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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

*Evans sumendum est optimum.*—Cic.

No. 1] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855. [Vol. 22

## Latest from Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

The steam ship "America," arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, 23d Dec. at 9 o'clock.

The Sarah Sands left Liverpool on the 5th for Portland.

The Atlantic arrived out on the 6th.

A treaty of alliance has been signed at Vienna between Austria, France, and England, the exact terms of which are not known, but it is surmised that Austria regards the violation of the Turkish treaty as war against herself, and that she will augment her forces in the Principality to enable the Turks to resume offensive operations against Russia.

The 3d clause in the Treaty sets forth that, on demand of France and England, 60,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea.

4th. France and England guarantee that the National possessions of Austria shall, under all circumstances, remain undiminished.

5th. Prussia shall be invited to join the Alliance.

7th. The Treaty to come into operation on the part of Austria, if Prussia does not come to terms before January 21.

A letter is also published from Count Neustrotzev, setting forth terms on which the Czar will assent to peace—viz: 1st, a joint guarantee by the five Powers, of the whole Christian population of Turkey; 2d, joint protection of five Powers over Principality, subject to existing Russian Treaty; 3d, revision of Treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent if Sultan will; 4th, free navigation of the Danube.

Also is published the King of Prussia's speech to Chambers. The King says that the Army shall be made ready for war, but he refrains from indicating the course which Prussia will adopt. Meanwhile the Berlin papers publish a despatch of the Minister to the Ambassadors at Vienna, expressing the determination of the Prussian Government not to demand from Russia any concessions beyond the four points. It is rumored that the King in Council is determined to unite in the Treaty with a view to bring the war to a close.

Deliberations of a German Diet Committee are most important. Actual position of affairs seems to be, that Russia insists on a declaration in favour of Prussian policy, or at least of neutrality; while on the contrary Austria insists that the following point shall be decided, viz: Whether the North Eastern frontiers of Austria are not sufficiently threatened to warrant an immediate support from the federal troops.

Most of the Germanic States are hastily putting their armies on a war footing. The present opportunity of peace is probably the last, and if rejected, we may prepare to see next spring military operations on a large scale as during the great war of the French Empire.

**THE WAR.**  
Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. There has been some fighting although not important. The garrison continued to make sorties.

During the night of Nov. 14, in a hurricane of wind and rain, Russians from the city attacked the French camp, but were repulsed. Nov. 15th, several men and horses died in camp from cold and exhaustion. Russians quiet. 16th, firing slack; new redoubt completed by British, overlooking Inkerman road; some reinforcements reached the French. 17th—Men and officers constructing huts for winter.

Marshall Raglan orders that no officer shall leave camp unless sick or wounded. Torrents of rain. 18th, Weather more temperate; Russians in valley observed to have received reinforcements—supposed twenty thousand, under General Liprandi.

19th, French made a reconnaissance in force; found Russians busied in repairing artillery damaged in previous battle.

Nov. 20th.—97th British regt. landed. Also another steamer arrived with various drafts of British.

French landed considerable reinforcements at Kamaisch, by firing very brisk from the jaws, and warmly replied to from French and British lines. 21st to 24th, bombardment continued weak on the part of the allies. Their fire did little damage, and that little was constantly repaired. Allies mainly occupied in strengthening their position against attack, and in establishing new batteries, the fire of which has not yet been opened. Menschikoff reports that the English had attempted to establish themselves near the head of the Dock Yard, but were repulsed with loss. Further reinforcements reached allies. 25th, Russians made sortie, and were repulsed by the English, who in pursuing took and retained 9 guns, which, Russians forgot to spike.

On the 26th, part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but retired with loss of 230 men; French lost 75. Defensive works of

the English between the right of their line of attack and Balchava, nearly completed.—28th; the following despatch is from General Canrobert, of this date:—"Rain ceased, weather improving; our works will now exhibit fresh activity; our reinforcements continue to arrive; enemy still shows no signs of activity, but continues to protect the town by repeated retrenchments."

It is stated that several hundred Russian waggons, with provisions and ammunition, were overtaken by a snow storm and lost; find that Sebastopol has provisions for only 14 weeks.

**THE DANUBE.**—A despatch says from Buchares, 6th, 46,000 Turks and 100 guns, will be embarked at Balchik and Varna next week for the Crimea. One regiment remains at Bucharest.

BALTO.—Three more ships are ordered home; about the 10th remainder will leave.

Russian Guards and Grenadiers are advancing into Poland; the whole first Infantry corps under General Sievers, is being concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula. Two additional battalions are added to regiments of the Finland army; 60 battalions of sharpshooters are being enrolled from peasantry.

The state of siege at St. Petersburg is suspended.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE—SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 9th.—Advices from Sebastopol of the 27th Novr. have been received here. The siege was seriously continued. Reinforcements to the number of 9,000 men had reached the Crimea. The Duke of Cambridge was expected at Constantinople.

ATHENS, Dec. 1.—The remainder of the French troops have been ordered to the Crimea. No journals appear at Athens, from a want of printers. 500 French had gone to Bucharest and Iralia.

By telegraph from London—Admiral Hamelin has resigned command of the French fleet in the Black Sea, and has returned to France.

### PERSONAL INCIDENTS GLEANED FROM PRIVATE LETTERS IN THE ENGLISH PAPER.

#### BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

The following scraps are selected from various letters received from the Crimea:—Lord Raglan and staff were in front of the troops, and in the very thickest of the fire. So hot was the cannonade and musketry round his lordship, that no one can understand how he escaped uninjured. An inch shell came roaring and hissing along the ground, passed right between the legs of Lord Raglan's horse, and exploded behind him and the staff. They were covered for the moment with dust and smoke, but fortunately escaped unhurt. Major Gen. Strangways was killed close behind Lord Raglan.

Neither the Duke of Cambridge nor Major Macdonald are, as was at first reported wounded. Both had most extraordinary escapes. The Duke had his horse completely smashed under him by round shot, and the fall of the animal, bruised his legs severely. Beyond this he was not hurt. Maj. Macdonald also, as at Alma, had his horse killed under him.

Sir G. Cathcart, who was only a few paces in front of Lord Raglan, was shot through the heart, and fell from his horse a dead man. Col. Seymour, who was with him, instantly dismounted, and was endeavoring to raise the body, when he himself received a ball, which fractured his leg. He fell to the ground beside his general, and a Russian officer and five or six men running in, bayoneted him, and cut him to pieces as he lay helpless. General Cathcart's corpse was also bayoneted in five or six places. The enemy treated with cold blooded cruelty all the wounded who fell into their hands. In not one solitary instance, as far as can yet be ascertained, was a man spared. The Coldstream Guards, when they retired from the Trench battery, leaving about 100 wounded behind, were maddened to perceive that the instant the enemy occupied the place, they commenced massacring all the poor defenceless objects.

General Strangways, whose kindly face and venerable white hair were familiar to the whole army, is lamented and bewailed by every body. In his life time people called him affectionately the "dear old general," and now that he is gone they recall with sorrow those virtues which had rendered him so universally beloved. I saw the tears trickle down the many cheeks of many artillery officers when they heard the death of their darling old general. General Strangways was struck in the leg by a round shot, and not (as reported) by a piece of shell. The leg was completely crushed, and the poor old general expired under the shock. His last words were, "I die at least a soldier's death."

Sir George Brown was struck on the breast by a musket ball, which glanced off, and passed through his arm. Fortunately the bone of the arm was not touched, and the

wound itself is so slight that the brave old general flattered himself that within a fortnight he would be able once more to resume the command of his beloved light division.

General Canrobert, who never quitted Lord Raglan for much of the early part of the day, at once directed the French to advance and outflank the enemy. In his efforts he was most ably seconded by General Besquet, whose despatch was noble. Nearly all his mounted escort were down beside and behind him. General Canrobert was slightly wounded. His immediate attendants suffered severely. The renewed assault was so admirably managed that the Russians suddenly retired, still protected by their crushing artillery.

