freedom from the burden, the government of New Brunswick still imposes the postage on newspapers sent from this Province; thus adding another crime to the long list which we have chronicled against them.

NOBILITY OF WOMAN.—The woman, poor ill clad as she may be, who balances her income and expenditures—tolls and sweats in quiet, unpretending mood, among her children, and presents them morning and evening, as purity—is the proudest dame, and the bliss of a happy home shall dwell with her forever. If one prospect be dearer than another to bend the proud and inspire the broken hearted—it is for a smiling wife to meet her husband at the door with his host of happy children. How it stirs up the tired blood of an exhausted man when he hears the rush

of children upon the staircase—when the crowd and carol of their young voices mix in glad confusion and the smallest mounds and sinks into his arms amidst right mirthful shouts.

POETRY. SIC VITA.

Like to the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the daisy flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day,
Or like the sun or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had;
E'en so is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and cut, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blazeth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, the man he dies.
Like to the grass that's nearly sprung,
Or like the tale that's just begun,
Or like the bird that's here to day,
Or like the perished dew of May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a swan,
E'en such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, is there; in life, and death;
The grass decays, the tale doth end,
The bird is flown, the dew doth end,
The hour is spent, the span not long,
The swan's near death; man's life is done.
Like to a bubble on a brook,
Or in a mirror, like a look,
Or like a shuttle in the hand,
Or like a writing in the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of a stream;
E'en such is man whose life is breath,
Is here, is there; in life and death.
The bubble's burst, the look's forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writings blot,
The thought is pass'd, the dream is gone,
The water glides, man's life is done.

THEORY OF DISEASE, AND ITS SIMPLE METHOD OF CURE.—It is not our object, at this time, to go into a detailed explanation of Professor Holloway's theory of disease, but simply to inform the American people that one of the most remarkable men of this or any former age is among them, and that his medicines have a celebrity unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is no charlatanry in his pretensions. Unless all the civilized world are deceived, the Holloway's Pills and Ointment will drive disease from the human system, under the most unfavorable circumstances, and in all climates. Other men have sprang into an ephemeral notoriety by advertising their remedies. Like butterflies of the day they have buzzed for a while and then expired; but their names and their medicines have sunk into an obscurity from which they never emerged. Others have met with a limited success, perhaps as much as they deserved. No man, though he may have the wealth of Croesus, can long deceive an intelligent people with a worthless remedy for disease, almost without exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease, all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy, or that the inventor was not a public benefactor and no empiric or charlatan. Professor Holloway's remedies occupy this position before the citizens of the world. The inventor is a man of enlarged powers of mind, who has seen disease in all its forms, and in all the climates of the world. His establishment in London was daily thronged with patients to such an extent, that a police force was necessary to be stationed at his door. But an office practice afforded too narrow a field for the exercise of his expansive intellect, and he determined to be the world's physician. All countries have had their celebrated physicians; England has had an Abernethy, France a Magendie, and America a Rush; but these men's ambition only extended to a practice confined to a narrow circle of friends and admirers, or the superintendency of a medical hospital. Professor Holloway has chosen the globe as a theatre for his practice and though now a resident of Republican America, he is prescribing daily four hundred thousands on the four quarters of the globe.

His medicines are expressly designed to act on the organs whose functions are so essential to health. They operate on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and skin, to restore their deranged functions or uses; to thus purify and cleanse the blood, the very fountains of life.—[New York Sunday Times.

The genius who fyles newspapers, lately broke his instrument while operating on a "hard shell" organ.

On a child being told the other day by his father, that he must be broken of a bad habit,

it he actually replied, "Pa, hadn't I better be mended."

European Intelligence.

New York, Nov. 21.
The Steamer "North Star" arrived here this morning. She left Cowes at daybreak on the morning of the 4th inst. She brings the 2nd Edition of the London Times and 117 passengers. The North Star passed the night of the 4th off S. Ark Point.
No additional political news of importance. The London Times contains the letters from China, received by the Overland Mail. A large and heavily armed piratical fleet had been destroyed to the northward by the British war brig "Bivern," 19 vessels were destroyed.
Cotton quiet. Imports improving. Holders of goods asking for higher prices.
Anticipated Trouble with Austria.—Berlin letters of Oct. 21 state that the occupation of the principalities is becoming a troublesome question. The Emperor of the French is understood to have expressed a decided intimation on the subject to Baron Prokech. Osten on his recent visit to Paris. The Poite is said to have positively refused any communication with Count Paar, the Austrian special envoy, on the plea that her hands are tied with the Western Powers. Meanwhile the report is that the Austrian force in the principalities is to be augmented by twenty-five thousand men.

A new movement has been started in the United States, emanating from Pennsylvania from several Irish Clubs, calling upon all Irishmen to organize for the purpose of "effecting the redemption of their native land." The movement is condemned by the leading American papers.

THE IRISH INVASION NOT A MYTH.—The Pennsylvania Inquirer publishes in its columns a circular embracing an appeal to the Irishmen in Pennsylvania, signed by several individuals as Presidents of certain Clubs containing the following language:—"We, the undersigned, representatives of the Clubs already formed, and in behalf of them, address you as Irishmen, not for any selfish motives or that we want to be leaders, but that through this appeal to your sincerity and truth, in your honor and fortitude, we may be the means of assisting and bringing about a consummation of so great and glorious a principle advocated by them—the redemption of their Native Land, if possible, by honorable means. Let the destructive frauds that have kept us under the feet of the British aristocracy now disappear from among us. Let the sacred homes of our youth, from which we have been driven by the vilest tyrants the world has ever produced, arouse the drooping spirits of our once noble and generous race, and by the hopes of the future and memories of the past, be guaranteed that we, as Irishmen, will either do or die in endeavoring to accomplish that for which Emmet mounted the scaffold, sanctifying the cause with his blood—for which Lord Edward Fitzgerald fought, and for which we, as Irishmen, will sacrifice our lives if necessary. Organize, then, in every city, town or hamlet. Elect your own officers, make duly appointed collections, and be particular in securing true and trustworthy men to fill the positions. Part not with one dollar until you receive instructions from headquarters, and let no brawling demagogue, who may have been placed in a position in life to command, direct your movements."

A LION AT LARGE.

