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The Standard,
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The Standard.

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E variis sumendum est optimum. —Cic.

No 33] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1854. [Vol. 21

THE DRUNKARD'S BIBLE.

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

It seemed impossible; her memory had been such a sunbeam from boyhood up; the refiner of his nature—the dream that often came to him by day and night. While passing the parochial school, when the full tide of girls rushed from its heat into the thick city air, his heart had often beat if the ringing laugh of a merry child sounded like the laugh he once thought music; and he would watch to see if the girl resembled the voice that recalled his early love.

"And I have helped to bring her to this," he repeated over and over to himself; even I have done this—this has been my doing. He might have consoled himself by the argument, that if Peter Croft had not drunk at "the Grapes," he would have drunk somewhere else; but his seared conscience neither admitted nor sought an excuse; and after an hour or more of earnest prayer, with sealed lips, but a soul bowed down, at one moment by contempt for his infirmity of purpose, and at another elevated by strong resolves of great sacrifice, Matthew, carrying with him the Drunkard's Bible, sought his bed. He slept the feverish unrefreshing sleep which so frequently succeeds strong emotion. He saw troops of drunkards—blear eyed, trembling, shaking spectres, pointing at him with their ghastly fingers, while, with pestiferous breath, they demanded "who had sold them poison?" Women, too—drunkards, or drunkards' wives—in either case, starved, wretched creatures, with scores of ghastly children, hooted him as he passed through caverns reeking of gin, and hot with the steam of all poisonous drinks! He awoke just as the dawn was crowning the hills of his childhood with glory, and while its magnificent beams were penetrating the thick atmosphere which hung as a veil before his bedroom window.

To Matthew the sunbeams came like heavenly messengers, winging their way through the darkness and chaos of the world for the world's light and life. He had never thought of that before; but he thought of it and felt it then and much good it did him, strengthening his good intent. A positive flood of light poured in through a pane of glass which had been cleaned the previous morning, and played upon the cover of the poor Drunkard's Bible. Matthew bent his knees to the ground, his heart full of emotions—the emotions of his early and better nature—and he bowed his head upon his hands, and prayed in honest resolve and earnest zeal. The burden of that prayer, which escaped from between his lips in murmurs sweet as the murmurs sweet as the murmurs of living waters, was—that God would have mercy upon him, and keep him in the right path, and make him, unworthy as he was, the means of grace to others—to be God's instrument for good to his fellow creatures; to minister to the prosperity, the regeneration of his own kind—Oh, if God would but mend the broken vessel, if He would but heal the bruised reed, if He would but receive him into his flock—Oh how often he repeated: "God give me strength! Lord strengthen me!"

And he arose, as all arise after steadfast prayer—strengthened—and prepared to set about his work. I now quote his own account of what followed.

"I had," he said, "fixed in my mind the duty I was called upon to perform; I saw it bright before me. It was now clear to me, whether I turned to the right or to the left; there it was, written in letters of light. I went down stairs, I unlocked the street door, I brought a ladder from the back of my house to the front, and with my own hands, in the gray, soft haze of morning, I tore the sign of my disloyalty to a good cause. 'The Grapes' lay in the kennel, and my first triumph was achieved. I then descended to my cellar, locked myself in, turned all the taps, and broke the bottles into the torrents of pale ale and brown stout which foamed around me. Never once did my determination waver. I vowed to devote the remainder of my life to the destruction of alcohol, and to give my power and my means to reclaim and succor those who had wasted their substance and debased their characters beneath my roof. I felt as a freed man, from whom fetters had been suddenly struck off; a sense of manly independence thrilled through my frame. Through the black and reeking arch of the beer vault, I looked up to Heaven; I asked God again and again for the strength of purpose and perseverance, which I had hitherto wanted all my latter life. While called a respectable man, and an 'honest publican,' I knew that I was acting a falsehood, and dealing in the moral—perhaps the eternal—deaths of many of those careless drinkers, who had sorrow and torment and quarrels and wounds without cause, even while I who sold the in-

stances to sorrow and torment, and quarrels and wounds without cause, knew that they 'bit like serpents and stung like adders.' What a knave I had been! erecting a temple to own respectability on the ruins of respectability in my fellow creatures! talking of honesty, when I was inducing sinners to augment their sin by every temptation that the fragrant rum, the white faced gin, the brown bounding brandy, could offer—all adulterated, all untrue as myself, all made even worse than their original natures by downright and positive fraud; talking of honesty as if I had been honest; going to church, as if I were a practical Christian, and passing by those I had helped to make sinners with contempt upon my lip, and a 'Stand by, I am holier than thou!' in my proud heart, even at the time I was inducing men to become accessories to their own shame and sin, and the ruin of their families.

"Bitter, but happy tears of penitence gushed from my eyes as the ocean of intoxicating and baneful drinks swelled, and rolled, and seethed around me. I opened the drain, and they rushed forth to add to the impurity of the Thames. 'Away they go!' I said; 'their power is past; they will never more turn the staggering workman into the streets, or nerve his arm to strike down the wife or child he is bound to protect; never more drag the self inflicted fever of delirium tremens through the swelling veins; never drag the last shilling from the drunkard's hand; never more quench the fire on the cottage hearth, or send the pale, overworked artisan's children to a superfluous bed; never more blister the lips of woman, or poison the blood of childhood; never again inflict the Saturday's headache, which induced the prayerless Sunday. Away—away! I would that I had the power to set adrift all the so perverted produce of the malt, the barley, and the grape of the world! As my excitement subsided, I felt still more resolved; the more I calmed down, the firmer I became. I was as a paralytic recovering the use of his limbs; as a blind man restored to sight. The regrets and doubts that had so often disturbed my mind gathered themselves into a mighty power, not to be subdued by earthly motives or earthly reasoning. I felt the dignity of a mission; I would be a Temperance Missionary to the end of my days! I would seek out the worst amongst those who had frequented 'The Grapes,' and pour counsel and advice—the earnest counsel and the earnest advice of a purely disinterested man—into ears so long deaf to the voice of the charmer. I was a free man, no longer filling my purse with the purchase money of sorrow, sin, and death. I owed the sinners, confirmed to lead the old life of sin in my house—I owed them atonement. But what did I not long to do for that poor Emma? When I thought of her—of her once cheerful, her once innocent, her once beautiful—I could have cursed myself. Suddenly my sister shook the door. She entreated me to come forth, for some one had torn down our sign, and flung it in the kennel. When I showed her the broken taps and the broken bottles, she called me, and believed me mad; she never understood me, but less than ever then. I had of course, more than one scene with her; and when I told her that, instead of ale, I should sell coffee, and substitute tea for brandy, she, like too many others, attaching an idea of feebleness and duplicity, and want of respectability to Temperance, resolved to find another home. We passed a stormy hour together, and amongst many things, she claimed the Drunkard's Bible; but that I would not part with.