## Law Intelligence.

St. Andrews & Quebec R. R. Co., versus

Jas. Sykes & Co.

A Sheriff's Jury was held in the Court House on Thursday, December 21st, 1854, to determine the right, on the part of the Defendants, to retain possession of the Locomotive Engine &c., belonging to the Railway Company—According to the terms set forth in the following clause of the Contract for the first ten miles:—

"The said parties of the first part are to be allowed the use and take for the purpose of the said work, all the materials either iron or wood belonging to the said Corporation, now lying and being on any part of the said portion of the Railway agreed to be completed by this Contract and to have the use of the Locomotive Engine, Tender and Platform Car belonging to the Company now on the Line for the purpose of the construction of the said Railroad free of any charge by the said Corporation there for, on the first twenty-six miles of the said road—commencing from St. Andrews."

S. H. Whitlock, called—Is Secretary to the St. Andrews Board—have acted as Secretary for the last five years—served a notice by order of the Board on Mr. Brookfield at his house, to deliver up possession of the Land at "Indian Point," and to remove all buildings &c., thereon.—Was accompanied by Chief Engineer Mr. Light, who served a notice same time on Mr. Brookfield to deliver up possession of Locomotive Engine, Tender &c., Mr. Brookfield said he would consider the matter and send answer next day—did not do so—did not give up possession of Land—Engine and Tender &c.—10 mile Contract was let to Jas. Sykes & Co., with use of all material of wood or iron provided for same, as also use of Locomotive Engine Tender &c., until twenty-six miles from St. Andrews was completed—10 mile Contract distinct from 70 mile Contract—10 mile Contract paid for as also Bill of Extra Work on same as certified by Engineer—Contractors extend their operations over 30 miles—from St. Andrews—cannot say what length is completed.

W. M. Buck, called—Is Engineer to Contractors—employed on the Works since July 1852. Contractors took possession of Locomotive Engine and Tender &c., as also all material of wood or iron—Contractors used Locomotive Engine during construction of work—had always kept Engine in proper repair.—Had another Engine the "North Star" in use on works—this Engine their own property—had both at work frequently—10 mile Contract was completed by the use of Co's Engine, also for extra work—work been done on 10 miles since Engineer's last certificate—70 mile Contract in operation—clearing of the Line completed 25½ miles beyond the 10 mile Contract. First 15 miles was graded and closed—Superstructure completed with the exception of one quarter of a mile or thereabouts requiring rails to be laid, &c. Ballasting not finished, where not ballasted the track is packed, works extend to 31st mile from St. Andrews—to finish to end of 30th mile, according to Co's Engineer's last report will require 12,000 cubic yards of earth—Contractors carried on their works in Sections, did not complete the work mile after mile, were not compelled to do so—gaps were unavoidable in grading, especially as on this Contract banks were greatly in excess of cuttings—deficiencies made up from side cuttings termed "borrowing"—this is sometimes worked for more disadvantageously—Contractors have between 80 and 90 men on their books for next pay—cannot state how many are actually employed on works at present—know that the Contractors have a number of men at work, and retain possession of works—know that a few left their employment lately through urgent solicitation to work with Mr. Nathan Smart—know that Nathan Smart is doing work on line as contractor, believe he has about 6 men at present engaged—Remember the Company having taken possession of the works in May last—did it through their agents the Manager and Chief Engineer, this proceeding was formally protested against by Mr. King who met

them on the works at Barlett's—Had a conversation subsequently with Col. Hatch, who said it was a most preposterous act on the part of the Company to take possession of the works as they had not a shilling to carry them on with—Believed Col. Hatch was then a Director (Col. Hatch here broke in with, "I say so now"—much laughter.) Company's Engineer had given instructions to the Contractors relative to the progress of the works, after the "Entry" had been made—the second "Entry" was made by Co's Engineer in accordance with resolution of new Board—Col. Hatch was the President—Co's Engineer took possession of line at "Indian Point" outside of Contractor's yard—was informed he told those present "it amounted to nothing"—Engineer took possession of line next day at Barlett's—knew the clause in the Contract relating to making an Entry and taking possession of works—knew it was only conditional, the conditions being by next clause, that they had not the right to do so if the Contractors had any claims for arrears upon the Company (the opposite was here assumed by Plaintiff's counsel, for argument sake)—Was satisfied the Contractors had claims when first Entry was made—contractors furnished a bill of same up to June 1st, bringing the Company in debt to them to a large amount.—There is a difference between Contractors; and Co's Engineers Estimates of work done from 1st January to first of June of 1854, proved by Engineers reports to have been withheld by him on monthly certificates—Co's Engineer had withheld the sum of £2950 on the April Certificate—refusing to certify for the work done on the first 15 miles, which he retained for the purpose, as he said, of "making himself safe" having "already allowed too freely"—Co's Engineer is required by terms of contract to furnish contractors with monthly estimates of work done, to be delivered not later than by the 3d of following month—contractors had not received a Certificate from Co's Engineer since April last.—Was ignorant of Engineers estimate of work executed to present time—had seen no general statement of his—difference of opinion existed between Contractors and Co's Engineer as to mode of measuring works according to the terms of the contract—Believed the U. C. at the present time to be in debt to the Contractors to a large amount.

J. W. Byrne, called—Is Secretary to the London Board—all payments made through my hands—the gross amount paid by the London Board is £44,175 9s. 3d. sig. up to April 1854—£7,500 was paid in advance of certificates in March last, this sum was paid to Mr. Jas. Sykes—was made to him in England—as a mortgage on future certificates of Co's Engineer for work done by contractors—the deed was executed by Jas. Sykes alone—the only signature of the firm attached was that of Jas. Sykes—believe there was a note attached to deed by Jas. Sykes—holding himself responsible in case his partners would object to sign—all went to pay bills on Account of Sykes & Co's work except £800 handed to Mr. Sykes—met the bill myself.—The London Board sanctioned the purchase of T rails, being suggested to them by the St. Andrews Board—gave instructions to the Secretary of the St. Andrews Board to furnish contractors with copy of the deed drawn up by Mr. Sykes—could not state that it was a correct copy not having compared it—Mr. Whitlock would be better able to tell as he had copied it.

S. H. Whitlock, recalled—Gross amount of payments made in this country £12,421 18s. 10d., currency, including amount paid by the Government—total to present date—asked for copy of 70 mile Contract from Mr. Geo. D. Street, did not get it, Mr. Street said he had not—believe Mr. Light had a copy—paid at Railroad office an account of all work—£3600 cy. paid in August 1852 on account of 10 mile contract this included in total amount, the remainder paid by London Board—about £1560 stg. had been paid for extra work on 10 mile contract, £7560 stg. was 10 mile contract amount.—In reference to certificates on 70 mile contract should say contractors were over paid—contractors rendered a statement in June claiming reference to Arbitration—did not examine the account, thinking it more the duty of the Chief Engineer to whom it was given—this is a correct copy of original agreement between Jas. Sykes and London Board.