The population of the Croix Rouge, at Lyons, assembled in the Grande Place, a few days ago, for the annual fête, were astonished to see a huge lion, which had escaped from a travelling menagerie, advance calmly towards them; they fled in every direction, but the lion, taking no notice of them, continued his promenade to a place called Les Tapis, and there suddenly leaped on to a poor donkey which was tied to a post, and with one grip of his teeth killed him. The king of the forest then calmly placed himself on the ground, and after a while allowed himself to be conveyed back to the menagerie by his keepers.—[Galignani.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—Extract from a letter from Paris:—"In the midst of all this anxiety and care the Emperor is excessively reserved, and grants no audiences. Persons of high degree have sought an interview in vain. It is said that he wears a cuirass, and it was this very cuirass which turned the ball of Pannori. It is further stated that he has made his will—according to which, the child, whether a boy or a girl, which the Empress will shortly give birth should die, and if, at the death of Napoleon III. he should have no direct heir, France is again to become a republic, the chief of which is to be Prince Napoleon, who, for this reason, affects democratic tendencies."

AN INTERESTING SITUATION.

A perfectly authenticated story is told of an officer residing in British Guiana, who amused himself in fishing and hunting on a neighboring river.
One sultry day, tired with unsuccessful sport, he threw his line, and drew his canoe to the river's edge, for the purpose of refreshing himself in the water. Having done so, he stretched himself, half dressed, on the benches of the canoe, with his gun at his head loaded with shot, and in this position he fell asleep. Presently he was roused from his slumber by a curious sensation, as if some animal was licking his feet. In a state of half-suspense, natural to waking from a sound sleep, he cast his eyes downward, and to his horror, perceived the neck and head of a monster serpent, covering his feet with saliva, preparatory to commencing the process of swallowing him whole. The officer had fared death in many forms—on the ocean and in the battle field—but never had he conceived it in such terrible guise. For a moment and but for a moment, the officer was fascinated, and then withdrawing his feet he instinctively seized the gun lying beside him. The reptile apparently disconcerted, for it had evidently taken the officer for a dead carcase, drew its head below the canoe. It rose again moving backward and forward, as if in search of the object it had lost. The officer, with the muzzle of his gun within a yard or two of the head of the serpent, fired, lodging the contents in its head. The terrible body with a hiss raised its head, heretofore unseen body in the air, and seemed determined to throw itself upon the officer, and embrace him in its powerful coils. A fortunate stroke of the paddle sent the canoe into the stream, and to a place of safety. Having procured assistance, the officer returned to the place of the attack, and having killed the reptile, found it to be upwards of forty feet in length, and of proportionate thickness.—[Hager's Magazine.

FIRE IN CARLETON.

A serious fire occurred in Carleton on Wednesday morning. Strange to say no alarm was made on this side of the harbour. The following account was placed in the News Room:—
A fire broke out on Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock. It originated in a house situated on King street, and occupied by Mr. Christopher Malem, which was totally destroyed, together with the adjoining buildings to the westward. The loss is estimated as follows:—
Christopher Malem, a two-story dwelling house, £300; uninsured.
Wm. Thomson, a two-story dwelling house, £400; uninsured.
W. H. Oliver, stores and dwelling, £600; insured £400.
James Thomson, stores and dwelling, occupied by T. E. Steele, £1350; uninsured.
John Cook, Esq. dwelling and store, £500; insured £500 in Union Office.
A building to the rear of the houses of W. H. Oliver, occupied by labourers' families, was totally destroyed.
A large amount of goods and furniture have been saved and now lies on the streets. Serious difficulty will present itself in obtaining tenements for the parties who are burned out, as all the houses in Carleton are occupied.—[Freeman.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—We learn from a New York paper that a new institution has recently been founded in that City, the object of which is to provide an asylum for the poor and destitute inebriate where his physical and moral condition will be aided by the care of the physician and the philanthropist, and where his labor may be rendered productive and of service to his family. Workshops are connected with the asylum in which each patient is regularly employed as soon as his condition permits, and thus like out Penitentiary, it is a self-supporting institution. The Charter gives power to detain the patients as long as six months should their reformation require it. No doubt it will accomplish a great deal of good.—[Morning News.

POPULAR DEFINITIONS.

What is fashion?—Downy at night, and headaches in the morning.
What is wit?—That regulates kind remarks that leads to pulled noses and broken hearts.
What is idleness?—Working yellow meadows on pink ribbon or a blue tailed eagle in sky colored convulsions.
What is joy?—To count your money and find it to overrun one hundred dollars.
What is conscience?—Something that guilty men feel every time it under.
What is contentment?—To sit in the house and see other people stuck in the mud. In other words, to be better off than our neighbor.

LARGE DEER.—The Calais Advertiser of the 31 says that Mr. Penlandon, of Wesley, Me., recently shot a deer which weighed 300 lbs. This is said to be one of the largest ever heard of.

European Intelligence.

One Week later from Europe.

The Cunard steamship Canada, which sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 22d at one o'clock, p. m.

The steamship Washington, sailed from Southampton on the 7th for New York, with 120 passengers.

The papers contain little news, except a rumor that Prussia had accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States.

The Steamship Union had not arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

The ship Ballarat in London, saw the American ship Cleopatra, abandoned and in a sinking condition in lat 23. lon. 31.

THE WAR.

The most important of the week's news is the effort made by France and England to bring Sweden into an active alliance.

General Canrobert is in Stockholm charged with this mission, and Sweden is required either to consent or refuse.

PEACE RUMOURS.

It is reported from Berlin that the Czar has recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of his wish to renew negotiations, and that M. Baraguay d'Hilliers has returned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russia. It is further said that Prince Gortschakoff, the diplomatist from Vienna, and the Russian Ministers from other German Courts, are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw in the middle of this month, when the question of the renewal of negotiations will be settled. It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to the renewal of diplomacy.

THE DANUBE.

The Austrian Gazette states authoritatively that a French camp of 5,000 men is formed at Silistria.

THE CRIMEA.

Absolutely nothing to report. The armies are engaged in building huts for the winter, with occasional military promenades, and exchange of long shots with Cosack pickets. Several rumours of battles near Simpheropol have turned out false.

Letters from Sebastopol say that the Russian projectiles from the North side reach almost every part of the city, and a desultory fire is kept up on both sides.

The Allies say that the Russians although keeping up fire, are making preparations for retreat.

General Le Vallant is appointed French Governor of Sebastopol.

Sir Colin Campbell, taking offence at the appointment of General Codrington, has asked leave to return to England.

The following is the substance of several official despatches and letters:

The French will garrison Kinburn, and consequently, the English have returned to Sebastopol.

Nov. 2d.—All the Turkish force for Asia has left Sebastopol.

General Simpson telegraphs, October 26th that the weather is magnificent, and the British troops are healthy.

An exchange of prisoners had arrived from Odessa.