"I lost no time in finding the dwelling of Peter Croft. Poor Emma! If I had met her in the broad sunshine of a June day, I should not have known her; if I had heard her speak, I should have recognised her voice amongst a thousand. Misery for her had done its worst. She upbraided me as I deserved. 'You,' she said, 'and such as you, content with your own safety, never think of the safety of others. You take care to avoid the tarnish and wretchedness of drunkenness yourselves, while you entice others to sin. Moderation is your safeguard; but when did you think it a virtue in your customers?'

"I told her what I had done, that in future mine would be strictly a Temperance house; that I would by every means in my power undo the evil I had done.

"Will that," she answered in low deep tones of anguish, "will that restore what I have lost?—will it restore my husband's character?—will it save him, even if converted, from self reproach?—will it open the grave, and give me back the child, my first born, who delicate from its cradle, could not endure the heat of heat and food, which the others have still to bear?—will it give us back the means squandered in your house?—will it efface the memory of the drunkard's songs and the impurity of the drunkard's acts?—Oh Matthew! that you should thrive and live, and grow rich and respectable, by what debased and debauched your fellow creatures,

'Look!' she added, and her words pierced my heart—"look! I had my young days over again, I would rather—supposing that love had nothing to do with my choice—I would rather appear with my poor degraded husband, bad as he has been and is, at the bar of God, than kneel there as your wife!—You, cool headed and moderate by nature, knowing right from wrong, well educated, yet tempting, tempting others to the destruction which gave you food and pleasuring—your fine gin palace! your comfortable rooms! your intoxicating drinks! the pleasant company I all, all! willing the tradesman from his home, from his children, and sending him back when the stars are fading in the daylight. Oh! to what a home! Oh! in what a state!"

"I do think, as you stand there Matthew Hawney, well dressed, and well fed, and respectable—yes, that is the word, 'respectable'—that you are at this moment in the eyes of the Almighty, a greater criminal than my poor husband, who is lying upon straw with madness in his brain, trembling in every limb, without even a Bible to tell him of the mercy which Christ's death procured for the penitent sinner at the eleventh hour!"

"I laid her own Bible before her. I did not ask her to spare me: every word was true—I deserved it all. I went forth; I sent coal, and food, and clothing into that wretched room; I sent a physician; I prayed by the bedside of Peter Croft, as if he had been a dear brother. I found him truly penitent; and with all the resolves for amendment which so often fade in the sunshine of health & strength, he waited over his lost time, his lost means, his lost character—all lost; all God had given—health, strength, happiness, all gone—all but the love of his ill-used and neglected wife; that had never died. 'And remember,' she said to me, 'there are hundreds, thousands of cases as sad as his in England, in the Christian land we live in! Strong drink fills our jails and hospitals with sin, with crime, with disease, with death; its mission is sin and sorrow to man, woman, and child; under the cloak of good fellowship it draws men together, and the 'good-fellowship' poisons heart and mind! Men become mad under its influence. Would any man not mad, squander his money, his character, and bring himself and all he is bound to cherish to the verge of the pauper's grave; nay, into it? Of five families in this wretched house, the mothers of three, and the fathers of four, never go to their ragged beds sober; yet they tell me good men, wise men, great men, 'refuse to promote Temperance. Oh, they have never seen how the half-pint grows to the pint—the pint to the quart—the quart to the gallon! They have never watched for the drunkard's return, or experienced his neglect or ill usage—never had the last penny for their children's bread turned into spirits—never woke to the knowledge, that though the snow of December be a foot on the ground, there is neither food nor fire to strengthen for the day's toil!"

"Poor Emma! she spoke like one inspired, and though her spirit was sustained neither by flesh nor blood, she seemed to find relief in words.

"When I spoke to her of the future with hope, she would not listen. 'No,' she said, 'my hope for him and for myself is beyond the grave. He cannot rally; those fierce drinks have branded his vitals, burnt into them. Life is not for either of us. I wish his fate and mine, could warn those around us; but the drunkard day after day sees the drunkard laid in his grave, and before the last earth is thrown upon the coffin, the quick is following the example set by the dead—of another, and another glass!"

"She was right. Peter's days were numbered; and when she knelt beside his coffin, she thanked God for his penitence, and offered up a prayer that she might be spared a little longer for her children's sake. That prayer gave me hope: she had not spoken then of hope except of that beyond the grave. My friends jested at my attention to the young widow, and perhaps I urged her too soon to become my wife. She turned away, with a feeling which I would not, if I could, express. Her heart was still with her husband, and she found no rest until she was placed beside him in the crowded churchyard. The children live on—the son, with the unreasoning craving for strong drink which is so frequently the inheritance of the drunkard's child; the daughters, poor, weakly creatures—one, that little deformed girl who sits behind the tea-counter, and whose voice is so like her mother's; the other, a suffering creature, unable to leave her bed, and who occupies a little room at the top of what was 'the Grapes.' Her window looks out upon a number of flower-pots, whose green leaves and struggling blossoms are coated with black, but she thinks them the freshest and most beautiful in the world!" Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

The cholera appears to be prevailing to a greater or less degree all over the country.

THE GRAVE-YARD.

Here no distinctions are; the monarch here No sceptre wields; each is subjected to Death, king of terrors; whom all mortals fear—None can defraud the tyrant of his due—The lord the beggar, all must yield at last,—He reaps the present, and feasts on the past.

Where has the sage, or mightiest hero gone? Thou knowest, death; whole nations are with thee. Millions, upon millions; each lifeless one That ever breathed on earth, in air, or sea; As in the past, thou strik'st, thy victims die, Thou throwest them to the worms, and here they lie.

While these vile revellers, a carnival Hold on our relatives; and o'er the dead, In myriads the loathsome reptiles crawl, 'Till seems alive, from whom life's spark has fled, Self annihilation gone—a prey, a spoil, Which they prepare to fertilize the soil.

Here comes the hearse, here comes the solemn throng; The hier draws nigh; some weeping are the while; Some are sincere; some think the service done— They leave this charnel-house, to jest and smile; Nor think they may be numbered with the dead, Before the present, fleeting hour is fled.

Come, vain ignoble ones; who boast of birth, And wealth, and boundless power, come here; Reflect a while; here learn, that sterling worth Can only make man hold your memory dear; When friend and foe, have left you here alone, To slumber underneath some sculptured stone.