A. L. Light called—Is Engineer to the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company—Was Engineer when contracts were taken by James Sykes & Co. Had a copy of 70 mile contract; supposed he could have got a copy of contract deed, but could not; never had any specific conversation with contractors; not general with payments; according to his estimates, contractors were overpaid £8,400; both parties bound by my certificates, but arbitration is allowed; all ways made his certificates to the best of his abilities; always endeavored to do justice to the company and contractors; had to serve different Boards, and did so faithfully;

had managed to steer himself clear as far as to his belief did what was right between man and man. King and Brookfield, had requested him not to certify in full for March in order that the April certificate would be of larger amount. Agreed with contractors' Engineer as to length of line graded continuously—would say 15 miles of superstructure laid, with the exception of one quarter mile; ballasting not completed; not one mile of the 70 mile contract was completed; would not trust the Engine over any portion at a greater speed than a man could walk, as Engineer would not pass the work. It was not an uncommon mode to carry on the work in sections. In long contracts it was required to do so, to complete the work within the stipulated time. The contractors had done all the easy spots first, leaving the most difficult to do. Considered there was sufficient money spent to carry the works 25 miles. It is a very bad season now for work. Was not on the line lately. Was on the works 10 days ago. Walked from the Fredericton road store to Lawrence's; did not meet any men except those working for Smart. Some time ago, about 11th October, walked over line, and found only 12 men; many of the men were not at work; the works were virtually at a stand still. (Vide Engineer's report Oct. 11.) Made an Entry in April; gave regular notice to put on men. Shortly afterwards there was a change in the Board; considered the company had a right to make the last Entry. Was aware the Board had advanced the contractors some money to assist them. On the 14th October notified the contractors to put on more men. On the 15th November took possession of the works; afterwards sublet the works to Smart. If the company were in arrears they had no right to make an Entry. Nothing paid to contractors since then. Had given no certificate to Sykes & Co. since April last. Contractors were not bound to finish any particular portion of the work until all was finished. No stipulated time for the completion of the 26 miles from St. Andrews. The first and last mile of the contract might be finished simultaneously if contractors thought proper. The location is not finally made—the exact route is not determined—Contractors under present circumstances could not work at other end—the line is cross-sectioned as far as "Tobique gully"—contractors are engineer cross-sectioned a portion of the line by my directions—my staff of assistants was not then very efficient—the Bill rendered by contractors for this work was certified by me—the Board objected to it, thinking it extravagant. I did not think it an extravagant bill—it was certainly an obligation rendered by the contractors—a portion of the work had been done by the Contractors when the line was not cross-sectioned—according to my estimate the contractors are overpaid—there is a sum of £7,500 charged to forthcoming work—the deed is executed by Jas. Sykes alone, indemnifying Company against refusal of his partners—up to March my Estimates are nearly equal to contractors—difference in April £1546 in estimates.—The Board never authorized me to accept the T rails, and as they were not of the specified Bridge pattern I refused to accept them—I am aware there is a difference about the mileage measurement of the work respecting which I consulted the solicitor to the Board—I have measured the work according to legal advice—think the difference on the 15 miles according to mileage measurement would amount to £1,000 in favor of Contractors—cannot say what the difference would be on the whole length of contract—Smart's Contract is for Earth 1s. 6d. per cubic yard—for Rock 7s. per cubic yard—other work same prices as Sykes & Co.—the track timber has been delivered by Sykes & Co. on the work in progress—as also the rails—but would prefer taking the rails from the depot at St. Andrews with the Engine than hauling them from where they are at present laid—Smart has about half a dozen men employed on the works—don't know that the Company made any advance to Smart to commence work with.

This concluded the evidence.

A. T. Paul, Esq., then addressed the jury on behalf of the contractors stated that the contractors did not claim the Engine and Tender &c., as their own property, but merely claimed a special right to retain such for further use until they had completed the work to the end of the 26th mile from St. Andrews, which the 10 mile contract fully stipulated and provided for, &c.

J. W. Chandler, Esq., next addressed the jury on behalf of the Railway Company, and argued to the contrary. Stating Sykes & Co. had not fulfilled their contract, that the Company had taken possession of the works, and were therefore entitled to take possession of the Locomotive Engine Tender &c., which the contractors refused to surrender, &c.

By the Writ de proprietate proclanda—the jury had only to decide whether said Engine &c. was the property of the Railway Company—they accordingly returned a verdict in the affirmative.

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.



## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,

While reading the works of a popular author a few days ago, I met with the following passage, which struck me as singularly applicable to the present state of our Railway Board. She says—"trees that are hollow are the most unbending, but their inflexibility is the product and proof of unsoundness rather than of strength"—and I decidedly think, that the obstinate and unyielding deafness which the Board display towards public opinion, which has been so forcibly expressed throughout this whole community, is certainly indicative of their unsoundness.

In former letters, I have pointed out the inconvenience and danger to the general interests of the Railroad, and to the security of the Class A Shareholders by the prolonged existence of the Board of Directors in this Province, and if further proof were wanting beyond what has already been adduced, of their unfitness for office, it may now be found in their tenacious adherence to a system of policy which the most casual observer must perceive is based far more upon a determination to uphold private interests, at any cost; rather than upon a desire of being faithful stewards of a public trust.

The Delegate from the Class A shareholders, who, it turns out, was specially invited by the local Board to come over for the purpose of consultation; has now been in this country upwards of a month, but from all I can learn of the treatment he has received in the matter of business, he has little to be thankful to the Board; and I which to be thankful to the Board; and I should think that, by this time, he must perfectly see through the shallow artifices by which they have been, and are, striving to hide their incapacity. Unless he is ready to take the bull by the horns, and is prepared to assume the reins on behalf of class A and dictate terms to the Board, he has no business here. I think he might just as well have been the happiness of eating his Christmas dinner with his own family at home, and been spared the dangers of the two dreadful calamities by steamboat and railroad, which, I understand, he has witnessed.

A month, Sir, a whole month has gone by, and with the exception of one act, which had much better have been left undone, viz.—the appointment of two St. Stephens men as Directors—nothing, absolutely nothing has been done. Mr. Byrne has been left to kick his heels about St. Andrews uncarefully, almost unrecognized of course I mean officially, and studiously kept profoundly in the dark, while intrigues have been carried on and caucus Board meetings held in sly corners and even in distant Parishes.

It cannot be necessary to recall Mr. Wilson's assertion at the last General Meeting of Shareholders—"that unless he had the control and management of the road and its funds, he would rather be without the line at all"—in order to account for the extreme delatation and reluctance which is manifested to adopt the only course by which the Road can possibly be built: nor is it requisite in order to show the mischievous consequences which may be anticipated from further pretexts of postponement, to go again through all the arguments which have been used to prove, that there is but one way—and only one—by which our hopes can be realized.

Sir, in this country we are all pretty well familiar with the "idiocy-racism" nature which Chamcock bantlings display soon after they have been hatched; and the extraordinary brood which has been produced within the last six months, may certainly challenge the whole world, including the far-famed Baron Munchausen—who gave birth to a large family of monstrosities—to produce their equals. What a nice little story book a la "Old Mother Hubbard" might be made from our experience of the last half year, to help "Papas" and "Mamas" in teaching their little flocks the A, B, C.—Thus:

A Was St. Andrews, a nice little town,  
B Was a Banker, self thought of renown;  
C Was a Chandler who got loaves & fishes  
D Was a Doctor who risked all his riches;  
E Was an Engine which was seized by the Crown.

F Was a fry cooked deliciously brown,  
I am afraid you would not find space for the whole alphabet, so will only give you a couple more quotations:—

J Was a Junius who every one knew,  
K Is a King who dismissed all his crew;  
L Is a light, which is not very bright,  
M Is a "Master," in sorrowful plight.

The next I think is not bad—

Q is a Question, what mischief is brewing?  
R is a Railroad which is fast going to ruin.  
S is St. Stephen to prep up its downfall,  
And T is a Tomfool unstable to crown all.

If you would like to publish it all as a book I will send you the whole manuscript and I doubt not, if nicely illustrated, there would be almost as large a demand for it as for "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

I am, Sir,  
Your obdt. serv't,  
C. V. I. S.

The people of Canada, says the "Portland State of Maine," are fast fitting themselves for democratic institutions. At the election, in one county, the polls outnumbered by about one hundred, the whole population, men, women and children.

Distress at the Lake Fishing Stations.—The Detroit Advertiser states, that great distress prevails among the fishermen on the coast of Lake Huron, in consequence of the non arrival of their usual winter supplies of provisions, &c.; and it is feared

that some will actually perish from hunger and starvation.

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855.

### Latest from Europe.

Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday last, with London dates to the 16th ult.

The news from the seat of war is unimportant. The allies were unable to work their heavy battery guns, the trenches being filled with water.

A report from Sebastopol states that 5,000 Russians had retreated from their second line of defence.

Parliament was opened on the 12th by the Queen in person. The speech relates principally to the war. The conclusion of a treaty of alliance between England, France and Austria is announced—and large reinforcements are called for, that the war may be prosecuted with vigor. The conclusion of a treaty with the United States settling numerous questions of interest, is alluded to.