The Allies had burned by their artillery the villages Schodoffa, Karaguit, Tuzla, and the town of Sake. Also many farms and stores along the route, and returned to Eupatoria on the 24th.

Intelligence received at Odessa on the 27th October, says Gen. Todleben is fast rendering Nicolai off defensible below Sparska, where the river is only six hundred fathoms broad, gunboats, manned by crews of the former Black Sea fleet are here stationed; batteries are being erected on both sides of the river; and the inhabitants of Nicolai off and Kheron are informed that the cities may be attacked, consequently, a large number have gone into the interior at Government expense.

It is reported that Odessa will be disarmed, the guns sent to Nicolai off.

Gen. Liders with the grenadiers and cavalry is posted between Kinburn and Kheron.

The report that the Czar and Duke Constantine witnessed the capture of Kinburn from Olchakoff is confirmed.

The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg direct from Nicolai off, without stay at Warsaw.

The squadron off Bug have towed out two rafts of oak timber worth \$100,000; besides this, nothing has been done beyond making reconnaissances.

Recent reports from Odessa are to the effect that the Allies had effected a landing in force near Perekop, and that Russian troops were hurried off to oppose them. Later advices rendered these reports doubtful.

Despatches from St. Petersburg say that the Russian army in the Crimea has provisions for eight months.

The Fremden Blatt, a Vienna paper learns from Gortschakoff's head quarters that the Russians in the Crimea now number 200,000 men.

A grenadier corps lately arrived at Simpheropol, accompanied by 6,600 waggons, drawn by oxen. The army is provisioned for six months Gortschakoff will not expect convoys after Novr. Stopperes will be covered by snow.

ASIA.

Omar Pascha has opened friendly relations with Schauyl.

Selim Pascha is to establish himself at Ezeroum with Turkish Imperial Guard where he will threaten the rear of the Russian army besieging Kars.

Omar Pascha commenced his advance on Kutaria on the 20th, with twenty-two battalions.

PERSIA.

Accounts from Persia mention the departure of an Ambassador for St. Petersburg.

LATEST RUMORS.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—Despatches have been received at the Turkish Embassy stating that the bombardment of Nicolai off commenced on the 29th October, and was continued the whole of the following day. Result not known.

It was added that the Emperor Alexander had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began; but Duke Constantine would not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

Constantinople, Oct. 29.—It is said that the Sultan will visit Paris and London in the Spring. He has made known his intention to the Grand Vizier and principal ministers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The excitement respecting the War with the United States, has quite subsided; and the leading journals are ashamed of the panic. They attempt to excuse it, and let themselves down gently, by attributing what they call the hostile attitude of the American Government to an American rise on the part of the President and his cabinet, although it is notorious that the excitement was begun, fostered and kept alive by the London Times. Anxiety is now manifested to learn how the news of the excitement and the comments of the Times will be received in America. Intelligent Englishmen of all ranks express themselves pained and humiliated by the whole affair.

The Secretaryship of the Colonies is still vacant.

No other political news.

FRANCE.

It was stated that another attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor, but the report is without foundation. It arose from a dragon's pistol falling from his holster and exploding.

The Exposition closes at Paris on the 17th inst.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France is stated not to be more favorable in its general character, although it will show a further diminution of one thousand pounds in the stock of bullion. The notes in circulation have been reduced, it is reported, one million two hundred thousand pounds. Shortly after the publication of the last report it was known that the bullion was again declining; but lately receipts are believed to have been about equal to withdrawals.

SPAIN.

Unfriendly relations are arising between Britain and Spain, firstly, in reference to the case of Mr. Boyland, British resident at Santiago, who was expelled from Cuba in April last, notwithstanding the agreement of Spain to submit his grievances to arbitration of Mr. Moore, British Consul at New Orleans; secondly, with reference to appointment of Don Domingo Moroschich as Governor of Fernando Po. Britain demands indemnification for Mr. Boyland's losses, and says that as Don Moroschich is an old slave trader, his appointment is insulting to British feelings, and must be cancelled.

HOLLAND.

Mr. Fillmore, ex-president of the United States, has been visiting the King of Holland.

ITALY.

The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany remains unsettled, pending reference to the Cabinets of England and France.

The sailing of the Anglo-Swiss Legion from Genoa for the Crimea, is countermanded till Spring.

King Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia, will arrive in Paris on the 20th and in England early in December, accompanied by several of his Cabinet.

Correspondence of the London Post, dated Naples 20th ult., says there is no longer any doubt that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily. Some of the insurgents have been taken and shot. It is difficult to get at the details; arrests have taken place at Palermo. The authorities say the movement is not a political one, but is occasioned by the cholera and scarcity. This remains to be seen.

RUSSIA.

Bank of Russia has raised the rate of discount one half per cent.—from 5 to 5½.

AUSTRIA.

The new financial measures engross attention. The new concordat is not yet published. Archduke Maximilian has met with a serious accident at Trieste, having been thrown from his carriage and fractured his skull.

GREECE.

Political reports are more satisfactory.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The uneasiness felt with regard to the steamer Union, bound from New York to Southampton and Havre, is becoming more lively.

On Change, Friday, p. m., rates in Paris were well maintained, owing to the firm exchange reported from that side.

The Corn market to day was again very firm.

At Paris the price of flour has again advanced, whilst wheat has risen during the last few days, from two to three shillings per quarter.

The most favourable feature in the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 3, is the increase in the reserve of notes consequent on the diminution

in the government and other securities, and the bullion shows a trifling decrease of three thousand one hundred and seventy-three pounds.

Paris letters, according to the Times, state that business is limited in all departments. From Russia the communications seem to convey a more warlike feeling; but this may be nothing more than the cover to an urgent anxiety for peace.

Recent papers from Gottenburg described the festival held in that town to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol as a most magnificent affair. Upwards of 15,000 persons are alleged to have been present, and the warmth and splendor of the demonstration is said to have been remarkable. Mr. Engstrom, the English Consular Agent was present, and observed in his speech, that although the Swedes were politically neutral, their hearts were evidently with the Allies.

PERMISSION TO EVACUATE THE CRIMEA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of October 21, published in the National Gazette, of Berlin, contains the following intelligence:—

By a resolution, dated from Nicolai off, the Emperor, after perusing a very voluminous and circumstantial report, addressed to him by Prince Gortschakoff, in obedience to the orders of his Imperial Majesty, and on which the Emperor's journey to the Crimea was to depend, has decided that, without imposing upon him any responsibility in the matter, Prince Gortschakoff should have to determine, according to circumstances, whether it should be expedient to evacuate the Crimea, or whether it would be possible or proper to defend it.

