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# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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No 16] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1855. [Vol. 22

## Correspondence.

[For the Standard.]  
Mr. Editor,  
I notice in the Provincialist of the 3d inst., a communication signed by Dr. Thomson of Saint George, in which he comments rather severely on some remarks made by me in the House of Assembly, on a Bill to alter the description of the Great Road leading from the Lower Trout Brook Bridge to the town of Magaguadavic, as they appeared in the Provincial Patriot of the 23d of March.  
I know not who communicated your remarks made on that occasion, but they are for the most part, correctly reported. I said that Dr. Thomson had kept the people in the dark, in reference to the road alluded to, and I do not hesitate to repeat it; and the remarks which he makes respecting my disposition to trample upon the rights of the people are much more applicable to himself. For the truth of the assertion, that the people have been kept in ignorance of the change made in the description of that road, I can give as references hundreds of persons living in Saint George, very many of them living along this line of road, who always supposed the line to be from the lower Trout Brook down the Western side of the river, to Young's Bridge, crossing that bridge, and following the old road to the town of Magaguadavic. Messrs. James Pratt and Hugh Matheson have been the Supervisors of this road for three or four years, appointed, I presume, by the recommendation of Dr. Thomson, they have written me a long communication in which they state that they were always of opinion that the road crossed the Young Bridge. Now these Gentlemen are both particular friends of the Doctor, and one might reasonably suppose that he would have disabused their minds respecting this matter. It was truly a despotism act for the Doctor to change a line of road which has been travelled for more than half a century, without the knowledge, or consent, of the people interested. I have also received a letter from the Deputy Surveyor, Mr. William Mahood; he says, "I received your letter on my return home to day respecting the survey which I made of the Great Road leading from the Lower Trout Brook to the town of Magaguadavic."  
Having first surveyed the Northern part of the road from Trout Brook to the Pomeroy bridge, I surveyed it downwards, making alterations in it to make it more straight and level than the old road passing through the Upper Mills settlement, and over the bridge on the Magaguadavic river, known as Young's Bridge, and going along the river on the East side to the Town of Magaguadavic; and this I consider the proper place for the route, as I understand that the road along the West side of the river overflows spring and fall freshets.  
As I had an order from the Surveyor General, to survey this road, I made a plan of it and sent it to his office, where you will probably find it. I kept a copy of it which I afterwards gave to the Supervisors of the road, to guide them in making the alterations that I had recommended.  
Now will Dr. Thomson pretend to say that it was not understood by almost every person in the parish, that the Great Road followed the old line from the upper to the lower Falls? he was no doubt at Saint George when Mr. Mahood was making the survey, and must have often seen the plan, and if he ever made known to any person that the road continued all the way on the Western side of the river, it could only be to some one of his particular friends at the Lower Falls, probably Mr. B. McGee, through whose land the Manor Road runs.  
I will here remark, that persons living at the Lower Falls have occasion to travel on this road comparatively little, but those living along this line of road for some thirty miles, have to go to the Lower Falls for a market, consequently it is a road very much travelled by parties living in the upper part of the Parish, and they are in fact the only persons who are really interested in this road. When I first read the Act making this a Great Road, I supposed there might have been some mistake in describing it, but soon learned that deception had been practised upon a large and respectable portion of the residents of the Parish.  
I introduced the Bill referred to early in the session, and could at any time have carried it through the House, but I delayed pressing it from week to week, until the persons interested were informed about the matter, and Mr. Boyd had received all the information which was required, the Bill was then taken up and passed, every member present (and there was a full House) voting for it, except that Gentleman.  
The Doctor in his communication, not satisfied with maligning my character, appears to have strong feeling against the Upper Falls settlement. I am sure a more industrious, sober and happy community, cannot be found