Breadstuffs quiet, with some advance on wheat and flour. Consols 92.

### THE RAILROAD.

The decision of the Board of Directors of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway Company, which was come to at the Meeting yesterday, only came to our ears this morning, and therefore it is impossible to make any comment in our present impression; but we deem it right to inform the Public without delay, that Mr. Byrne, on behalf of class A, has offered to take the road, with all its liabilities, &c., and build it—making his own arrangements with Government—and that the Board have actually refused this glorious offer.

### THE ELECTION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Sheriff's Court was opened on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of declaring the successful candidate. A great concourse of Electors, from all parts of the County, was present in the Court House, anxious to hear the two competitors for the vacant seat, return thanks for the support they had received. The High Sheriff announced that before he should proclaim the name of the successful candidate, he would seize that opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen who had acted as presiding officers, and clerks, at the different Polling places, for the able and efficient manner in which they had discharged their respective duties. He also briefly thanked the Electors, and congratulated them on the peaceable conduct, good humor, and good feeling, they had displayed at the Election, notwithstanding the efforts that had been made to revive ancient feuds and religious animosities, the recollection of which, every good subject wished buried in oblivion. He then proclaimed that James Brown, or rather the Hon. James Brown, the Surveyor General, was duly elected a member of the General Assembly of the Province, by a majority of 566 votes.

The Surveyor General, then rose, and amidst great cheers and clapping of hands with much feeling, expressed the gratitude he felt for the large support he had received—a support which far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He modestly disclaimed possessing any particular abilities, and ascribed the popularity he possessed, solely to the consciousness of having endeavored by faithful services to merit it. He could say what no other man in the county could, that he had been returned seven times, a member of the General Assembly. He observed it was to the people, altogether that he owed the situations he had held—after serving for years in the House, he had retired to the Upper House and from thence he had been called by the people again to represent them, and now he was invited by the people, to accept the situation of Surveyor General an office, which he had never had the ambition to aspire to. He almost viewed the whole as an interposition of Providence in his favor.—The old government which he had been so severely animadverted on for assisting to overturn, had fallen, with very little assistance from him. His doom was sealed before he was consulted—his alliance with the progress movement of the new house, accelerated what must have happened. The old government reminded him of Nebuchadnezzar's statue of old—it was composed part of brass, part of iron, and part of clay, and the blow of a pebble had shivered it to atoms! He took no credit individually to himself, for this occurrence though he was glad it had happened. They had neglected to keep sufficient pace with the times, and lagged when they should have been nimble and alert. Among other omissions the not attempting to amend the Election Law, had mainly contributed to this catastrophe. He repudiated the notion of having sought for office. He had never asked but for one situation in the County, from the Government, and that he had been denied, it was the Inspectorship of Schools in this county. It was an office which he thought himself well qualified to fill, on account of the attention he had paid to educational matters, and

he flattered himself that he could have made himself useful in it, all the other offices had been given to him unasked for.

He alluded to the course the new Government would pursue with regard to religious denominations, which was based on perfect impartiality to all sects. He would consider any denomination that possessed a clergyman, properly educated and inducted, was as much entitled to the consideration of the Government as any other. He disclaimed the aspersions which had been industriously circulated by parties he had not expected such treatment from; he had been called an A. theist, a Deist, and many other names, but he asserted afterwards, when challenged, to do himself as much of a Christian as any one present. That in the course of the canvass, he had received every courtesy from his opponent Mr. Thompson, who had behaved with the most perfect gentlemanliness towards him—but that some of his friends had pursued a course towards him which he considered highly reprehensible. He had been supported, he said, by the majority of the intelligent and independent electors of the County, and it had been cast up to him, in consequence, that he was anxious to become an aristocrat—he, who had always prided himself on belonging to the peasant class.—It was there, and in the bosom of his own family, that he found and took the most comfort and happiness; he could mix in all the diversions of the farm house, and happily for him, he had from circumstances been compelled to mingle also with the higher classes, where he behaved as well as he knew how. But it was to the farmer class he looked for his proper associates—bred, himself, to the plough, it was his intention that his children should do the same; he had a number of boys who were from honest labour as rough fisted as set of fellows as any in the County, and his daughters, of whom he had several, had been reared to becoming female rural affairs, and he had no notion of their marrying into the gentry class. It had been also thrown up to him, that he was the advocate of low official salaries, and that he had said, which was true, that he thought £300 was sufficient for any official, and that he himself now, did not despise £200. He will never, he said, have a word to say in regard to the salary of any official, but he would not go back to the salary of £300, he would go back to the salary of £200. He concluded a long address, by again thanking his friends for the unparalled support they had given him, a support yielding a majority of nearly two to one—demonstrating to every one how much the Public approved of the line of policy pursued by the new House in overturning the old Government.

Mr. Thompson then came forward amidst much cheer, and addressed the assembly with more than his usual eloquence. Indeed we never heard, we think, a more powerful, nor a more happy speech delivered by him. He said he did not come before the electors, it was true, as a successful candidate, but he was not as a candidate of the position which he held. He had been supported by 677 voters, [turning to the black board on which the statement of the Poll was written.] 677 honest, intelligent, and independent men, which made him as proud of his position as the Surveyor General was of his; that the number in his favor would have been much greater had improper and undue influence not been used. He had been brought up from a boy amongst them, and every one knew him; that he had depended solely on his own standing, and had brought no foreign influence to bear on his election; he had not the Government influence on his side, nor the strong lumbering interests, as could be seen by Mr. McAdam, who was a host of himself, being opposed to him. All kinds of persons were pelted at him place—Americans were brought from the other side, and Mr. Ritchie was present in Pennfield. (Here it was observed by some one, Mr. Wilmut, also.) He expatiated on the policy of the old Government, and said every one was aware that he was opposed to them; he was so, because they had not carried out responsible government in all its purity. The members of the old House were to blame in not bringing forward a vote of want of confidence before, and had consigned at their shirking. (Mr. H., the member for York, who happened to be in the crowd, exclaimed, "The Members did their duty.") How was it, they had not concurred on a vote of want of confidence before, then? Before the expiration of four years, many changes might have taken place, he and many there might be removed by the sleep of death from this feeble scene, and therefore he would not say, whether he should come before them again, to ask for their suffrages, but nothing like fear or intimidation should deter him from doing so, if he thought it expedient. Before questioning the Surveyor General's creed, he avowed his own staunch Protestantism; and denied being an Orangeman, but acknowledged that he considered the Orange body entitled to be a Corporate body as much as the Temperance Society, and others. He sincerely deprecated the conduct which some of his friends had pursued, if true, as alleged by Sur. Genl, and gave full credit to the honorable cause the Surveyor General himself had followed, and paid a just tribute to his talents. He expressed himself warmly in favor of general education, and was indignant at the reports circulated, that he was hostile to the poor man's being instructed.—He very properly, and strongly spurned at such a contemptible want of sense and liberality. He expressed in beautiful language, his sympathies for the poor, and said one instance of their recollection of him, was more grateful to his feelings, than the votes of a dozen more partisans.

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The political differences in Newfoundland are still unsettled, or rather they are widening. The Assembly wishes a general election immediately—the Government refuse to issue the writ till May. The House by a series of resolutions denounces the Administration and votes for its removal. Mr. Little is delegated to England to represent the Assembly and advocate its views at the Colonial office.

DEEP SNOW!—Never since the winters of 1841-2, have we had so great a depth of snow, and not in forty years, has so much snow fallen in this section of Canada, in one short week, and that the first week in December. This has not only occurred here, it extends from Erie to Huron, from Gaspe to St. Clair, and as much farther as the sun of South America will permit it. Here in London township, where not drifted, it lies to the depth of thirty-six inches, in the woods of London to seek out the poor and destitute. Wood is unprecedently high, and the weather cold.—Canada Paper.

He said in conclusion, that he had been actuated in this canvass by no personal hostility to the hon. Surveyor General, but merely by a desire, to obtain the honor of being one of the members to represent his own County in the General Assembly of the Province.