If these rule you alone your worthless name Shall be swept from the annals of the earth; Sweet immortality, and deathless fame, Are no prerogatives of wealth or birth; Let thought, and effort, to one object tend, That object be, mankind to bless or mend.

Sometimes resort unto this lonely spot Which feelingly reminds us, we are dust, Reflect a while; here learn, that sterling worth Can only make man hold your memory dear; When friend and foe, have left you here alone, To slumber underneath some sculptured stone.

What is the world? a universal grave; Man, beast, and bird are mouldering every where. A shroud, and coffin, is old Ocean's wave, To many noble hearts, now void of care; Like summer flowers, we bud a while, we bloom; We fade, we die, and drop into the tomb.

ALPINE.

St. Stephen.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Capture of a Russian Vessel by a French Government Steamer— Burning of a Boston Ship at Sea, on her Voyage to California.

NEW YORK, August 11. The Empire City arrived about 9 o'clock. She left Aspinwall on the 1st inst., and brings about 200 passengers, with California mails to July 15, and \$1,127,000 in treasure.

Considerable sickness prevailed on the Isthmus, and cholera had also made its appearance, but when the steamer left the disease was entirely eradicated.

Very severe thunder storms have been experienced; during one of which the City Hospital at Aspinwall was struck by lightning and sustained slight damage.

A French war steamer captured a Russian brig of 500 tons, from Havana, off Valparaiso, and towed her into that port.

Business at Valparaiso was quite nominal, little doing, and the harbor very bare of shipping.

The papers contain a thrilling account of the burning of the ship Townsend, Captain Woodeson, on the 25th May, in lat. 35 S.—The Captain and crew, twenty four in number, had to take to the boats in very heavy weather, and after a voyage of 600 miles, one out of the four boats, and twelve out of the twenty four men, succeeded in reaching Juan Fernandez, when they proceeded to Valparaiso. Capt. Woodeson was amongst the saved.

It is stated that out of 4,603 citizens holding office under the United States Government, 701 are foreigners—515 in Custom Houses, 104 in the Departments at Washington and 82 as Ministers or Consuls. In New York there are 96 foreigners to 703.

Peaches will not be abundant this year.—The crop in New Jersey will be only a quarter one, in Delaware about a half. Fine fruit is sold in New York for \$5 a basket.—Arrivals there have been plenty. Apples are not promising much.

EMIGRATION.—The packet ship David G. Fleming, from Liverpool, arrived at the quarantine ground on Monday morning, having on board 119 steerage, and six cabin passengers, all in excellent health. The Black Ball line thus maintains its high reputation for bringing passengers across the Atlantic, with the greatest speed, safety and comfort, combined with entire freedom from sickness.

It is a great blessing that this year the emigrants have arrived in such excellent health, as had it been otherwise, there might

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have been much confusion and difficulty, and even greater alarm than has existed. At present, there is not a single emigrant at Partridge Island, and the hospitals and other buildings there are entirely empty.—(New Brunswick.)

FROM HAVANA.—Charleston, Aug. 11.—The steamer Isabel, from Havana on the morning of the 8th, via Key West on the evening of that day, arrived at this port last evening.

We learn from Havana that there were well grounded reports in that city to the effect that a high official residing on the south part of the island had been assassinated. There were also rumours of a speedy change in the government of the island: a new Governor to succeed Pezuela, was shortly expected. Additional troops had arrived at Havana.

The city continued to improve in health, but was more than usually dull.

The sugar market continued very firm, and for some qualities higher prices had been paid. Molasses scarce, and very firm at 10s 6d quotations. Freight to Europe and to the United States were very dull, but without any quotable change since previous advices. There were but very few vessels in port, and those of a small class.

ADDITIONAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Made and passed at a Special Session of the Peace held at St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, the 20th day of June, A.D. 1851, for the Prevention and Removal of Nuisances injurious to health, and for the Promotion of Cleanliness, and Preventing the spreading of Contagious Diseases in the said County, under and by virtue of Act 13 Vic., cap. 30.

1.—That any two or more Justices shall have full power and authority at any and at all times, either by themselves or by persons appointed by them, and any Constable or Constables and person or persons acting in their aid, to enter into and upon all houses, buildings, yards, inclosures, or lands not inclosed, within the County of Charlotte, and remove, or cause to be removed therefrom, every thing which may be considered by them, or the persons appointed by them, offensive, noxious, or likely to cause the spread of any diseases or distempers, or injure the public health: and the houses, buildings, goods and inclosures, or lands inclosed of the poor, or of persons who will not immediately attend to their directions to fumigate, cleanse, and use such other means for purifying as they shall deem necessary to preserve the health of the inhabitants; and may cause any avenue, street, alley, or any other passage whatever, to be fenced up or otherwise inclosed, if they shall think the public health and safety require it, and adopt suitable measures for preventing all persons whomsoever from going to any part of the Town, Parish or District so inclosed. And may in their discretion prohibit or regulate the internal intercourse by land or water between the Parishes or Districts in said County; and may direct that all persons who shall come into the said Parishes or Districts, shall be apprehended and conveyed to the vessel or place whence they last came, or beyond the confines of their respective Districts, or if sick, that they be conveyed to such hospital or other place as they may appoint, and may adopt proper measures to prevent the spread of any contagious or pestilential Disease when it shall appear to their satisfaction that any person within the said County is afflicted with a disease of that character, and may forbid and prevent all communication with the house or family so infected, except by means of Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians, Nurses, or Messengers to carry the necessary advice, medicines and provisions to the afflicted, and unless by permission in writing; and direct, by a written order, that the infected person be removed (if deemed necessary) to some proper place under the superintendence of a Physician.

2. That all Tavern Keepers, or other House Keepers whatever, within the County of Charlotte, shall make report to the nearest Justice of the Peace in and for said County, of all and every person or persons whatsoever coming by what route soever from any port or place infected into any or either of their families, under a penalty of five pounds for each and every person so omitted to be reported as aforesaid.

3. That any two or more Justices may appoint such and so many other persons as may be necessary to act under them in carrying into effect the foregoing Rules and Regulations.

4. That any person refusing, or neglecting to obey the written order or instructions of the said Justices, or obstructing the said Justices or the persons appointed by them in the discharge of their duties, or the Constables acting in their aid, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty of five pounds.

Arrival of the America.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE ALLIED FRENCH AND TURKISH ARMIES AND RUSSIANS—THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED—LOSS IM-MENSE!

The steamer America arrived at Halifax, N. S., P. M., the 16th inst.

The news from the Danube is generally favorable.