in the County, and I am equally sure it will bear a very favourable comparison with the lower village, in which the learned Doctor has been residing for the last 30 years.  
I presume the statement which the Doctor makes respecting the quantity of deals shipped from the port of Saint George is correct, as he, no doubt, under existing circumstances would be furnished with every possible information by the Deputy Treasurer of that place.  
I stated in the House, that there were at the Upper Mills five gangs and one single saw, capable of cutting from ten to fifteen millions of deals annually, but added that they did not cut more than six millions a year.  
I wish further to inform the Doctor, that my habits in Fredericton are such, that my vision is quite clear; therefore I am capable of seeing things in their true colours, and if I find any more acts where the interests of the people are trampled upon, I shall take occasion to bring them to light. I have no disposition in any way to interfere with the rights of the people, on the contrary, I am desirous of promoting their interests, which I shall ever do so long as I may continue their Representative. I have an abiding confidence in the people, and shall be willing at any time to submit to their decision. I would scorn to avail myself of any privilege to speak of a man behind his back differently from what I would to his face; and if the Doctor thinks I would hesitate to say to him what I said in the Legislature, he is very much mistaken, and as I expect soon to return to my much esteemed acquaintances in St. George, I shall be pleased to meet him, and make any further explanations which he may require.  
A. H. GILLMOR, J.  
Fredericton, 6th April, 1855.

### Manners and Habits.

The manners should be, and that they are to a great extent the expression of morals, is not to be disputed. It is said that manners are not an index to the heart, because in fashionable life they are assumed and hypocritical. This fact may indeed wear a dress of plausible and polished manners; but, nicely scanned, this exterior is seen to be but an extraneous substance, and is the hollow heartedness of the wearer is discovered, his morals are proclaimed—insincerity and selfishness. A good man may lack polish and etiquette; but the manners of the truly sincere and kind will not be contradictory to these qualities. Many persons claim to be good, yet knowingly indulge themselves in uncouth manners, such as are not known to be tolerated in cultivated society; in harshness and bluntness under the name of frankness, or in wanton disregard of custom under the pretence of independence. Those people may be on the whole upright, but just so far as their manners are what I have described, they are the language of bad morals. Pride, self-conceit, superciliousness, intolerance, selfishness, obtrusiveness, are ingredients more or less in their characters. Some of the best specimens of kindness, consideration, and delicacy in manners are found among persons in humble life, who know nothing of rules, forms or fashionable usages. There is proof in this fact, that manners are the language of the heart. Whence else can they spring in these cases?

But while manners are the expression of morals their formation and cultivation have also much influence in giving tone to the moral character. If the outward natural expression of any virtue is enjoined and habitually practised from right motives and for worthy ends, both the virtue and the habit which gives it manifestation will be strengthened together—they will indeed, strengthen each other. Hence one valuable end from the cultivation of good manners.

### Cat Clocks.

One day, we went to pay a visit to some families of Chinese Christian peasants, we met near a farm a young lad, who was taking a buffalo to graze along our path. We asked him carelessly, as we passed, whether it was yet noon. The child raised his head to look at the sun, but it was hidden behind thick clouds, and he could read no answer there. "The sky is so cloudy," said he, "but wait a moment;" and with these words he ran towards the farm, and came back in a few minutes afterwards with a cat in his arms. "Look here," said he, "it is not noon yet," and he showed us the cat's eyes, by pushing up the lids with his hands. We looked at the child with surprise, but he was evidently in earnest; and the cat, though astonished, and not much pleased at the experiment made on its eyes, behaved with most exemplary compliance. We made haste to ask our Christian friends whether they could tell the clock by looking into a cat's eyes. They pointed out that the pupil of their eyes went on growing narrower until twelve o'clock, when they became like a fine line, as thin as a hair, drawn perpendicularly across the eye, and that after

twelve the dilation recommenced.—Huc's Chinese Empire.

### CUSTOM.

National prejudices have always furnished food for satire. The jesting lessons of cosmopolitan philosophers will bear yet another illustration; and here is a good one from Huc's Chinese Empire.—Europeans who go to China are apt to consider the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire very odd, and supremely ridiculous, and the provincial Chinese at Canton and Macao pay back the sentiment with interest. It is very amusing to hear their sarcastic remarks on the appearance of the Devils of the West, their utter astonishment at sight of their tight fitting garments, their wonderful trousers, and prodigious round hats, like chimney pots—the shirt collars adapted to cut off the ears, and making a frame round such grotesque faces, with long noses and blue eyes, no beard or moustache, but a bunch of curly hair on each cheek. The shape of the dress-coat puzzles them above everything. They try in vain to account for it, calling it a half garment, because it is impossible to make it meet over the breast, and because there is nothing in front to correspond to the tails behind. They admire the judgment and exquisite taste of putting buttons as big as specks behind the back, where they never have anything to button.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, April 7.  
House in Supply.—Among the grants, one to M. H. Parley, Esq., for £168 for mission to Washington; £200 proposed—lessor vote carried by Chairman's (Harding) casting vote.