He then gracefully took his leave of the audience. The Court was then adjourned "sine die."

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.—Instructors were received by the Controller of Customs, and Navigation Laws at this port, by last Mail from the Honorable Commissioners of Customs, London, acquainting him that Her Majesty's Government had directed that the services of the Imperial Customs Officers in New Brunswick next, after which period the duties performed by the Provincial Customs Officers, without any expense to the British Government. The Imperial Officers have also been directed, in the mean time, to instruct the Provincial Officers as to the nature of their duties and the manner of compiling the accounts of Trade required by the Imperial Government.

We have much pleasure in stating that our popular Controller, Mr. Grant, has been placed on the retired list by the Lords of the Treasury, on full pay, after having completed fifty years in the service. For the last quarter of a century Mr. Grant has been stationed in this country, first as warehouse-keeper at this port, afterwards as Collector at St. Andrews, and finally as Controller at this port; in addition to which he was frequently employed to act as Surveyor General at other ports, on special service. Mr. G. has retired to his residence at St. Andrews, where we wish him long life and happiness, in which we feel confident we are joined by every member of the mercantile community who may have had occasion to do business with him.

Messrs. William Ellman and William Squith, the other Imperial Officers stationed at this port, have been placed on the compensation list of the Department, with retiring allowances for life, in proportion to their length of service.—Courier.

[We learn that similar instructions have been received by the Controller at this Port, Wm. Whiteside, Esq.,—who, we are happy to learn, has also been placed on the retired list with a compensation. Mr. Whiteside while filling the office of Controller at this Port, gave much satisfaction to all who had business with the Customs, from his obliging and attentive manners and his thorough knowledge with the duties of his office.

THE SPIRIT TRAFFIC.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that the enormous quantity of thirty two thousand gallons of wine and spirituous liquors were imported into that port during the past season. For a population of about 16,000, the Gleaner considers that they have had their share, and it is no wonder that drunkenness and disorder prevailed in the community, and distress is heard of among that class, operatives who reaped nearly all the advantages—in enhanced wages—from the brief period of prosperity in trade which the Province enjoyed.

The following from the Daily News correspondent at the Crimea:—"Long before this letter reaches you, you will know more than we do of what here is generally spoken of as 'the row of the Duke of Cambridge.' His Royal Highness is now on board ship, bound for Constantinople, and, as some say, for England.—It is asserted that he quarrelled with the Commander in Chief in consequence of the battle of the 5th. The Duke resented the manner in which the Guards were cut up and it is asserted he said some very smart words to Lord Raglan about the manner in which the Guards and second division were left exposed to the assault of the Russian army. What Lord Raglan replied is not known; but the end of it was, (thus it is whispered in the camp,) that the Duke went off in high dudgeon, intending to proceed to England and tell them all 'about Lord Raglan and the army.' As for the position which the Russians attacked, the Commander in Chief has already confessed his fault, and made amende honorable in the face of the whole army. On the very next morning after the battle, in obedience to orders received from head quarters, the engineers commenced fortifying the position, and this afternoon the redoubt thrown up by them was mounted with two 68-pounders, two 22-pounders, and four eight inch long guns.

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The following Table shows the state of the Poll its close, in the several Parishes.

PARISHES.	BROWN	THOMPSON	Majority for Brown
Saint Andrews	136	107	29
Saint Stephen	327	107	220
St. James, B. Settlement	42	37	5
Do. Kirk	63	45	18
Saint David	144	43	101
S. Patrick, Rolling Dam	64	46	12
Do. Mills	72	78	6
Saint George	144	101	43
Pennfield, McGowan's	98	31	67
Do. E. Church	55	30	25
West Isles	55	23	32
Grand Manan	43	29	14
	1243	677	566

## THE NEWS BOY'S ADDRESS, TO THE PATRONS OF THE STANDARD.

January 1, 1855.

"A happy New-Year" to friends far and near, Including my kind patrons too, Thus the News-Boy's address, from his "old shanty" Conveys his best wishes to you. (My press)

Old Christmas has gone, and has left to each one A lock of his hoar-frosted hair, With him, in the rear has fled the Old Year And Time votes the New "in the chair."

Then back on the past our eyes let us cast, And trace the Old Year from its birth, Did it come as peace? or did it increase "Good will towards man" on this earth?

I fear if we look into History's book The last, that is but twelve months old, We therein can trace that God's noble race In carnage and bloodshed have rolled.

How War's pestilence this year did commence Through Nations defending the right, How England and France their fight did enhance And united in one cause to fight.

Death, destruction and woe, unto their common foe And to death their great Heroes were sent, Aye nobly to die, yet the heart grieves they lie "In one great blood-red burial blent."

Who's not read with delight—of Alma's proud Where the Allies their prowess began, (Height Of the field Balaklava, where blood flowed in red lava And strewn down to the vile Inkerennan.

These victories ours, won by Allied powers Their Armies and Navies combined, May such a great union ever act in communion And in both be created one mind.

And may Russia relent, 'oh! may Russia repent, Such repentance would not come too late; Or Sebastopol falls! within whose granite walls Her Army must meet with a deathlier fate.

But the Czar is self-willed, and the cup he has With the blood of the dying and dead, (filled) The drops he must drink, and his brain reel to think That their Widows and Orphans want bread.

But the Widows' distress, and the poor fatherless Have true-hearted claims on our hearts, And England has shown, here are not made of And France her abundance imparts. [stone,

Then it must not be said, we're to Charity dead Though New Brunswick has granted her mite, Let her whole Christian tribe, to their utmost subscribe, And the "Battle of Life" aid to fight.

Let every State, the same emulate, And the promise of ONE keep in view— For, as long as we live,—"For as much as ye give, The same shall He give unto you."

Let us now draw the veil, o'er the battle-field's war, Though the death-cry be still in our ear, Let us look to our home,—from which we did roam— For the blessings which marked the old year.

A harvest redundant—with crops most abundant, Have blessed us at home and abroad, Day free!—'tis a fact, by the Reciprocal Act A measure which all must applaud.

Another great blessing, which needs our confessing, That the journey of life we survive; Then to Him be the praise, in whose hand our life lays, And may Peace crown the year "FIFTY-FIVE."

Female Complaints effectually Cured by Holloway's Pills.—Mrs. Mary Pearson, of High Street, Dartford, Kent, (aged 45) about two years ago, was thrown on a bed of sickness for several weeks, her arms and legs became much swollen, and it appeared to the medical men whom she consulted, at this period of life, that she was dropsical. She gradually grew worse, until all hope of her being cured was abandoned by her husband and friends. At this crisis Mr. Pearson persuaded her to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, and by persevering with them for six weeks, she was perfectly well. They are an excellent medicine for young females, with obstructions in their health entering into womanhood.



**Exchange for Sale.**  
REQUIRED by the Controller of Her Majesty's Customs at Saint Andrews, the sum of about £110 sterling, payable in dollars or half dollars at \$s. 24, sterling, per dollar, or in British gold or silver at the sterling value.  
Tenders will be received up to one o'clock on Friday, the 5th January, 1855, by the Controller, for a Bill of Exchange to be drawn by him on the Receiver General for Her Majesty's Customs, London, at thirty days after sight.  
Parties tendering will state what amount of Bill they will accept for above mentioned sum.  
Tenders to be addressed to the Controller of Her Majesty's Customs at Saint Andrews, and to be marked on the outside "Tender for Bill."  
Custom House, St. Andrews,  
Jan. 1, 1855.

**NOTICE.**  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the **Charlotte County Agricultural Society**, will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 9th day of January next, at 11 A. M., for the Election of Officers, and transaction of general business. A full attendance is requested.  
By Order,  
ALEX<sup>r</sup> T. PAUL, Secy.  
St. Andrews, 26th Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1854.

**NOTICE.**  
ANY and all persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on a Lot of Land belonging to the Subscriber, situated in Chaucow. Any person or persons purchasing wood or timber, from Legan, wife or any of his children, will be prosecuted in accordance with the now criminal law.  
E. DeWOLF.  
Dec. 27, 1854.