On the morning of the 30th, the Russians attacked the Turkish and French Camp, near Guirgo, but were totally defeated with loss of 2,000 killed, and 5,000 prisoners—200 waggons with the wounded arrived at Bucharest.

On the night of the 27th, the evacuation of Wallachia was completed.

Omar Pasha was expected at Bucharest on the 31st, and would meet with a brilliant reception.

The Austrian army is ordered to advance from Pesch to Gallacia.

Arch-Duke Albert has removed his headquarters to Gratz.

The total Austrian force on the frontiers of the South-east corner of Transylvania is 330,000 men.

The cholera is increasing at Constantinople.

The 61 French division left Varna 27th for Kaniado, and Silistria.

Accounts from Montenegro are unfavorable.

Advices from the Black Sea. The Allied fleet with Generals Canrobert and Brown have left Varna to reconnoitre the Crimea Coast.

The Times declares positively that a force from 80,000 to 100,000 men, British, French, and Turks, will immediately invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights surrounding Sebastopol.

ASIA.

Reported defeat of the Turks by Russians at Kars, is confirmed. The Russians are besieging Kars.

Anjale British army corps is expected at Bagdad.

GREECE.

Ministry formed with Mavrocordato as President.

BALTIC.

The cholera is among the British troops. The fleet was at Litsund.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers had an interview with the King of Sweden. The King declared his willingness to unite with the Western Powers on certain conditions.

D'Hilliers with French troops had joined the fleet off Aland. Kamla Karlesby had been reinforced by the Russians.

4,000 English, on the 15th, made a descent on Kolanga in the Island of Orland, and after destroying 4 boats retired.

Since the 23rd, the blockade on the Gulf has been more vigorous. It is not possible for any vessel to enter or leave.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Arch-Duke Constantine and Arch-Duchess Alexandra escaped being captured by an Egyptian steamer near Constantinople.

Admiral Corry is recalled and goes home.

SPAIN.

Generally speaking tranquil. On the 30th Espartero took the oath as President of new Council.

On the 21st Barriada's at Madrid were being removed by Espartero's request.

Nomination of O'Donnell is most popular of any in the new Ministry.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Canada Legislative Council Bill passed a second reading in the House of Commons on the 4th.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

On the 4th, the Bank reduced minimum rate of discount to 5 per cent. Same date Consols for money left off at 92 1/2.

FREIGHTS.

To United States continue without material alteration; but to Southern ports tending downwards.

MARKETS.

Corn market has been active all the week, and closes today, firmly, at an advance since Friday last, of 2s. per brl. on Flour—6d. to 1s. per 70 lbs. Wheat—3s. per qr. on Indian Corn. Western Canal Sup. Flour 32s. to 32s. 6d. Baltimore and Philad. 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. Ohio, 32s. to 34s. Wheat per 70 lbs. 9s. 4d. to 10s. 3d.

DIED. This residence in this village on the 11th inst. after a short and painful illness, Mr. James S. Segee, the Editor and Publisher of this paper, in the 46th year of his age. Born at Frederick, in York County, and removing to this place for a permanent residence in early manhood, his whole life may be said to have been spent among us. Engaged for some time in Mercantile pursuits, and for a few years past in the management of this paper, there have been many and various opportunities for his friends and acquaintances to acquire a knowledge of his character, and that he was generally and universally esteemed and respected—the many and repeated expressions of sorrow at his loss, and of condolence to his afflicted family, that have reached his connections from different sections of the County, abundantly testify.

His remains were followed to the grave by a very large and respectable concourse—the religious and political prejudices and strifes, which the Conductor of a public paper must inevitably encounter and excite, was not remembered by his opponents when his body was being carried to its last resting place—thereby manifesting their respect for his private worth—for his kind-heartedness as a neighbor, and his usefulness as a citizen, and exhibiting those traits of Christian charity rare perhaps during life time, but creditable to every intelligent and right thinking community.—[Carleton Sentinel.

COMMUNICATION.

ST. STEPHEN, AUG. 10.

Mr. Editor, As the "new House" will no doubt be called together at an early day (perhaps immediately after the arrival of our newly appointed Lieutenant Governor,) for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the Reciprocity Treaty lately approved by the U. S. Congress and Senators, it appears advisable that public attention should be more prominently called to its particular features more directly applicable to this Colony, than has hitherto been done by the Public Press.

I merely throw out this suggestion in order to call forth the exercise of the pens of those "ready writers" who have occupied the columns of our County Press for some months past in long-winded discussions upon "Municipal Corporations," and similar subjects not possessing a tinge of the importance to the welfare and prosperity of the Province, that is involved in the ratification of the treaty referred to. From a perusal of the provisions of the treaty, and a close examination of the arguments that have been advanced both pro and con, the writer is fully prepared to recommend its unqualified adoption by our Provincial legislature. One great argument used by those unfavorable to the proposition, is the loss of revenue derived from the importation of many of the articles now proposed to be admitted duty free.—The principal articles under this head, yielding any considerable amount of revenue, are—Bread Stuffs and Salted Provisions—the only articles in fact which every man in this County at least has long been convinced should be admitted free. The Lumbering, Manufacturing and Fishing interests would receive a new impetus under the new treaty which our new legislature would fail to effect in any other way than by its adoption. As to a falling off in the revenue, I know no stronger argument that could be adduced in favor of a "Limited Reciprocity," (for it is but limited,) than the very fact that it would have a tendency to reduce the revenue of the Province within reasonable bounds. The loss to the revenue by reason of the American lumber shipped from St. John to American ports being exempted from the export duty heretofore most unjustly imposed upon it, would be a "most righteous loss." I do not, Mr. Editor, arrogate to myself the ability to treat this question as it deserves, but if these remarks have the effect of drawing public attention to the subject, my object will be gained.

I alluded above to the lengthened correspondence upon the Municipal Corporation question which appeared in the St. Stephen Patriot and Calais Advertiser for some months past, not with any desire to reflect upon the writers on either side, for both parties displayed much talent, research and perseverance, but it appeared to me, Mr. Editor, that the whole matter might have been confined in a nutshell. For the purpose of more simply illustrating my view of that subject, I will assume there are three thousand rate payers upon property in the County of Charlotte: 1999 of them believe themselves fully competent to elect men to manage their local affairs; who would do so (under their responsibility to the Electors) more prudently and satisfactorily than an irresponsible Magistracy. The 1001 equally believe themselves incapable and unworthy to exercise this privilege, and would prefer to remain under the irresponsible and extravagant rule of the Justices, than to trust themselves with the power of self-government. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not for a moment contend that either party is wrong, (for they should be the best judges of their own capacities,) but I would ask, is it right that the 1001 should have the power to control the 1999 under such circumstances?