Tremendous squabble on grants to Reporters—lasted for hours—no decision. Committee rose. Only four or five motions now on Supply book.  
Carleton Election Committee reported.—Censured petitioning candidate—false and frivolous charges against Sheriff Winslow.—Adjourned over to next Session.

April 9th.  
To-day the House got through Supply, but not without another discussion on the subject of paying old claims to the Reporters, and some of the latter will probably be provided for in the Gentlemen's Bill.

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Bill was next taken up, and underwent a tedious discussion, which ended in its being lost by a majority of one. The votes on the postponement to the next Session were—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Partlow,	Street,
Richie,	Rice,
Kerr,	Hayward,
Smith,	Taylor,
Harding,	Winnet,
Johnson,	McAdam,
Botsford,	Fisher,
McClellan,	Connell,
Stevens,	Tibbitts,
Steadman,	English,
Ryan,	Boyd,
Cutler,	Brown,
Ferris,	Gillmor,
End.	

The House afterwards went into Committee on the St. John Sewerage Bill—divested of its Provincial guarantee, on motion of Mr. Tilley, when it passed without opposition.  
The Nashwak Boom Company passed in Council being restricted in its operations to May, 1857.

### THE LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA

was prorogued last week, by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in a brief but comprehensive speech. His Excellency said:—  
"Of the measures which have been matured this session, there are two of prominent importance, and which will render it memorable in the history of the Province.  
The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which your enlightened sense of the public weal led you to affirm by very large majorities, having been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, has opened up a vast and increasing market, and will afford the most animating and powerful stimulus to the industry of our people.  
The abolition of the Chancery Court, and the blending, by a simple and comprehensive plan, of the principles of Equit with those of the Common Law, have effected an object long and ardently desired, and will be regarded, I trust, by Her Majesty's Government, as a wise and valuable measure.  
The introduction of the new principle of evidence and practice in the Supreme Court, will be hailed, also, as an improvement in our Provincial jurisprudence.  
In the ensuing Summer, I anticipate no difficulty in borrowing, on the credit of the Province, a sufficient sum to carry on the important public works in which we are embarked; and, by the end of next year, I can flatter myself that the Railway, stretching from Halifax harbor, will be extended eastward west, till it reach, on the one hand, the

waters of the Bay of Fundy, and on the other, those of the Shubenadie River.

New York, April 7.—The Swiss papers reported by our Consul at Zurich as having been shipped by the Swiss authorities for the country, from Havre, it is ascertained are bound to New Orleans. There were 250 of them.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in his last letter mentions—  
"That there is no longer any danger of the occurrence of difficulty between the United States and Spain. The Ostend storm has blown over, and has upset nothing but our filibuster diplomacy. With a prudent administration of Cuban affairs, there could arise no more irritating incidents, to be heralded as 'outrages.' But it would be well on the part of Spain, to accept the proposition of our government to establish in Cuba some tribunal whereby difficulties that may occur can be settled on the spot, without the delay and irritation caused by the reference of the subject to the home government."

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, April 7.  
The steamship Illinois (with California dates to March 16 h.) via San Juan, arrived this afternoon bringing 300 passengers, and \$710,000 in specie.  
None of the suspended Banks have resumed business. Robinson's savings Bank yielded no assets. The deposits amounted to \$207,000. He had been arrested on charge of embezzlement. The affairs of Adams & Co. had come before the Courts in a variety of shapes.  
G. Hubert Saunders, an attorney of San Francisco, has been arrested on a charge of forgery \$20,000 bail was furnished, when Saunders immediately decamped.  
Abundant rains had fallen.  
The trial of Hamilton Bowie, late treasurer of San Francisco, indicted for embezzling of public moneys, resulted in his acquittal.  
The mining news is highly favorable, although from the new Kern river diggings is getting to be rather contradictory. Large amounts of gold dust were arriving from the interior. A monster nugget of gold, weighing three hundred pounds and valued at sixty thousand dollars has been found near Downsville.