Nevertheless, the army will have to be spared in the circumstances foreseen in the report. The Emperor has charged two of his aides-de-camp to these special powers to Prince Gortschakoff, to transmit his definite resolution to his Majesty, and to remain at his head-quarters, as the Emperor approves beforehand of his resolution, and announces his intention of supporting his operations by the army of the south, under General Liders, which will remain for this purpose at Nicolai off.

A copy of this resolution has, it is said, been communicated to the Minister of War, Count Dolgorouki, and to the members of the imperial family at St. Petersburg.

Landing of the Wounded French General at Marseilles.—General Trochu was the first of the Generals who landed. He is a handsome young man, but he appears to suffer acutely from a severe wound in the left leg. The fleshy part has been completely carried away.

General Mellinet, who was dreadfully wounded in the face. Both cheeks are bound up, and from his emaciated appearance, he must have suffered severely. General Bisquet came ashore long after the others, and was received, not at the usual landing place, but at the house of the Captain of the Sanitary Board, where he rested for a few minutes. He spoke to the attendants in the Provincial language, and expressed himself happy to be once more in his native land. He suffers severely from the wound in his right breast and shoulder, received at the capture of the Malakoff. He is unable to use his right hand, and required to be assisted into General Rostolan's private carriage, which, escorted by a platoon of Lanciers, conveyed him to an hotel. A more than usual crowd assembled on the quay to see General Bisquet land.

RUSSIAN APPEAL TO TURKEY.—The Russians have caused a number of copies of a proclamation to be stuck off in the Turkish language, and distributed in the neighborhood of Eupatoria. Russian laments, in this document, the circumstance that the Porte has thrown himself into the hands of the allies, especially as the Czar was always prompted by the most honorable intentions towards the Turkish Empire. The allies, it is said, will never again leave the city of Constantinople, whose only hope of independence consists in the re-establishment of the friendly relations formerly subsisting between Russia and the Turkish Empire.

This proclamation was first put into the hands of Elian Pascha, who carried, as will be remembered, the congratulations of the Sultan to the generals of the allied armies.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

DEAR SIR,—It is singular fact, that the Magistrates appointed by the present Government, are all or nearly all Surveyors of Lumber, Logs, &c. I ask how can they hold both offices, particularly when the Surveyors of Lumber, Logs, &c. receive their appointment from the Magistrates in Session. Surely they will have more delicacy than to appoint themselves, in my opinion they must give up one or the other.

It is not long since one of them was a Repealer, and held repeated meetings at Mill-Town, St. Stephen—collected the rent and forwarded the same to the great agitator, Dan. O'Connell, who, after reading the letter (which inclosed the Bill of Exchange,) returned both letter and money in consequence of the abuse against the British Government contained in the letter. This put an end to the association, and at their last meeting the thanks of the association were given to now an Honorable Gent, for the use of the School House, of which he seemed to have control.

On Liberalism, how consistent, how noble, how generous thou art! how blind, how stupid have former Governments been, not to discover the talent that has lain so long dormant. The good people of St. Stephen are perfectly astonished at the progress the new Government are making; they have

made about twenty new Magistrates for Charlotte this year, and no doubt they will still progress and double the number next Session. What sudden progress in so short a time! The Magisterial Bench next April will astonish the natives.

Your obdt. Servt.

X.

St. Stephen, Nov. 22, 1855.

We are authorized to state that the Steamer Admiral will not be withdrawn from the Boston route before the last week in December. The regularity with which the Admiral has made two trips a week during the season, has increased her reputation of being the favorite boat.—[Courier.]

It will be noticed in our advertising columns that the Eastern City has been withdrawn from the line of Boston steamers for this season. She is taken off thus early for the purpose of making repairs and some alterations, so as to resume her trips early in the spring, in connexion with the Adelaide.

These boats have made their time this season with great regularity, never having lost a trip; and the Eastern City, after the improvements that are now contemplated, will be one of the fastest boats "down East." We understand that, by the test applied by the Supervising Inspector, it takes but about half the power to propel the Eastern City, that it does the Admiral, and about two-thirds as much as the Adelaide. This line of steamers has given much satisfaction as well as accommodation to the travelling public.—[Ib.]

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1855.

WAY OFFICE WANTED AT ROLLING DAM.

We have received numerous complaints from our subscribers at Dumbarton and the Rolling Dam, of the irregularity with which they receive the STANDARD; and as to letters, the inhabitants of that flourishing district must either come to St. Andrews, or go to Oak Bay or St. Stephens Offices, to obtain papers. The good people at Pleasant and Sorrel Ridges, state that unless some one of them may visit either St. Andrews, St. Stephens, or St. George, they are kept in profound ignorance of what is going on in the Province and Europe, in consequence of their having no postal communication with either place.—They expected and very justly, that when there were means of communication opened, in other words good roads, the Post Office authorities would have established a Way Office in each populous district, where they might obtain letters and papers; this has not been done, and many of them from this and other causes of complaint, which could be remedied are leaving the Province. We trust, that measures will be speedily taken to remedy these evils, and that offices may be established in the most central places in those districts. Mr. Wilson the Way Office keeper at Dumbarton, removed some months ago, to the Parish of St. Davids, and letters or papers for the Rolling Dam, are actually conveyed some eight miles from their destination, to be left at his house. It is to be hoped that this state of things will not longer be permitted to exist, but that the proper remedy will be applied at once and Way Office keepers appointed.

LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Chapman gave a brief lecture on Astronomy, illustrated by diagrams of the heavenly bodies, and the orbits in which they move. The lecturer appeared anxious to convey a smattering of the science to the juvenile portion of the audience and succeeded in doing so. The illustrations on the diagrams were in our opinion the best part of the lecture. The performance on the Harmonicon by Miss Bachelder was also creditable. The Science of Astronomy is too sublime to be treated in so summary a manner as merely to give an imperfect synopsis of it.

We observe that the question of self-government or more commonly termed "Municipal Corporations" is being made the text for leading articles in some of the Journals in this Province. The advantages of this system of Government have been so apparent, that it is now generally admitted to be the most satisfactory form of managing County affairs. Owing to other engagements we cannot this week give our views as fully upon this important matter as we desire; but will resume the subject at an early day.

THE Weather since our last publication has been exceeding cold—the thermometer having fallen to within five degrees of Zero; the Snow which fell on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, made tolerable sleighing, but only lasted a day or two.