Thersites, in a late communication in the Calais Advertiser, after very ably defending himself from what he most justly calls (in reference to the St. Stephen Patriot, the law, vulgar abuse, and odious personalities of the paper,) states: "But the (Mr. Lorimer) is the organ of the party which styles itself 'par excellence,' the Liberal one, and now in the ascendant," &c. &c. and winds up by saying in reference to that party, That they are "neither generous, free, candid, nor gentlemanly." Verily, Mr. Editor, Thersites must have taken a leaf out of Mr. Lorimer's book, in thus gratuitously and wilfully attacking as respectable a Body of the Electors of Charlotte as can be found in any one of its ten Parishes. Thersites may have reason to feel sore, from the wilful attacks that have been made upon him; but does this justify him in his wholesale abuse of a political party, many of the members of which would not allow the St. Stephen Patriot brought into their houses, much less assist in its support, or acknowledge it as a mouth-piece? And, if I mistake not, Mr. Editor, Thersites has not forgotten the day when he himself had strong friends and able supporters among those very men he now so liberally assails. I have never penned a line which has appeared in the Patriot—have not seen a number of that paper for several weeks past. Not professing liberal principles—professing to be well satisfied with the ascendancy of such principles—I cannot in justice to the many who are equally dissatisfied with the character of the St. Stephen Patriot, suffer his remarks to pass by without so much as a passing notice.

While on the subject of Municipal Corporations, (and it does not seem probable the Act will be adopted in this County, unless the vote upon the question can be taken in a more fair and impartial manner than was lately done in St. Andrews,) I would call the attention of the "powers that be," to the necessity of the appointment in the seaport towns of a resident Police Magistrate, with similar powers and duties to those officers in St. John and Portland. The streets in St. Stephen upon the Sabbath more particularly, furnish abundant evidence that such an officer is required here at least.

Yours, for the present, C.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1854.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, Aug. 9th, arrived on Saturday last at New York.

The latest despatch from Vienna, Tuesday, says the Russian rear guard was about half way between Bucharest and Busco. On the 3d, the Turkish army had not entered Bucharest, and a retrograde movement is noted in Moldavia.

A Vienna paper says the Turks have agreed with Austria not to enter Bucharest, and the Turkish troops shall be withdrawn from the Danube, on the arrival of the Austrians.

Omar Pasha has issued a proclamation that Wallachia shall not be the theatre of military events.

The Corvette Sumatra was burned in the Kelma roadstead. Crew saved. The Espartero enjoys the confidence of the Spanish government. An armed mob won't allow the Queen's mother to leave Madrid without the payment of a large sum. Jose de la Concha is appointed Governor General of Cuba.

The War news is confined mainly to the various projects for the occupation of the Crimea by the Allies.

The Russian force in the Crimea is supposed to consist principally of two divisions of the sixth corps d'armee, under General Techedaroff, amounting to about 50,000 men, exclusive of the marines and dockyard battalions within Sebastopol.

An occurrence is reported which has caused much astonishment in England. The British war steamer Cyclops, was chased when near the Bosphorus, by the Russian steam frigate Valdimir, which every one supposed was safely shut up in the harbour of Sebastopol; and equally astonishing is the fact that the other day, a Russian steamer ran into the harbor of Heracia and burned three Turkish merchantmen at anchor there.

THE CHOLERA.—It is with sincere pleasure we learn from St. John papers the great decrease of mortality from this disease, in Portland and the City—the deaths for the twenty four hours ending at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning were in the City 2, Portland 5. Many persons who fled from the City had returned, business has again commenced, and the Country people were venturing again into the City with produce, which it appears, was much required, as the farmers were deterred for some weeks leaving their houses owing to the cholera reports. From Fredericton also, we learn that the deaths have averaged for the last week two per day.

In St. Andrews, we are gratified to record, there has been general good health. Temperate habits, cleanliness, and the pure bracing air of the place, have contributed in a great measure to this pleasing fact, and we safely urge the propriety of appointing a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, to the Divine Being for having spared our community, from the awful scourge, which has visited other parts of the Province.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—We have heard several complaints "deep and loud," within the past week, of the want of adequate accommodation for strangers. The truth is, our Hotels are full, at present, a circumstance which rarely, if indeed it ever occurred before; and the influx of visitors during the past few weeks has been so great, that many were obliged to proceed further up the river, and stop at Calais, St. Stephen and Milltown, owing to the want of houses where they could procure lodgings. This is conclusive evidence if proof were required of the necessity of erecting a spacious House of Entertainment, such as we advocated in a previous number of the STANDARD—viz: a large hotel, on an economical plan, furnished in a neat and plain manner, adapted more for comfort and convenience than show or style. We in common with many, believe, that such an establishment would pay well, even if kept open but four months in the year, in the same manner as those at Niagara Falls, and other places of resort during the summer months in the year.—There is capital enough in the Town to erect such a house, but the fact is the energy is lacking. Why not form a private Company at once, purchase a vacant lot or lots, and erect such a building as we have suggested with our offices &c. to plant trees around and in front. The furniture for such a house need not be

expensive;—then either rent it to, or engage a competent person to conduct the establishment who would spare neither pains or expense to render the visit of his patrons agreeable. We are credibly informed that if such a House is opened here next season, it will be thronged with visitors. The plan is feasible—the money, land and other requirements can be obtained; and now comes the question:—

Who has the necessary energy and public spirit to commence the work?

BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the St. Andrews Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was held on Friday evening last, in the Methodist Chapel. Owing to the shortness of the notice given, the congregation was not large. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Kent, one of the Parent Society's agents; the Rev. Gentleman gave a clear and concise account of the Society's operations in various parts of the world, showing the vast amount of good which had been effected from the circulation of the Scriptures, and the blessings attending the effects of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A vote of thanks were given to the Rev. Mr. Kent, and the meeting was closed by singing a hymn.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—The forests in all directions are on fire, and it is said much damage has been done on many farms some houses have been burnt to the ground, and the growing crops have also suffered and in one or two instances been totally destroyed. In this neighborhood extensive fires are raging, and unless some showers of rain fall, there is no saying what injury may be done by these fires.

ST. STEPHEN STAGE.—Mr. John O'Brien is now mail carrier between St. Andrews and Upper Mills, St. Stephen. His carriages are neat and comfortable and the horses fast.—Mr. O'Brien is an obliging and attentive driver, and deserves to be patronized. To use a common phrase—he will "put you through in good shape."