**Notice.**  
JAMES SYKES & CO. hereby give Notice, that they will prosecute all persons trespassing or entering upon the Seventy-Mile Contract of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, either to execute Contracts or otherwise, without having first received written authority from them so to do.  
Also, — All persons who may have borrowed, or otherwise, Wheelbarrows, Picks, Drills, or other Implements, are requested to return them immediately, and all persons retaining any such materials, after the present notice, will be prosecuted.  
Saint Andrews, Nov. 27, 1854.

**NEW GOODS**  
AT THE  
**WOOLLEN HALL,**  
TAILORING AND  
Clothing Establishment,  
WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING,  
Prince William Street.

**A. SKILLEN**  
HAS now open and ready for inspection a larger and better assorted Stock of COATINGS, VESTINGS, and FANT STUFFS than was ever before exhibited at the WOOLLEN HALL.  
A. S. solicits the attention of the Public to his large and superior assortment of WINTER COATINGS, in—  
Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures, Moscow and Siberian Mixtures, Balkan and Elephant Beavers, Crimea and Crocodile Beavers, Bryson O'Lyne and Sultan Beavers, Beerskin and Whitney Cloths, Pilots and Beavers, all colors, Melton and Canada Cloths.  
FOR PANTS—A splendid assortment of double-milled West of England plain and fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, French and German do; Scotch Tweeds, in heavy ribbed and heather mixtures of superior quality; Clan Tartans do; fancy and plain Satinets, &c.  
FOR VESTS—Rich Plushes and Velvets in plain and fancy colors; Satins, do; Grenadines, do; Thibet Wool and Velvets, do; Embroidered, do; White Satins and Mossellos, for Weddings and Balls—all of which will be made to measure in a superior style at unusually low prices for cash.  
REMEMBER—WOOLLEN HALL, Prince William Street, St. John's, Nov. 23.  
A. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

**BYASS'S LONDON PORTER**  
And Pale Ale, Geneva, White Paint, Oil, &c.  
October 25, 1854.  
Ex Barbara from London, and Imperial from Liverpool—  
100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout and P. Ale,  
60 hhds. best Pale Geneva,  
2 casks London particular Madeira,  
20 hhds. White Wine Vinegar,  
20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva,  
tons No. 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb kegs,  
4 hhds. boiled and raw Linseed Oil,  
12 bundles sheet iron,  
12 boxes tin Plates,  
1 roll sheet Lead,  
20 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine cut Nails,  
11 Deck Spikes, assorted,  
1 fine Pump Tacks, assorted,  
&c. &c. &c.  
For sale by J. W. STREET.

**BARLEY**  
WANTED at the Patent Steam Brewery, St. Andrews, during the Winter. A liberal price given.  
THOMPSON & CO.  
December 12, 1854.

**ALBION HOUSE,**  
SAINT ANDREWS.  
Per Packet Ship "John Bannerman," and steamship "Niagara,"  
**MESSRS. STORR & CO.,**  
Have received a considerable portion of their  
**FALL STOCK,**

Which is Opened and ready for inspection.  
THE Subscribers would respectfully intimate, that having commenced business this year with a supply suitable only for the SPRING TRADE, it does not devolve upon them to make the usual announcement of "a few additional Novelties," but to inform the Public that they are now receiving the first delivery of a large  
**WINTER STOCK,**  
that will be composed of "NEW GOODS" exclusively. The present arrival contains principally an assortment of the following Goods:  
**BROADCLOTHS,**  
IN EVERY COLOR;  
**DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS,**  
**WINTER SHAWLS, COBBOUR CLOTHS, &c.**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL**  
The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is replete with novelty. Some splendid designs in FANCY DOESKINS, WINTER CLOTHS, &c. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon having them promptly and faithfully executed.  
MESSRS. STORR & CO. return their sincere thanks for the very extensive patronage they have received during the past season, and trust from the advantages they are enabled to offer, that this may be continued and extended.  
R. STORR & CO.  
Oct<sup>r</sup> 4, 1854.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED:  
FIFTY STOVES, comprising, Cooking, Franklin and Parlor STOVES, of best patterns;  
20 packages of Souchong and Oolong TEAS,  
80 Bags fine SALT,  
Ground coffee, arrow root, gelatine, indigo, Yeast powder, beans, rice, split peas, Tobacco, wrapping paper, soda crackers, Sage, glass lamps, trivets, solar globes and Chimneys, lanterns, spittoons, axes, Backsaws and frames, locks, spring balances, Paint, sash, blacking and stove brushes, Red cords, clothes lines, molasses, Taps and tap borers, bits from 3 to 14 inch, Cattle feed, solar oil, burning fluid, pails, Tubs, brooms, &c. &c. &c.  
Also,  
A good assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, which will be sold low.  
ROBERT KER  
St. Andrews, 23d Oct<sup>r</sup>, 1854. (h)

**BRITISH HOUSE,**  
ST. ANDREWS,  
**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
Just received per Packet Ships via St. John, John Bannerman, John Barbour, Middleton, British Steamer Alps, Liberia, and Surley.  
68 Bales and Cases, containing the Largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT ever brought to this market.  
As it is a well known fact, that a great advantage can be taken by purchasing goods at the depressed periods of the season, we have made it our study this some time back; and our present stock fresh from the different Manufacturers, viz: Leeds, a large lot of Woollens of every shade and style to suit the season. Also, our Stuff Goods of the latest styles from Bradford, and Fancy Goods from London in great variety. Domestic from Manchester. And our Shawls in every style, from 100s. to 2s. 6d. from Glasgow; also, Carpets with a splendid Stock of every article in our line, a list of which will be given to the Public in Hand Bill. One word to our friends and customers, we will cut Goods in general this season at the latest St. John wholesale Prices; this we have resolved to do, and will carry it out, during this winter; of course in doing so our Terms will be Cash.  
D. BRADLEY.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 14, 1854.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of Henry Polley, late of Saint David, deceased, are requested to render the same to the undersigned, duly attested, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment to the undersigned within three months from this date.  
SUSANNAH POLLEY, Executrix  
WILLIAM TOWERS, Executor.  
Saint Andrews, 3d October, 1854. d.

**OFFICIAL NOTICE, UNDER PATENT LAW.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that MON- TOWER TIBBETS, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin Franklin Tibbets, late of Can- ning, Queen's County, deceased, has Retained the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for an extension to him, as ad- ministrator aforesaid, of the term of the Patent granted to the said Benjamin F. Tibbets, under the name or style of "Tib- bet's Steam Saving Apparatus," and that the same will be taken into consideration on THURSDAY the 1st day of FEBRU- ARY next, at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.  
S. L. TILLEY.  
Secretary's Office, 24th Nov. 1854.


**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John McVicar, late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, and also against the estate of Archibald McVicar late of the same place, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within 3 months to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to the said estates, are requested to make immedi- ate payment to  
JOHN McVICAR,  
Administrator of the Goods of  
John McVicar, and  
Administrator of the Goods of  
Archibald McVicar.  
St. Andrews, Sep. 7, 1854. tm

**Calais Marble Works.**  
THE Subscriber has opened a Shop on Milltown street, three doors south of Main street, where he carries on all kinds of MARBLE WORK, such as MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, CHIMNEY PIECES, CENTRE TABLES, in Italian and American Marble. Having worked in some of the best shops in the U. States, he offers to the public as good work as can be bought in the New England States.  
All kinds of Marble work executed cheap- er than at any other establishment in the country.  
FRED G SMITH,  
Calais, L. J. CHASE,  
Sep. 12, 1854. Agent.