FIRE.—On Friday evening an alarm was raised that the Post Office was on fire, and for a time there was much excitement, but there was not much damage done. The wainscot-

ing in one of the keeper's rooms caught fire from a defective stove pipe. This was once perceived, and the fire was soon extinguished. As usual the Engine Companies were promptly in readiness for work.—[Free-man.]

On the 21 inst., an old man, named Thomas Walsh, who lived near Bar Island, on returning from Eastport or Indian Island, was lost but a little distance from Chocolate Cove. The body was found, and the appearance seemed to indicate that he had gone ashore, and in trying to regain the boat, slipped and fell into the water. His father was an old soldier, and one of the first settlers in the County. No inquest that I know of.—[Cor. of Provincialist.]

CROP IN CANADA WEST.—A gentleman who has recently travelled through Canada writes:

"The crop of wheat in Canada West this year is enormous. The surplus for market is estimated at fifteen millions of bushels! Prices kept up and what is now 95¢ per bushel, farmers are holding out for 82¢ per bushel. Only twenty-seven millions of pounds being added to the wealth of Canada West in one year by wheat alone! Farms and property of every kind have risen in value 50 per cent.—people really don't seem to know what to do with their money. Talk of California! Canada West beats it all hollow."

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Friday the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, and on Saturday the 24th, at 9 A. M., via Halifax.

The Postage for the United Kingdom via Halifax, is 2d single rate, and via New York 1s. 6d. pre-payment optional.

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

Post Office, St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1855.

AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 1st Decr, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Subscriber will sell at the ALBION HOUSE,

A variety of excellent Furniture, viz.

1 Mahogany Cheire Table,

1 do Dressing do

1 do Dining do

1 Kitchen (large) do

3 Birch Bedsteads

1 Case bottomed Rocking Chair

5 Common Chairs

1 large Looking Glass

1 Straw Mattress, 2 Carpets,

1 Hearn Rug, 1 set Quilting Frames

1 Franklin Stove, 1 large Writing Desk

A lot Crockery Ware, a lot Books

A few Chai Coals

And sundry other articles.

(Terms at sale.)

W. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, Nov. 27.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that his engagement with Messrs. Scott & Co. having terminated as CUTLER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THEIR TAILORING DEPARTMENT, he has commenced business in the rooms over Little's Shoe Store, where he will be happy to execute all orders in the Tailoring and Linen entrusted to him, with neatness and despatch, and in the newest fashion, patterns of which he constantly receives.

Garments made up in every style to suit the public taste.

THOMAS BROWN.

St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1855.

FLOUR—PORK—APPLES—&c.

W. Whitlock.

HAS just received per schooner "Julia," from New York, and steamer "Adelaide" from Boston.

75 bbls superfine and extra family FLOUR

20 bbls New York Greening Apples

Corn Meal, Mess Pork, White Beans

Carolina Rice, Navy and Pilot Brand

Bacon Canned, refined Whale Oil

Burning Fluid, Lard, Tripe, &c.

TOGETHER WITH—

The following articles on hand:

Hyson, Oolong and Souchong Teas

Ground and whole Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate

Crushed and brown Sugar, Molasses, Soap

Candles, Starch, white wine and cider Vinegar,

Brooms, painted Pails, Tubs, Axes, and

Axe Handles, Spices, Macaroni,

Willow, Market and Clothes' baskets

Cod and pollack Fish,

Ferry Davis' Pain Killer,

Cooking, Franklin, and other Stoves

A more general assortment of Stores daily expected.

An assortment of low-priced Common, and

Rocking Chairs.

ALSO,

A variety of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc. &c.

St. Andrews, Oct. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm

of ROBERT STORR & Co., are re-

quested to make immediate payment to

Messrs. BEARD & VENNING, or their agents;

the said Beard & Venning being lawfully

authorised to receive the said debts and

give receipts therefor.

ROBERT STORR.

St. Andrews, Nov. 3, 1855.

Mr. JAMES BURNS is authorised to

collect the above and give receipts therefor.

BEARD & VENNING.

St. John, Nov. 3, 1855.

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 fine hosiery of

Stuffs and Dress Goods,

Comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new, and never before offered in this market.

OUR SUPPLY OF GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS is, as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective Union Principles.

RUFUS GATES, Agent.

Robbinston, Oct. 23, 1855.

WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES.

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

45 Chests and 20 bbls. of GONGO TEA, the following brands—Chequero, Challenger, Eagle Wing, Horatio, Golden Gate, Wild Pigeon and Hozer; 18 n. chests Orange Pekoe; favorite brands 20 do. Oolong 23 chests from 15 to 20 lbs each; 30 bbls Muscovado MULLASSES; 19 do Clayed do; 5 do SUGAR; 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 pale Yellow SOAP; 10 do Candles; 40 qts red Lard; 15 Green Woodstock PIPES; 150 lbs Claret; 12 REDWOOD; 1 cask ANNOTA; 2 cases Colman's No 1 STARCH; 3 bales Candle WICK; 2 bags COFFEE; PAINTS, OILS, Glass Dye stuffs, Spices, &c., with a large variety of other GOODS.

W. E. STRONACH.

Pine Timber.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TENS PINE TIMBER, averaging 13 inches, for sale—Apply to JAMES BOYD.

Oct. 6, 1855.



ST. JOHN STONE WORKS, SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment, gives notice to the Public, that he has entered into Partnership with his Brother under the firm of

J. & R. MILLIGAN,

and they have added largely to their stock of different Stone and Marble, and are prepared to supply at the shortest notice—Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vault, Piers, Mantle Pieces, and Table Tops, &c., &c. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stones for Building.

They also beg to intimate, that they are not under the necessity of importing men from the United States to execute their work, but believe that as good, if not superior workmen may be found in this City, without sending for foreigners, and thereby throwing our people out of employment. Our motto is—Protection to our own Mechanics.

JAMES MILLIGAN.

WE have always on hand, a great variety of—

Finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Headstones.

Of all shapes and the best quality, and sold at lower prices than can be purchased anywhere else in the same style.

Also—Gravestones, and Stone Pipe Stones, of all sizes, solid cheap.

AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Mr. I. S. Osgood, saddler. Boxborough—Mr. R. Turner. Frederickton—Mr. G. H. H. merchant. Penfield—Mr. Josiah Prescott. St. David's—Mr. D. Hyslop. St. Andrews—Capt. James. St. James—Rev. Mr. Turnbull. Do. Rev. Mr. Miller. Harvey, York—The Rev. Mr. Smith. Prince William, York—Rev. Mr. Glass. October 31, 1855.

Mangle.