Towards which are we fraternizing?—The Lower Provinces or the United States?—Take one fact as an index: American bank bills are taken at par in Canada, and the merchants of New York, Boston and Portland now reciprocate; while the bank bills of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are in Canada, charged a discount of five per cent., and the paper of our Canadian banks suffers an equal depreciation in the Lower Provinces.—Three Rivers (Canada) Inquirer.

The St. Louis Riot.—The St. Louis Republican of the 10th inst., contains further particulars of the election riot in that city on the 8th. Mayor How had issued proclamation calling on the citizens to preserve order, and had suspended the regular police, another force having been organized for the emergency, composed of the first citizens. The proclamation was responded to with alacrity and the city was quiet on the evening of the 9th, and 1200 mounted volunteer police were patrolling the streets.

The Intelligencer says there are twenty conflicting accounts of the origin of the riot, but the fact is people had been prepared to expect a fight on election day; many were armed in anticipation; the fuel was there, and the first accidental spark kindled it into a fearful flame.

Mr. Violet, who was among the killed, was a wealthy merchant who had resided in St. Louis several years. He is spoken of as a peaceable, well disposed citizen, and a highly-mind, honorable man. He leaves a wife and one child, who are now on a visit to friends in the East.

Some idea of the extent of the riot at St. Louis may be formed from the fact, that fifty five houses were mobbed and most of their contents destroyed. In addition to this, a large number of houses had windows broken, signs pulled down and the inmates frightened away.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. STEPHEN.—On Saturday morning, 12th inst., Elizabeth McNelly, aged 25 years, and in the possession of good health, was suddenly taken ill, and ere the sun had closed the day, she was a corpse! from where we write this brief notice of her death, we observed her mother walking the floor and wringing her hands in agony of heart—down with the pallid tears of sorrow coursing down her pallid cheeks, accompanied by bitter wailings, told of the agonizing pains of her expiring daughter and the depth of a mother's love! Elizabeth was buried on Sunday morning, at 10 A. M. The Rev. Dr. Thomson conducting the funeral service—the admirable form of burial as used by the Church of England, always impressive, appeared to us, under the circumstances, doubly affecting. The solemnity of the scene was heightened by the aged Minister reading with tearful eyes—with audible but tremulous voice—his silvery and venerable locks moved by a gentle breeze; while a mother's moanings were wafted the while, over many graves by the passing wind.—The medical gentlemen of the town pronounce it cholera. It is, we believe the first and only case in this town up to the present time.—St. Stephen Patriot.

PROVINCIAL TRADE.—To day a greater number of foreign arrivals were had at this port than ever before, viz: eighteen. They were all from the British Provinces, laden with wool, lumber, coal and plaster. The whole number of British vessels in port to-day was 22. Under the reciprocity treaty we may expect a great increase of Provincial trade, which will prove of great advantage to our commerce.—Salem Journal, 15th.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Patrick, on the 16th inst., by Rev. A. McNutt, Mr. Hugh Monahan, to Miss F. A. Humphries.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, on the same day, by the same, Mr. George Egleton, 76th Regt., to Miss Jane Smith of this Town.

DEATHS.

At Barbadoes, on Tuesday, July 4th, Henry, the infant son of the Rev. Wm. Bannister, Wesleyan Missionary.

At Barbadoes, on Wednesday, July 5th, Sarah Louisa, the daughter of the Rev. Wm. Bannister, Wesleyan Missionary.

At Barbadoes, on Sunday, July 9th, the Rev. William Bannister, Wesleyan Missionary, Superintendent of the Barbadoes Circuit, and General Superintendent and Chairman of the St. Vincent and Demerara District. The death of this respected and beloved servant of Christ, and of his two children, was occasioned by the prevailing cholera. This fearful disease at first confined its ravages to the poor, and whole districts were nearly depopulated by it, but subsequently persons in more affluent circumstances became its victims, among whom was our late departed friend. On the previous Sunday he had preached with extraordinary union at Belhel Chapel, and had administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. His text and discourse are now regarded as prophetic of the events of the succeeding week. "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good." His indefatigable and self sacrificing efforts, to subvert the sufferings of the afflicted during the prevalence of the cholera, and to point the dying to the Saviour, had induced many persons to attend public worship and to reform their lives: and it is now remarked, that as he visited from house to house, "when the eye saw him, it blessed him." Mr. Bannister commenced his labours as a Wesleyan Missionary in North America in 1833. He removed to the West Indies in 1838. His ministry was everywhere highly valued and useful; he had the full confidence of his brethren in the ministry, and of the Parent Missionary Committee. Since the year 1846 he has had charge of the Missions in the St. Vincent and Demerara District, as Chairman and General Superintendent; and provided himself in every respect worthy of the confidence reposed in him. His loss to the Circuit and the District occasioned by his removal is not easy to estimate or to supply; to his family it is irreparable: his widow and five children will have the prayerful sympathy of the friends and supporters of the Wesleyan Missions.—[Watchman & Wesleyan Advertiser.

[This Gentleman sailed from this port for the West Indies some years ago.—[Editor Standard.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Hyslop, late of St. Patrick, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER MORRISON,

Administrator.

St. Patrick, Aug. 19, 1854.

NAIL STAGE.

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

The Subscriber having taken the contract for the conveyance of the Mail between the above named places, will run daily (Sundays excepted) leaving Upper Mills at half-past 4 A. M., St. Stephens half-past 6 A. M. Returning will leave St. Andrews at 12 o'clock, noon. Having quick horses, a comfortable Waggon, and covered Carriage, he is prepared to carry Passengers, to whom every attention will be paid. He trusts by punctuality and care, to merit a share of patronage.

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

JOHN O'BRIEN.

August 22, 1854.

BRIDGE AT GRAND FALLS.

THE Subscriber will attend at the GRAND FALLS, on MONDAY, the 28th of August next, for the purpose of letting by Auction the Erection of a Bridge over the Grand Falls,

he same to be completed by the 15th of October, 1855. Good security will be required for the faithful performance of the Contract, the work to be done under the supervision of a Civil Engineer, to be employed by the Government.

A Plan and Specification will be seen at the Secretary's Office, until SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, and at Balloch's Hotel, in Woodstock, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of the same month, and at Charles Hammond's, at Grand Falls, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the 24th, 25th, and 26th August, previous to the sale, when every information will be given by

A. L. LIGHT,

G. HAYWARD.

Fredericton, July 30, 1854.