**DENTAL CARD.**  
**Dr. E. N. Harris,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
CALAIS, MAINE.  
GRADUATE of the Baltimore College of Den- tal Surgery, respectfully offers his services to the public of St. Andrews and vicinity, in all cases of disease of the Teeth and Mouth.  
Full or parts of sets of MINERA TEETH, inserted on Gold or Platinum, so perfectly imi- tating Nature as to deceive the keenest observer. Teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted in a skil- ful manner.  
Particular attention given to regulating chil- dren's teeth.  
Office in SAWYER'S BLOCK, Main Street, recently occupied by Dr. Adams, Opposite the Post Office, Calais.  
Dr. H. has the pleasure of referring to his numerous patrons in Calais and St. Stephen, to C. K. Fiske, M. D., Dentist, St. John, and to the Professors of the Baltimore College of Den- tal Surgery.  
July 11, 1854.

**Valuable Farm for sale.**  
THAT well known and valuable FARM, within five miles of St. Andrews, on the St. Stephen Road, called "Woodburne," belonging to the estate of the late Alex. M'Donnell, contain- ing 100 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation. The farm bounds on the St. Croix River, and runs back to Chamcook Lake; the land is under high cultivation, and on the premises are a two story Dwelling, with out offices, and two large Barns, with cattle sheds, &c.  
The above presents a good opportunity for any person desirous of purchasing an excellent Farm, within a short distance of the Shire town, and in a pleasant neighborhood.  
If not disposed of previous to the 10th Novem- ber next, it will at that time be sold at Public Auction.  
JAMES RUSSELL.  
St. Andrews, Sep. 20, 1854. xipd.

**SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS.**  
The Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal terms:  
20 Sleighs and Toboggans.  
Dec. 13, 1854. E. STENTIFORD.  
N. B.—Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Laths, Cordwood and Country Produce, or any other satisfactory payment taken in ex- change.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
  
**THE HYDROMAGEN,**  
OR  
**WATERPROOF, ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE, CORK SOLES.**  
Manufactured by  
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,  
41 MARKET ST., MANCHESTER,  
Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, England.  
American Establishments, 38 Ann Street and 102 Nassau Street, New York, United States.

The Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and there fore a preventative of many Lung diseases, with out any deterring features. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its indicated character is a powerful anti- dose to disease.  
For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm, and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hy- dromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the light- est soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while Consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by their general adoption. They en- tirely supersede over-shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in dry weather, like India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hy- dromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork pre- pared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the foot, or cause the foot to appear untidy. To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight, and the scarce need mention; besides, those who patron- ize them will find their yearly doctor's bills im- mersed thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Ant- werp, Hamburg and Berlin, our sales reached 1,700,000 pairs of Cork soles. This year the num- ber will far surpass that.  
Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventative for Coughs, Colics, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.  
Men's Size, pair, 25 Cents.  
Ladies' do. do. 30 do.  
Boys' & Misses' do. 25 do.  
Notice.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Whole- sellers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine pro- fit on their sale, while they are an article that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.  
For terms, apply to  
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,  
38 Ann Street, New-York.

**WANTED**  
A thorough GOOD FARMER and Family, one who perfectly understands his business, to take a Farm on the halves. On the premises are a good dwelling house, barn, &c. Cows, cattle, pigs, and sheep will be supplied. The farm is situated on the sea board—close to a good market, and plenty of manure to be had for the trouble of hauling.  
Apply at the Standard Office.  
N. B. No person need apply who has not a character for sobriety, and who would not make the Farm his entire business.  
November 1st, 1854.

**ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL**  
**LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,**  
Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under:  

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
Middleton	Delaney	996	20th Oct.
John Barbour	Marshall	990	20th Nov.
Joseph Tarrant	Smith	942	5th Jan.
Liberia	Cruckshank	875	5th Feb.
Middleton	Delaney	996	20th do.
Eudocia	Spurr	1015	5th March
John Owens	Boone	1236	20th do.
David G. Fleming	Nichols	1425	5th April
John Bannerman	Robertson	1200	20th do.
Imperial	Moran	1279	5th May

  
These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyds, and coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the days appointed.  
They are commanded by men of the greatest ex- perience and nautical skill, and no expense or ex- ertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of Goods.  
Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are re- spectfully solicited.  
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Orange Court, Castle Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED.  
November 11, 1854.

**FLOUR.**  
Ex 'Catherine' from NEW YORK.  
Just arrived:  
**100 Bbls. best Canada**  
Superfine FLOUR—  
For sale by J. W. STREET.

**CAUTION.**  
I HEREBY forbid all persons, purchasing or negotiating the following Notes of Hand, drawn by me in favour of Eliza Small, of Lunenburg, Maine, viz:  
One for \$1,000 payable 1st Nov. 1854.  
One for \$333.33 do 1855.  
One for \$333.33 do 1856.  
One for \$333.33 do 1857.  
with interest, as I have paid the above na- med notes, as per said Small's receipt held by me, and dated 16th Dec. 1853.  
STEPHEND. BRADBURY.  
Grand Manan, Oct. 27, 1854. 6ip

  
**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 exten- sive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. 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 hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bow- els. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping 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 arises from a previously existing obstruc- tion or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are ap- plicable are given on the box. Among the com- plaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Ap- petite, Lisleases, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, &c. In truth, all these are but the con- sequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Cos- tiveness, Flatulency, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scru- ula and Scoury, Gout with soreness of the body, Uleers and Impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required. They have also produced some singularly suc- cessful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Prolapsus of the Rectum, Piles in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the ap- petite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, re- vivate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but un- necessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY  
**JAMES C. AYER,**  
Assayer and Practical Chemist,  
LOWELL, MASS.  
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.  
SOLD BY  
Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Tarrick, and M. S. Hannan. St. George, E. P. Knight.

22d November, 1854.  
**FLOUR, MEAL, PORK, &c.**  
Ex 'Catherine' & 'Hunt' from New York.  
210 Bbls. Superfine F. L. O. U. R.  
30 Bags Corn Meal,  
25 Bbls. heavy Mess Pork,  
Ex 'Hollyhock' from Liverpool.  
25 Tons round and flat iron, com. & refined.  
4 Hhds. Lard Oil, 75 kegs best White Lead.  
1 Hhd. refined Crushed Sugar, 6 boxes Starch.  
1 Box Durham Mustard in bottles,  
6 Casks Wrought Nails, 1 box Paint Brushes.  
ALSO, IN STOCK,  
Cooking, Franklin and Parlor Stoves,  
Pollock and Codfish, Hake, Seal Porpoise and Solar Oil, Burning Fluid, T. E. A., Coffee, Molasses, Beans, Pearl Barley, Soap, Candles, a good assortment of BOOTS, Shoes & Rubbers, Brooms, Buckets, &c. &c. and a variety of other articles which will be sold low.  
St. Andrews, W. WHITLOCK.

**LITTLE'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.**  
JUST received an extensive assortment of FALL & WINTER BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, Of the most fashionable styles and elegant finish, which will be sold lower than any ever before offered in this market.  
Parties requiring any of the above are respect- fully invited to inspect the stock.  
Gentlemen's French Calf, Hip and thick Boots, made to order, on the shortest notice.  
JOHN LITTLE.  
Oct. 25, 1854.

**Ships' WHEELS and CAPSTANS.**  
THE subscribers inform Shipbuilders, and all others, who may have occasion, that they have commenced manufacturing STEERING WHEELS and CAPSTANS, of a superior make and finish, at their shop on Peters' Wharf, which they will sell lower than articles of the same description can be purchased for at any other establishment in the City.  
WHEELS and CAPSTANS will be kept constantly on hand.  
Orders from all parts of the Province will be punctually attended to.  
Orders left with Mr. Wm. Gibson, St. Andrews, will receive prompt attention.  
HUGHES & GIBSON.  
St. John, Oct<sup>r</sup> 10, 1854. 3a

**TO LET,**  
And Possession given Immediately.  
That large and commodious Dwelling House and premises, at the Corner of Water and Sophia Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Cane—The House has been thoroughly re- paired and painted, and put in good repair, and is admirably adapted for a genteel private residence. For terms &c. please apply to the agent.  
Nov. 1, 1854. JAMES CLARKE.



## HEALTH RESTORED!!

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Surprising Cure of a confirmed Asthma, after five years' suffering. The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland-road, Liverpool.