I OFFER FOR SALE—A new Clothes' MANGLE. Also,

A WARMING AND WINDING MACHINE for Cash.

JAMES BOYD.

Oct. 6, 1855.

Cottage & 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 Saint Andrews. The House contains—Dining room, Parlor, entrance Hall, five good Bedrooms, 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 & Turner, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber, Sep 18.

G. H. RICE.

Soap and Candle Factory AGAIN.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that since the late disastrous fire in Water-street, he has erected a new Factory in Prince-street, a very short distance above the Post Office, and next adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders from his old customers and the trade generally; and by manufacturing a good article at a fair price and light profit, to give satisfaction.

GEO. WOODS.

St. John, Sept. 15, 1855. (Patent Stamp)



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that it is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hiterto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much gripping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement of the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Latissimus, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of disease action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scour, and Scurvy, Colic with nervousness of the bowels and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Rhyelaps, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. The thousand cases in which taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach, and restores the strength of the body, and restores the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physical is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body, and it is confidently believed that this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Analyst and Practical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY

Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Turner and M. S. Hannan.

St. George, E. F. Knight.

Tea, Linseed Oil, STARCH, &c.

OCTOBER 15, 1855.

Ex Achilles from London:

THIRTY CHESTS of Best Congou Tea

10 Half-Chests

4 bbls. best bottled Linseed Oil

5 cases finest improved No 1. Poland Starch

3 do. Improved patent Rice

30 bbls. pale Rotterdam—Geneva—Anchor brand, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of Mealy & Johnson at St. George, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be conducted by SAMUEL JOHNSON alone, and who is duly authorized to receive all debts due to said firm, and will pay all debts owing by them.

TOMAS G. MEALY.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Saint George, Nov. 5, 1855.

[Patriot and Provincialist—4 ins.]

Cherry Brandy, Whiskey, &c.

One cask Cherry Brandy,

One Puncheon best Cambleton Whiskey,

Two do. Malt Aqua,

Fifty cases "Hennessey" and "Martell" Brands

vintages 1850 and 1851. Just received.

J. W. STREET.

Sep. 19, 1855

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. & F. Rice,

WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118, State street, Boston.

BOSTON HAND STAMP COMPANY.

Manufacturers of the

PATENT FLEXIBLE STAMP,

N. B. BIGELOW, Agent,

152 Washington Street, Boston.

THE HANDEL COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC,

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 J. R. MILLER, No. 30, Tremont Street, BOSTON.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. D. SPEAR, INDIAN DOCTOR.

19 Kneeland Street, BOSTON, Mass. THE great success which has ever attended the Indian Practice of Medicine, as perfected by E. D. SPEAR, M. D., excites envy in the hearts of the many advocates of Mercury. Many of his remedies, as the public have already learned from newspapers of the day, are prepared from recipes which are believed to have originally been received from the Indians one hundred and seventy five years ago. No other remedies deserve the name of Indian.

DR. SPEAR'S GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE.

(For Names and description see his "Family Physician") to be had, free, at his office, or sent to order, prepaid on receipt of a paper postage stamp)

Are certain cures for Asthma, Ague and Fever, Earache, Itch, Bile, Brouchitis, Cough, Croup, Croup, Consumption, Coughs, Costiveness, Cramps, Debility, Diabetes, Derangement of the Bowels, all humors in the blood, Giddiness, Headache, Inflammation of the Eyes, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Complaints, Loss of Hair, Lumbago, Milk Leg, Nightmare, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the side, back, and other parts of the body, Painful Menstruation, Pin Worms, Rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance, Scald Head, Scrofula, Shortness of Breath, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Strangury, &c. Dr. Spear's Female Medicine have become very celebrated, and it is now admitted that his treatment of Female Weaknesses, Prolapsus Uteri, Irregularities and Suppressions is far superior to every other treatment for these complaints.

DR. SPEAR.

is also celebrated in the treatment of children. His medicines being vegetable, do not poison the system.

Dr. Spear is now being visited by one thousand patients every month, some of whom travel hundreds of miles to consult him and to obtain his medicines.

Dr. S. will warrant a cure in every curable case. After giving his remedies a fair trial, if a cure is not effected, he will pay any other physician, who will effect a cure, his bill, not exceeding \$100.

Persons at a distance can consult him by letter, enclosing a stamp to pay the answer.

Dr. S. speaks with patients at his Office No 18 Kneeland Street, upon all conditions and diseases of the system, free of any charge.

French's Mercantile & Nautical Institute.

94 Tremont St. - - - Boston.

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, NAVIGATION, ENGINEERING, &c.

Students can commence at any time, there being no Classes. Catalogue of Terms &c., sent by mail.

THIS is the most extensive and complete Institute of the kind in the United States, and was founded for the express purpose of affording

Thorough and Practical, Mercantile and Nautical Education,

and aiding them when qualified, in obtaining Good Situations.

CHAS. FRENCH, A. M. Principal.

Four Assistant Professors—Edward Everett, L. L. D. Rev. James Walker, D. D. President Harvard University, and many others.

J. J. WARREN, BONNET & HAT MANUFACTURER.

114 South Street, BOSTON.

Work done in a superior manner.

HENRY TOLMAN, 153 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Publisher of Music, Importer of Musical Merchandise, and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments.

Just Published—TOLMAN'S AMATEUR BAND BOOKS, containing twelve pieces arranged for Military Bands, &c. &c. Price \$3 00.

Directly opposite the Old South Church.

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.

Thomas P. Barnes,

Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Steel Traps, &c.

No. 28 DOCK SQUARE, Boston.

Old Stand Union Store.

GEO. A. MANSFIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots, Shoes, and RUBBERS, LEATHER and FINDINGS.

No. 4 Market Square, and 5, North Street (Opposite North side Faneuil Hall), BOSTON.

Samuel J. Crosby,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER WARE.

69 Washington Street.

3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES.

OUR Machines sew with ease, heavy Boots and Shoes, Carriage and Harness work with any sized Linen Thread, with or without wax. The Cylinder Machine is invaluable for stitching Boots after they are tread—Ladies' Gaiters, &c. &c. Also every variety of Custom Clothing. Our Family machine is especially adapted to all kinds of Family sewing, and is superior to any other ever made.

J. B. NICHOLS & Co.

No. 33, Hanover Street, Boston.

THE MUSIC BOOK OF THE SEASON!

BAKER'S CHURCH MUSIC

WE are now prepared to fill our orders for this valuable work, which is spoken of in the highest terms by all musicians who have examined it.

JOHN F. JEWETT & Co., Publishers.