Strawer Major Tompkins was wrecked on the 10th inst. on the south side Equinault harbor; passengers and crew saved, vessel a total loss.  
A duel has been fought near San Francisco between Col. W. Walker and Mr. Carter. The former received a slight wound in the foot.  
It has been proved that the patients in the Marine Hospital were always taken out at election and made to vote at 5 or 6 different polls. A bill to discontinue the hospital had passed both houses of the Legislature.  
The bill to prohibit barbarous and noisy amusement had passed, other laws regulating public morals were progressing, and the temperance folks have hopes of passing a prohibitory liquor law.

### CHILE.

Via Panama, we have Valparaiso dates to the 27th of Feb. and Callao March 10th. From Chile there is no news of importance. It was rumored that the American Minister was about to return home, leaving the Secretary of Legation to fill his place.  
Admiral des Pointe, Commander of the French squadron in the Pacific, died on board the frigate La Forte, the day before she reached Callao, and was buried at that place with much ceremony.

### AUSTRALIA.

Dates from Sydney, Australia, to Jan. 12, are received.  
We learn that Dr. Catherwood, an American was about to explore the interior. The charges against the Government officers had been proved unfounded, trumped up by political rascals. Business very dull and markets overstocked.

### LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The steamer Cahawa arrived here to-day with Havana dates to the 5th inst. Cuban affairs were all quiet.  
The execution of Estampes confirmed. He met death firmly and died with Viva Liberte, Death to all tyrants; on his lips, Felix had been sentenced to the chain gang for 10 years. Puelo Godalzo goes to the gallies this week. More troops are expected at Havana shortly. Sugar remains as at last advices Molasses is declining. Freights unchanged. Exchanges a shade lower.

New York, April 7.—The London Morning Advertiser of the 24th of March, the day the Baltic left, has a despatch from Vienna stating that the conference had broken up on the question of disarming Russia, which Russia refused to do. It was thought to be a hoax in London.

### Extensive Forgeries.

The business community were startled yesterday by the announcement that the notes of an extensive manufacturer in the south part of this County had been discovered in this city recently, upon the strength of endorsements which prove to have been forged. These notes have been negotiated by various parties in this city, and some three or four wealthy individuals in different towns in the county had their names used pretty freely. We hear of several pieces of paper upon which the holders are stuck to the use of six or seven thousand each, but we forbear giving further particulars for the present.—[Worcester Spy, 7th.]

### CHURCH WITHOUT A WORSHIPPER.

The Boston correspondent of the Christian Inquirer says, that "the anomaly exists in Boston of a church without a single worshipper, residing in the city, of the faith of whose built it. It is believed that not a single Quaker now resides in Boston. Diligent inquiry of the Friends and of others has failed to bring to light a living Quaker as a resident of Boston for several years."—[Boston Ev. Transcript, 1st.]

A new car brake has been invented by Mr. William Longbridge of Worcester, Ind., which has been tried and the invention claims for it the following merit:—1. The brakes are operated by the engineer in three seconds affecting hidment brakes in the train. 2. The power can be graduated at the will of the engineer. 3. No trouble in coupling and uncoupling. 4. If the coupling breaks, each end of the train can be taken off by means of the brakes. 5. The engineer by this contrivance, is enabled readily to apply the exact amount of power required to avoid a collision, defend a plain, or stop for passengers.

### DESTRUCTION OF AN IRON BRIDGE.

The English papers give the particulars of a terrible catastrophe at Bristol. An iron bridge was totally destroyed, and several lives were lost. A screw propeller came in contact with the iron frame work of the bridge, which rested on side piers. The account says:—  
"The force of the collision was so great, that, notwithstanding the power of a very strong ebb tide, the steamer rebounded 8 or 10 fathoms, and the bridge immediately fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it every thing that happened to be upon it at the time of the occurrence. Of the extent to which life was sacrificed it is impossible as yet to speak with accuracy. Three or four persons swam to the banks, and were got out alive; but it is said that a woman with a child in her arms, and two ladies, who were seen struggling in the water, are missing, as also a little girl, who was seen close to the bridge, and who it is believed, was upon it. Two cars were thrown in by the fall, and one of two of the horses drowned.  
The bridge was of cast iron, was of 100 feet span and comprised a single arch, with six cast iron ribs, trussed by iron girders, tied and spliced, and supported by cast iron stanchions. It occupied in its erection from 1805 to 1809; and it is worthy of notice that, in 1808, owing to some defects in the stonework upon which it rested, it fell, and either killed or severely injured thirty-two persons."