ON THE
Philosophy of Marriage and the Secret In-
fluences of Youth and Maturity.
With fifty Coloured Engravings on Steel.
In a Sealed Envelope, price 2s 6d sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION: An Analytical
Investigation of the Physiology
and Functions of Marriage, in all the bear-
ings in which that important subject affects
the health and happiness of man, with its
disqualifications, and impediments, tracing
their origin to the effects of juvenile soli-
tary habits, youthful excess, tropical climates,
or close study; followed by practical ge-
nerative system, founded on twenty years expe-
rience in the treatment of impotence, ner-
vous debility, local weakness, spermatorr-
hea, syphilis, and all diseases of the urinary
and generative system. Illustrated by
fifty Coloured Engravings on the anatomy
of the reproductive organs and their re-
lative conditions in health and disease. By
SAMUEL LA MERT, M. D., No. 37,
Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medi-
cine, Matriculated Member of the Universi-
ty of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the
London Hospital Medical Society, Licen-
tiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to
point out the fearful consequences result-
ing from certain habits, irregularities and
excesses, which have produced more mis-
ery in youth, degeneration in manhood, and
premature decay at all stages of life, than
perhaps any other class of disease known
to modern pathologists. Its perusal is par-
ticularly recommended to persons entertain-
ing secret doubts of their physical condi-
tions, and who are conscious of having haz-
arded the health, happiness and privileges
to which every human being is entitled.
The contents embrace the origin, effects,
prevention and treatment of the deplorable
catalogue of maladies connected with
nervous debility, exhaustion of the vital en-
ergies, prostration of mental and physical
capacity local and general weakness, acute
and chronic spermatorrhea, and their en-
dless modifications. The treatment adopted
is founded on experience gained in the most
celebrated schools of medicine, and by the
most eminent practitioners; both in Great
Britain and in Continental Europe. Every
peculiarity relating to the physiology, pa-
thology and general treatment of the dis-
eases incidental to the generative system, is
clearly explained, and the means of im-
mediate relief and ultimate cure described
in detail. The professional reputation of Dr.
La Mert, who has taken the most distin-
guished medical and academic honours, at
home and abroad, is in itself a sufficient
guarantee that those who may place them-
selves under his care will, in every instance
meet with that delicate consideration and
invaluable secrecy which are so requisite in
the treatment of these cases.

CAUTION—In consequence of the exten-
sive sale of his work, which has now at-
tained its sixteenth edition, several spurious
and imperfect copies are in circulation.—
The genuine edition can be had only from
the Author or his authorized agents.

The work may be had in St. John of U-
chubb & Co., price 2s. 6d. stg.; Halifax,
Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, at the
Gazette Office; Montreal, Mr. Dawson,
bookseller.
Dec. 14, 1853—6

STEAM BREWERY.

Messrs. THOMPSON & CO. having com-
pleted the erection of their Patent Steam
Brewery, beg respectfully to announce, that
on the 1st October, they will be ready to supply
Families and the Public in general, with BEER
in cases of various sizes.

N. B. Malt, Hops, Grains, and Yeast, now on
sale.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED 20 Baskets first quality
Champagne "Queen Victoria" and "Lafite-
mand Creme de Bourg" brands.
June 7. J. W. STREET

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RANDAL E. SMITH, B. A.,
Principal.

The classes in this Institution, were re-opened
on Monday August 1st.

TERMS: PER QUARTER.

English branches, £10 10 0

Mathematical, with the above, £15 0 0

Classical with all the above, £1 0 0

Refined Crushed & Loaf Sugar

To arrive per "Louisa Munroe."

6 Tierces Refined Crushed & Loaf Sugars
J. W. STREET

Just Received.

Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses,

Candles, Soap, &c. For sale low

by

JOS. WALTON.

APPRENTICES.

Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of

age to learn the Printing business.

Apply at the

STANDARD OFFICE.

FLLOUR—Extra "from Boston."

100 Bbls. Canada superfine FLOUR,

10 Do best Rye FLOUR.

J. W. STREET

May 26, 1854

Now Publishing
By JOHN TALLIS & CO. OF LONDON
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE LATE
Duke of Wellington;

By Lieut. Col. Williams; (a Companion of
Arms, of His Grace.)

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

ADDRESS.

The earthly career of Arthur Duke
Wellington has closed; one of the greatest
men of the nineteenth century, the fore-
most military commander of any age has
paid the debt of nature. The time has not
arrived for giving to the world a History
of the Great Captain—of the Events of his
Life and Time—a life marked by patriot-
ism, probity and honour, and events the greatest
which have ever agitated the civilized
world, and whose influence will be felt
upon society till the end of time. Such a
work must appeal to the best and proudest
feelings in the heart of every Briton—the
glory of his country, the honour of its name
and position among the nations—may his
own existence as a freeman, as recorded
and engraven in the annals of the "well-
fought fields," and the deadly imminent
breaches, the immortal battles and the glo-
rious sieges in which Wellington and his
Companions in arms gathered undying lau-
rels, placed their country's honour and
renown on the highest pinnacle of fame and
glory, and the victor's wreath from the
brows of heroes decorated with the trophies
of Italy, Egypt, and Germany.

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

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

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

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

GEO. GAY,
Agent.

March 23, 1853.

REMOVAL.

E. BAYARD, M. D.

Has removed to Mr. Thomas Watt's cottage

opposite the Brewery.

Office in same building,—entrance south end.

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,

And Possession given 1st of May.

That large and commodious Dwell-

ing House and premises, at the

Corner of Parr and King Streets, re-

cently occupied by Mr. King. The

House has been thoroughly papered

and painted, and put in good repair, and is admir-
ably adapted for a genteel private residence. The

Sheds, Barns, &c. are well fitted up and an excel-
lent garden is also attached to the premises. For

terms &c. please apply at the

STANDARD OFFICE.

Feb. 1, 1854.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

TABLE of the Days and Hours on which MAILS for the United Kingdom will be closed at this
Office.