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health, after five years of a severe affliction. During the whole of that period I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of distinction, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease; totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.  
Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

### A Permanent Cure of a Diseased Liver, of many years duration.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that she could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly.

(Signed) J. GAMIS.  
Nov. 22, 1852.

### An astonishing Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, after being discharged from the Hospital incurable.

Copy of a letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway,

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town but; obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant.

(Signed) W. MOON.  
Oct 6, 1852.

### An extraordinary Cure of Dropsy, after suffering for eighteen months.

Copy of a letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain Jackson of this place was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary. Notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly reestablished. If you 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       | Phlegm                   |
| Bowel complaints           | Rheumatism               |
| Colic                      | Retention of Urine       |
| Constipation of the bowels | Sciatica, or King's Evil |
| Consumption                | Sore Throat              |
| Debility                   | Stone and Gravel         |
| Dropsy                     | Secondary symptoms       |
| Dysentery                  | To Dystocia              |
| Erysipelas                 | Tumours                  |
| Female Irregularities      | Ulcers                   |
| Fever of all kinds         | Venerical Affections     |
| Fits                       | Worms of all kinds       |

Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation

Weakness, from whatever cause &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—Is 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 Medicine throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, of St. Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for the County of Charlotte, N. B.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO. OF LONDON.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE LATE

Duke of Wellington.

By Lieut. Col. William de la Cour, Captain of the 1st Life Guards.

Comprising the Campaigns and Battle Fields of Wellington 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 Recollections, and Adventures, &c.

ADDRESS.

The earthly career of Arthur Duke Wellington has closed; one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century, the foremost military commander of any age has paid the debt of nature. The time has now arrived for giving to the world a History of the Great Captain—the Events of his Life and Time—a life marked by patriotism, 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 a recorder and engraver in the annals of the "well fought fields," and the deadly imminent breaches, the immortal battles and the glorious sieges in which Wellington and his Companions-in-arms gathered undimmed laurels, placed their country's honour and renown on the highest pinnacle of fame and glory, and tore the victor's wreath from the brows of heroes decorated with the trophies of Italy, Egypt, and Germany.

To supply such a desideratum in English 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 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 nineteenth century; and thus form 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 Publishers 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; and 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, Agincourt, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenard, Malplaque; of Talavera, Salamanca, Tououze, Waterloo—the last hour of the British Empire will be struck." The promotion 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 Imperial 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 Seringapatam, the first victory in which the late Duke of Wellington was engaged in India, is given to every subscriber to the work.

GEO. GAY, Agent.

March 23, 1853.

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.

## AYER'S PILLS.

A cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, 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 and efficient cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a clogged 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, Fevers, symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable disorders which lead the human race to the grave. Hence a purely family medicine of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Publics, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond what were not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of flattery.

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

THOMAS VALENTINE MORRIS, the distinguished Surgeon of Boston, and Oculist for the State of Massachusetts.

DR. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Post Office, and Oculist for the State of Massachusetts.

DR. L. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician of the City of Lowell, who has long used this medicine with the most successful results.

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

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

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

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues 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 acrimony 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 more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, we have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be sent by mail on application.

Of all 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 the subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of its intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral is 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 anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trials.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by so doing wherever they exist such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely remedial, 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.

Farm for Sale.

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

D. McNAB.

November 1, 1854—xap

### APPRENTICES WANTED.

Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the Printing business.

Apply at the

STANDARD OFFICE.

### BRANDY.

VERY superior FINE BRANDY.

Just received, Also

PORT WINE and SHERRY—On

consignment to THOMPSON & CO.

December 12, 1854.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE, UNDER PATENT LAW.

NOTICE is hereby given that MON-

TOWER TUBS, administrators

of the ponds, channels, and credits

of Benjamin Franklin Tibbets, late of Can-

nington, Queen's County, deceased, has

petitioned the Lieutenant Governor in

Council, for an extension to him, as ad-

ministrator aforesaid, of the term of the

Patent granted to the said Benjamin F.

Tibbets, under the name or style of "Tib-

bets' Steam Saving Apparatus," and that

the same will be taken into consideration

on THURSDAY the 1st day of FEBRU-

ARY next, at the Office of the Provincial

Secretary, Fredericton.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 24th Nov. 1854.

## THE ALL-HEALING REMEDY!!!

### Holloway's Ointment.

A most astonishing cure of Scrofulous Ulcers—a case certified by the Mayor of Boston.

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

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Ligon-

pond street, Boston, has this day deposed

before me, that for a considerable time she

was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores

and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other

parts of her body; and although the first

of medical advice was obtained, at the cost

of a large sum of money, she obtained no

relief of suffering, but gradually grew

worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try

your Ointment, she procured a small pot,

and a box of the Pills, and before that was

applied, experienced a remarkable improve-

ment in her general health, and was able to

eat and sleep, and to attend to her usual

duties, and, strictly adhering to your rules

to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and

now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear Sir, your truly.

(Signed) J. NOBLE.

Dated August 12th, 1852.

An extraordinary and rapid cure of Erysip-

elas in the leg, after medical aid had

failed.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates,

of the Post Office, Alcock Road, near

Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period

from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which

at length settled in my leg, and resisted all

medical treatment. My sufferings were

very great, and I quite despaired of any

permanent relief, when I was advised to have

recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did

so without delay, and am happy to say the

result was eminently successful, for they

effected a radical cure of my leg, and re-

stored me to the enjoyment of health. I

shall ever speak with the utmost confidence

of your medicines, and have recommended

them to others in the neighbourhood simi-

larly afflicted, who derived quick benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A dreadfully diseased Ankle cured after

being given up by the Faculty at Malta

and Portsmouth Hospitals.

The following important communication

has been forwarded to Professor Holloway

for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chem-

ist, King St. Norwich.

Copy of a letter from Captain Smith, of

Great Yarmouth, dated January 19, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of

a cure effected by Professor Holloway's

valuable medicines.—Mr. John Walton,

late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British

fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated

ankle, and after being in the Malta Hospital

for six months, was sent to England as an

invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he

remained an inmate four months, there, as

at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputat-

ed, he was turned out incurable. By then

came to Yarmouth, and was under a medi-

cal gentleman for about three months but

his ankle became so much worse that all

hope was lost. At this period, by my advice

he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills,

which by unremitting application, healed

all the ulcers, and restored him to per-

fect health and strength.

I remain, dear Sir, your very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

Surprising cure of a bad Breast, Nervous

Debility, and general ill health.

Copy of a letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chem-

ist, &c., Lower Moss Lane, Manchester,

dated Feb'y 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in for-

warding to you the particulars of a very

extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected

solely by the use of your celebrated Oint-

ment and Pills. Mrs. Maria Bell, of Pitt-

street, in this town, had been for a con-

siderable time labouring under nervous debi-

lity, loss of appetite, and general ill health,

occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the

breast. She had much experience in the

use of all the known remedies for the cure

of ulcers, but without any beneficial result,

in fact she had nearly lost all faith and

hope of a cure being effected. In this dis-

treasing and painful condition of body and

mind, she was persuaded to have recourse

to your invaluable Ointment and Pills,

which she immediately did, and in the

course of a very short time the effect

produced was most astonishing; her appetite

was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers

in the breast gradually healed, and the

nervous excitement of her system was

wholly removed.

I remain, dear Sir, your faithfully,

(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the

Ointment in most of the following cases:

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Bad Legs           | Chieftain's          |
| Bad Breasts        | Chilblains           |
| Burns              | Chopped hands        |
| Danions            | Corns (soft)         |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Cancers              |
| and Sand Flies     | Contracted and Stiff |
| Coco-bay           | Joints               |
| Erysipelas         | Fistulas             |
| Gout               | Glandular Swelling   |
| Scoury             | Lumbago              |
| Sore Heads         | Piles                |
| Tumours            | Rheumatism           |

Ulcers, Wounds, Scalds, Sore Nipples

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by