### THE SEVENTH OF APRIL.

There must be something about this day hidden from dull and common eyes, to have inspired in so many choice spirits of humanity the irrepressible longing in their embryo state, to mark the moment of their entry upon the world's stage. Yet so it was with Dr. Hugh Blair of Edinburgh, (1718) William Wordsworth, (1770) Charles Fourier, (1772) William K. Channing, (1780) Sir Francis Chantrey, (1781). The four last may certainly be counted as creative minds; the founders of a new school of poetry and a new scheme of social life, the first preacher of his sect, and the greatest sculptor of his age. They too were all contemporaries; and though of very moderate longevity, (except in one case) were fifty-five years on the score together—the eldest born being the last survivor (1830). Of the two youngest it will be noticed that a year divided them in birth; and to what it is death, but then with the order of the names inverted.

### MIND.

The mind is like a glowing spark, which, when suffered to rest, is ever in danger of being smothered by the dross which life deposits. It must be kept constantly in motion, lest it perish in its youth. The quiet retirement which is so suitable to the body, as it becomes impelled by age, is fatal to its mind.

### Maine Law in New York.

The New York Evening Post states, that the importers of liquors will hold a meeting next week in relation to the temperance law, and the manner in which it will affect their constitutional rights, and agree upon the proper mode of redress.

Correspondence.

PARIS, 11th Apr. 1855.

MR. Editor, The following is an outline of Mr. Brown's speech on the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Bill, from notes taken at the time, by your ob. servant, JACK ROBINSON.

Hon. Mr. Brown agreed with the gentlemen who had spoken, that the question was a very difficult one, and that the number of the amendments, and the bearing which they had on one another, made it difficult to tell what the law really was. He himself had introduced many of the Bills, and had ever been most anxious for the success of the undertaking. He had watched the progress of the work with much anxiety, noticed the various proceedings of the parties concerned, and been aware of the inability of the Class B Shareholders. He had been present at a meeting held in the Province Building some years since, when the leading members of the Company proposed to give up the Class B shares to the Government, and so let the Province build one half of the road and Class A the other, and he was favourable to that scheme. Much had been said about extravagance and the unsatisfactory nature of the accounts, but there was the fact which could not be denied, that nearly thirty miles of the road were built and pronounced by good judges equal to the best Railways in Britain; and that the whole cost, including all the alleged extravagance, was less than £3,500 a mile. It would be a needless task to trace the history of this enterprise through all its courses—he would merely state, that he was present last year when a committee of the late Government visited Saint Andrews in order to see the road and examine the accounts. That committee reported a sum due, but the report was unsatisfactory. An application was made, by petition, at the late short Session, but there was no time to consider it, and it was referred to the new Executive Government. It was then referred to the Crown Officers, and all the documents were carefully considered, but they were so incomplete that it was found impossible to decide, whether under the law, the President and Directors were entitled to any additional payments from the Government or not. In the mean time there was tidings of the arrival of Mr. Byrne, and then it was expected that he would bring with him such vouchers from England, as would clear up the whole matter. But here the expectations of the Government were disappointed, for there immediately appeared a difference of opinion between Mr. Byrne and the St. Andrews Board, and no information with regard to any sum due could therefore be given. Mr. Byrne made some proposals to the Government, but they were not entertained. Serious differences had also arisen between the Board and the Contractors, and the contract had been taken from Messrs. King & Brookfield, and a new one made with Mr. Smart. Arrangements were again made to have the accounts investigated by a committee of the Executive Council, in order to get more money from the Province to keep the men at work; but just when matters were ready for investigation, a meeting at Saint Andrews voted the Class B interests to Class A, and appointed a new Board. In this state of things (Mr. B.) was at a loss who to regard as the proper authorities, and to whom he was to look for instructions with regard to future proceedings. Messrs. Hatch, Wilson, and others, with whom he had been in constant correspondence, were said to be out of office. This was denied by Mr. Hill and other lawyers, who affirmed that the proceedings at the meeting were illegal, and that Messrs. Hatch, Wilson, and others, were still the legal Board—so he (Mr. B.) was sorely puzzled to find out which party he was bound to regard as his "right good masters"; and here he would declare, that he was then, and ever had been, more anxious for the success of this undertaking than for any matter of thing that ever had been the subject of legislation. He had supported it in all its stages. He had been fully persuaded that the region through which the road is intended to pass, is abounded in valuable material for exportation, as must make it a paying concern. Indeed he must say he had a personal interest in it, for his sons had entered into an extensive contract with Mr. Wilson, and had prepared and laid alongside of the line a large quantity of saw logs and square timber, and the success of this transaction depended on the continuance of the work, so that all this valuable property might be carried to market in due time. He must be allowed to express his sorrow at the sudden and sad termination of the earthly career of his friend, Mr. Wilson. It was indeed melancholy to reflect, that all his earnest and most persevering endeavours had ended, for the time, in disappointment and vexation, and that his character and conduct had been so severely handled. After a little time, the interested parties became, in a good degree, reconciled, and generally fell in with the views expressed by the majority at the Meeting in Saint Andrews; so that he (Mr. B.) knew of no one of his numerous constituents at all opposed to the present Bill. He should by all means support it, hoping that the work might still go on and be completed. The necessary amendments prepared by the Attorney-General, in order to secure the Provincial interests, would, as a matter of course, be introduced and adopted.