117 Washington Street, Boston.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. I. HEALEY'S IRON RAILINGS,

For Garden and Cemetery Fences, and Balustrades.

No. 51 South Street, Boston. J. I. 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, Ulica Street BOSTON.

Wrought and Cast Iron Fence, Patent Railings, Window Guards, Balustrades, &c., of every description made to order.

OTIS HINMAN. THEO. LYMAN.

JOHN D. FOWLE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES.

352 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

SOLE Agent for Bray's Patent Balance Spring Fixtures.

AMARIAH STORRS,

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

54 and 56 Cornhill, Boston.

EP Papers of every shade manufactured to order, and Cards or Tickets cut to patterns, at a short notice.

Opposite the old South Church, in Boston.

BURDETTS 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 guaranteed.

147 Washington Street, directly opposite the old South Church which is familiar to all New England people.

Boston Type Foundry,

THE OLDEST IN NEW ENGLAND.

JOHN K. ROGERS & CO.

Spring Lane, - - - Boston.

Wholesale Paper WAREHOUSE

RICE & KENDALL, 16 Water-street, Boston.

Papers of every description on hand or made to order: Paper Makers' stock and materials of all kinds for sale.

Stammering Cured!

DR. BRONSON, AND C. C. BEERS, ARE happy in announcing that STAMMERING can be PERMANENTLY CURED by Medicine and Vocal Gymnastics. It is first treated as a Nervous Disease, (like St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, &c.) and then the habit, incident to the disease, is corrected by exercises in Elocution. Mr. Beers has been an inveterate stammerer for thirty-five years; has attended many institutions for the cure of stammering, and expended hundreds of dollars without any permanent benefit, but cured himself, 18 months ago, and has ever since remained so. With the same means, we have cured others, to whom we would gladly refer any applicants—not having failed in a single instance. Being satisfied from reason, experience, and observation, that stammering is the effect of a Nervous Disorder, and can be perfectly cured by the above means in the course of two or three weeks, we assure all interested of these gratifying results, and guarantee a permanent cure, or refund the small fee paid in advance. Those desiring further information on these subjects, (including terms, guaranty, &c.) can obtain it from our New Work, just issued, on Stammering, its Effects, Causes and Remedies. Illustrated by One Hundred Engravings: Price, One Dollar; on the receipt of which the Book will be sent without expense, and the money thus paid will be credited to the bill for Treatment. Board, etc. furnished on reasonable terms—Address Bronson & Beers, 136, Washington-street, Boston, Mass.

MELODEONS, SERAPHINES AND REED ORGANS (CARRIAGE PATENT)

FIRST premium for the best Melodeon has been awarded by the Mechanics' Fair, Boston, to

PARKS & FOLSON.

236, Washington St. Boston.

P. & F. would respectfully give notice, that they will continue to manufacture the Melodeon and Seraphine, in a variety of styles which, in point of finish and tone, are not surpassed by any other manufacturers. Also, the Melodeon Organ, with a sub bass, suitable for Churches, Vestries and Halls. The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

Deafness Cured!

However Caused!!

TESTIMONY—Mr. Editor: Seeing an advertisement that the Deaf might be relieved by applying to Dr. BOARDMAN, 237 Washington Street, corner of Suffolk Place, BOSTON, I was induced to leave home and visit the Doctor's school. I was so deaf that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation: To my astonishment, in twenty minutes my hearing was perfectly restored. I recommend all persons to try the Doctor's new method of cure.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Stoughton: Letters, post paid, attended to.

* Remedies and Apparatus sent by express.

Phrenological Rooms.

149 Washington Street BOSTON.

Rooms open Day and Evening.

For the sale of Books and description of Character, including advice as to choice of Occupation, selection of Hair of all kinds, Clerks, Apprentices, &c. &c. Also Education and Government of Children, Matrimonial Alliances, Health, Liabilities, Mental and Physical Diet, &c. &c.

FOSTER & WELLS.

D. P. BUTLER.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME!

WHO WANTS A GOOD CARPET FOR A LITTLE MONEY?

I am about to change my business, I propose to close off my Stock of Carpets and Window Shades, at a Discount.

Please call soon at 163 Hanover Street, Boston, and examine for yourselves. P. MARTIN.

BARTLETT & PUTMAN,

Manufacturers of Premium Trusses and Improved supporters, such as Fitch's, Chapin's, and others. Also

A. F. Bartlett's well known Washington Suspender Shoulder Braces,

for the cure of Round and Crooked shoulders, weak back, Chest, &c. for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. 155 Washington, corner of Franklin St. (Up stairs) opposite Marlboro' Hotel, Boston.

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of **JOHN MCCOULL** and **EDWIN R. RUSSELL**, to all of those several Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situate or near the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, described as follows, viz:—

That **PIECE** of **LAND** beginning at the south angle of the lot formerly owned by John Mann and William McLeod, running thence west along the north side of Water street 65 feet to Brunswick street; thence along said Brunswick street 150 feet to George street; thence along the south side of George street 131 feet; thence south 71 feet; thence west 40 feet; and thence south 90 feet to the place of beginning—being the lot on which John McCoull's new house stands.

ALSO—Two other **LOTS** of **LAND**, situate at the Portage, so called, on the eastern side of the river Maguadavic, conveyed by Sarah N. Stone and others to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated 26th May, 1851.

ALSO—One **MOIETY** of a **LOT** of **LAND**, with the Mills, Dams and Sluices thereunto belonging, lying on both sides of the said river above, at, and below the said Lower Falls, bounded northerly by said river and the Robert Henson Lot so called, westerly by the eastern line of the estate of the late John McMaster, southerly by Saltwater Basin, and easterly by the Portage road.

ALSO—All that certain **LOT** or **PIECE** of **LAND**, situate on the east side of Lake Utopia, in the Parishes of Penfield and Saint George, in said County, known as lot number One, bounded on the north by lands granted to the late Hugh McKay; on the south by lot number Two, and contains forty-four acres, and was conveyed by Lewis Biss to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated the 14th January, 1853.

ALSO—All the **GULLY** PROPERTY so called, situate in the Parish of Saint George, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated the 9th July, 1853.

ALSO—That certain **LOT** or **PARCEL** of **LAND**, situate at the Lower Falls, conveyed by the said McCoull & Russell, on the west side of said river described as follows:—Beginning at a cedar post 36 rods along south side of the old highway road, westerly from the end of the bridge above the Lower Falls, thence south 22 rods 10 links to Milliken's and McElroy's line; thence west along said line 60 rods and 16 links; thence north easterly 28 rods to the first mentioned bounds, containing one acre and a half, more or less.