Mails Close in St. Andrews	Route by which the MAILS are forwarded	PACKET	Port and date of Sail- ing	Destination
Wednesday July 19, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York July 22	Liverpool
Saturday " 22, 4 A.M.	New York	British	New York " 26	Liverpool
Wednesday " 26, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 29	Shamilton
Friday " 28, 9 A.M.	Halifax	British	Boston Aug 2	Liverpool
Wednesday Aug. 2, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 5	Liverpool
Saturday " 5, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 9	Liverpool
Wednesday " 9, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 12	Shamilton
Sunday " 13, 9 A.M.	Halifax	British	Boston " 16	Liverpool
Wednesday " 16, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 19	Liverpool
Saturday " 19, 9 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 23	Liverpool

N. B.—Letters and Papers to be forwarded through the United States, wheth, er by the British or
the United States lines of Packets; must be specially addressed "via United States," or "via New
York," otherwise they will be forwarded by the Halifax Route.
Letters and Newspapers will be forwarded if posted within thirty minutes after the hours appoint-
ed, on payment of a fee of sixpence each for Letters, and one penny each for Newspapers.
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
Post Office, St. Andrews.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL

LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under:—

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
Edenburgh	Doane	1015	5th June.
Edenburgh	Delaney	996	20th Ditto
David Fleming	Nichols	1425	5th July.
John Bishour	Marshall	990	20th do
John Bishour	Robertson	1200	5th Aug.
Joseph Tarrant	Smith	912	20th do.
Imperial	Moran	1279	5th Sept.
Liberty	Crackshank	875	20th do

These Ships are built of the best materials; sail
remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and
consequently 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-
ception 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. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Orange
Court, Castle Street, or at St. John to
J. & R. REED.

April 3, 1854.

20th March 1854.

The Subscriber offers for sale at reduced
prices the remainder of his stock of Hard-
ware among which are the following.

- 60 Bags Deck Spikes assorted from 3
inch to 5 inch.
- 25 Do Fine cut Rose nails assorted.
- 15 Do Best Horse and Ox nails assorted.
- 20 Boxes sheet tin assorted.
- 25 Bags shot assorted.
- 15 Tons Pig Iron.
- 40 Bundles sheet iron.
- 2 "Hill's" Warranted articles together
with a great variety of other articles in the
Hardware line. ALSO.
- 2 Tons C Gunpowder.
- 1 1/2 Do F F F do
- 1 1/4 Do London and Liverpool white
point.
- 9 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Oil.
- 3 Casks whitening.
- 2 Brls. lamp black &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

Valuable Property for Sale.

100 ACRES of finely timbered Land, 27
miles from Town, on the St. An-
drews and Quebec Railroad.
A New Cottage delightfully situated on the
Commons, with 18 acres of Land, only a mile
from Town.
Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.
February 1, 1854.

PICKED UP.

A "Large Scow,"
in the River St. Croix.
The owner can receive the same by paying ex-
penses on application to
MARTIN WATSON.
St. Andrews, May 16, 1854.

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

AT THE

LADIES' Fashionable SHOE STORE,

NEXT THE POST OFFICE,

Water-Street, Saint Andrews.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Public,

that he has just received from New York, a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', and Children's

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

from the best manufactories in the United States.

The Subscriber calls attention to this Gentle-

man's Dress Boots, made under his own super-
vision, also to his Men's and Youth's Boots

suitable for Town or Country. Women and

Girls' House Slippers; Children's Boots and Shoes

of various styles.

The whole are offered for sale wholesale or

retail, at reasonable prices for cash.

J. LITTLE.

April 26, 1854.

NOTICE.

To the Proprietors and Managers of the St. An-

drews & Quebec Railway.

NOT being able to get any satisfaction for da-

mages done to our property by the above

Railroad Company, we hereby give Notice, that

we are about to put up Fencing which will ob-

struct the Engine from running through our pro-

perty, and will prosecute any person or persons

removing the same.

Wm. THOMAS,
CALEB BARTLEY,
SAMUEL BARTLEY,
GAWD NIXON,
ROBERT HAWTHORNE

Waveig, 20th May, 1854

deem this worthy of publicity, you are at
liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully

efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Jaundice
- Asthma Liver complaints
- Bilious complaints Lumbago
- Blisters on the skin Piles
- Bowel complaints Rheumatism
- Colics Retention of Urine
- Constipation of the Scrofula, or
- Bowels King's Evil
- Consumption Sore Throats
- Debility Stone and Gravel
- Dropsy Secondary symptoms
- Dysentery T.C. Douleurux
- Erysipelas Tumours
- Female Irregularities
- Fevers of all kinds Venereal Affections
- Fits Worms of all kinds
- Gout Weakness, from
- Head-ache whatever cause
- Indigestion &c. &c.
- 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 Venders of Medicine through-

out New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thomp-

son, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, East-

port, and

TURNER & ODELL,
Of Saint Andrews,

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte
July 19, 1854

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR

SALE THE REAL ESTATE HERE-
—INAFTER MENTIONED.—

A FARM situated one mile

from the lower, and 7 miles

from the upper Falls, on the

beautifully romantic River,

Maguadavic, containing a-

bout 300 acres of excellent

LAND, well timbered with the usual in-

genious growth, suitable for fuel, fences, ship

timber, and other purposes. The River

forms its Western boundary, and Lake U-

topia constitutes its Eastern limits. There

are on the place a convenient Farm HOUSE,

Barn, and Out Houses, good fences, and

about 40 acres on the front, well cleared.

The Farm is 45 miles from St. John, 20

miles from St. Andrews, and from Esqui-

port, by water, about 6 leagues. The scenery on

the margins of the River and Lake, and of the

surrounding country, cannot be surpassed for

native beauty in any other part of the Pro-

vince.

A Tract of LAND, some 300 acres, front-

ing on the East side of Lake Utopia, situated

on the highway leading from the St. John

Road to Fredericton, and being about 3 miles

from the Maguadavic Village. There are

some 50 acres cleared and under improve-

ment; the tract is covered with all sorts of

wood common to the country, and is abun-

dantly supplied with brooks and springs of

salubrious water.

A Lot of LAND situated on the St. John

Road, 5 miles from St. Andrews, about a mile

from the railroad, and the beautifully cul-

tivated and extensive improvements apper-
taining to J. Wilson, Esq. The Lot contains

120 acres; it fronts on Passamaquoddy Bay

where there are 30 acres cleared and cul-

tivated; on the rear there are several Dwell-

ing Houses, a good Barn, and other im-

provements.

A Lot of LAND, 90 acres, fronting on

the River Digdeguash, its rear bounded by

the Fredericton Road, situated between lands

belonging to John Cassils and Charles Car-

son, and in the midst of a flourishing set-
tlement.

A FARM LOT, 200 acres, on the West

side of Lake Utopia, having about 30 acres

under improvement; there are a House and

Barn on the place, and a small Orchard, and

the premises affords opportunity for the

grazing of cattle and it abounds with a fine

growth of wood, of all the varieties com-

mon to the country; this Lot is on its front bound-

ed by the lake shore, and is in immediate

proximity to the most famous trout-
ing streams.

Also, a small LOT of LAND, about 30

acres, on the North East side of the Digde-

guash River, near to the Episcopal Church,

being part of a farm belonging to Alexander

Cockburn.

A liberal time will be given for the pay-

ment of the purchase money, 4, 5, or 6