ALSO—Another **LOT** situate in the Parish of Saint George, on the south side of the great road leading to Saint John, bounded by the said road on the north; on the east by the McMillan lot; on the south by the Munroe lot; and on the west by the McGormon lot, containing five acres, more or less.

ALSO—That **LOT** or **PIECE** of **LAND** lying in the Parish of Saint George, conveyed by John Rodgers to the said McCoull & Russell, by deed dated the 20th September, 1853.

ALSO—That **LOT** in the said Parish of Saint George, lying north of Munroe's land, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCoull & Russell.

All that **LOT** of **LAND** lying in the Parish of Saint George, conveyed by John Wallace to the said McCoull & Russell.

And all other the Real Estate and Possessory Right of the said McCoull & Russell, or either of them, wheresoever situate in my Bailiwick.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 1, 1855.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right and title, interest, claim and demand of **JOHN MCCOLLEY**, to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of **LAND**, with the appurtenances belonging to them, viz:—

ALL that Lot, Piece or Parcel of **LAND** situated in Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, near land now, or lately occupied by John Young, purchased by the said McCoull & Russell from John McGarrigle, as by deed bearing date 14th February, 1854.

AND ALSO—All that Lot, Piece, or Parcel of **LAND**, situated on the northern side of the road leading from the Upper to the Lower Mills, in the Parish of St. Stephen, excepting 1, at part sold by said McCoull & Russell to one Donald Campbell; the same having been purchased by said McCoull & Russell from James Macpherson, as by deed bearing date 10th July, 1854.

The same having been seized and taken under an Execution in favor of Samuel Neil.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 1st October, 1855.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of **EBENEZER R. DOTEN**, to the following Properties, situated in the Parish of St. David, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 17 acres, more or less, beginning at the intersection of the Tower Hill road with the great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephens, and running along the Eastern side of the said Tower Hill road, North 29 degrees West, about 90 rods to the North line of Isaac Garcelon's land, thence by said line South 24° 41' East about 49 rods, to a cedar stake on the old division line between Garcelon's land and Moore's land, thence North 66° East, on the Southern line of the Mill stream, thence by the centre of the said brook to the flowage of the Six Mill Pond; thence by the flowage of the said pond Westerly to the West branch coming from the Carding Machine house; thence crossing the said branch Southerly about 6 rods to a cedar stake on the West bank of the saw Mill Pond; thence Westerly on a line about 8 rods to a cedar stake about 20 feet from the South West corner of the Carding Machine house, thence West two rods to a cedar stake, the same being allowed for a public road, thence South about 19 degrees East to a cedar stake by the great road aforesaid about 24 rods; thence Westerly by the said road to the place of beginning.

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 25 acres, more or less, commencing at a cedar stake on the division line between Garcelon and Moore's lands, North 15° 30' West 52 rods to a stake and stones; thence East 92 rods to a stake and stones, thence West about 75 rods to the place of beginning.

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being part of the Penobscot Grant, containing one acre, more or less, being the same lot on which Ebenezer R. Doten now lives, and deeded by Isaac Garcelon to him, with all the buildings, machinery, improvements and appurtenances in any way appertaining to the said lots, pieces or parcels of land.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 5th Nov. 1855.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Saint Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, possessory right, right of entry, and beneficial interest whatsoever, both in law and in equity, of **ELIAS A. STYLES**, of, to, and to that certain piece, parcel or Lot or Lots situate on the Maguadavic River in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte—commencing on the bank of the said river, at the north corner of the old school house in the land formerly owned by the late Stuart Seelye in the grant to Philip Bailey and others; thence running west to John Oliver's eastern line; thence north eight or nine rods to a lot formerly owned by Nelson Seelye; thence east to the Maguadavic river aforesaid; thence south following the bank of the said river to the place of beginning—With all the Buildings and Erections thereon.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Edward Seelye.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, 20th Nov. 1855.

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

Is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements.

Price \$1.25, 82s. 67c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveler, having found it answering well to what it claimed for it. (Porter's Recorder.)

No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps would be willing to give it up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. [New England Farmer.]

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Southbury.

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.

A. G. Lyon, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Dealer in Produce, Butter, Cheese, Fruit, Nuts, &c. &c. All articles consigned to him on commission will be disposed of in the quickest manner, and on the most advantageous terms. 103 Union and 174 Blackstone Streets, Near Haymarket Square, Boston.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!!!

Holloway's Ointment.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

I remain, Sir, your most obdt. Servt.

(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

I am, Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: Bad Legs, Churg-foot, Eruptions, Rad Breasts, Chapped hands, Burns, Corns (soft), Blisters, Bites of Mosquitoes, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Gout, Scoury, Scurvy, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

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

ODELL & TURNER, Of St. Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte March 28, 1855.

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

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

To Let,

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



AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Hysteria, Nervousness, Irritability, Indigestion, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female complaints, &c. &c. Indolence, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Febrile symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable disorders which lead the learned all over the land. Hence a reliable family physician should first of all attend to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Teachers, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Others have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of fraud.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are

PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

ISAAC L. MOORE, M.D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M.D., Surgt. and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used; but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills 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 process in a state of purity and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident; the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicines should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have appended the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If I have not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of course the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mystery.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on this subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of its intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anti-scurvy 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 irregular action to health, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Agents for St. Andrews, J. H. & Turner, and M. S. Hannah, St. George, & F. Knight.

ATHENEUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital £2000,000 Sterling.

At Hon the Earl of GLENCAIRN, Chairman

THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Household Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c.; Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; River Craft and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries.

HENRY SALTER, Manager, 30 Newville Street, London.

WM. WHITELOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

"Martell" Brandy.

Direct from Cognac via Halifax 40 Hbds. Best Martell Brandy, vintage 20 Cases 1850 and 1851.

July 30, 1855. J. W. STREET.

Flour, Tea, &c.

Just received by steamer from Boston, via EASTPORT.

30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.

10 Chests superior Congou tea. Oct. 13 J. W. STREET.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

I remain, Sir, your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy!! after being tapped three times.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

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

I am, Sir, yours, sincerely,

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

Astonishing Cure of General Debility and Liver Complaint!!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reyer, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

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

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REYER.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colic	Retention of Urine
Constipation of the bowels	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Consumption	Sore Throat
Debility	Stomach and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	The Dropsical
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fevers of all kinds	Veneral Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause
Head-ache	&c. &c.
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte March 28, 1855.

Notice.

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

R. M. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, 23d April, 1855. (d)