Fortunate—It is stated that Mr. John Gilbert of the Boston Theatre, has recently had a legacy of \$12,000 left him by a relative recently deceased in New York.

Arrival of the America. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship America, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 31st of March, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, at 7 p. m.

Vienna Conference. The Washington carried out intelligence that the first of the four-basis of peace was unconditionally accepted by Russia, and the second was proceeding favourably. Since then, the second has likewise been accepted, but difficulties of a serious nature have occurred in the third. The Western Powers, foreseeing trouble, did not propose the demolition of Sebastopol, but modified their demand into a reduction of the Russian power in the Black Sea, in recompense for which they offer to evacuate Russian territory. The Russian plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the Conference stands still. All the Plenipotentiaries have sent to their Governments for instructions, and the Conference will probably be adjourned until final authority shall arrive. Meantime the fourth point is under discussion. Prince Gortschakoff, on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

Sebastopol. The special correspondence of the London Times describes the condition of the army as much improved. The weather was fine, and the health and spirits of the troops better. Provisions were abundant. The sanitary regulations were strictly enforced; but the actual works of siege make no progress to justify favourable prophecies. An actual increase of lines and batteries there is (but it exists on both sides), and there has been no comparative advantage gained by the Allies.

A formidable Russian force is assembled around Eupatoria, and virtually besieges the place. On the 14th, the Turkish cavalry made a sortie from the town, but were driven back. The Russians could not hold Eupatoria if taken, as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet. Lord Raglan's latest despatches, dated blank, announce a steady fire without change in aspect of affairs; important operations are however going on. The Russians continue to strengthen the works they recently threw up in advance of the Malakoff tower. These are not isolated works but part of an advanced line of defence, and it is consequently indispensable for the Allies to destroy them. The British are therefore pushing forward in parallel from an advanced point of right attack, with view to form a junction with the corresponding parallel made on their side by the French. Nightly encounters take place between French and Russian riflemen; the latter have been repeatedly dislodged but again return to pits under cover of batteries.

The Principalities. Reports are revived of a French division for Bessarabia, and Muslai is named as their place of rendezvous. Sulina is occupied by a strong Russian garrison, and the export of corn from Bessarabia is prohibited.

Asiatic Coast. The British steam frigate Viper destroyed on the 5th March the Martello tower and barracks of Djimitieva, which the Russians recently constructed for the defence of their communication between Anapa and Kirsch. The Viper fired from 100 yards, burned granaries and took two guns. The Circassians menaced by land the Stiles batteries at the same time. The British steam frigate Leopard, acting in concert with the Circassians having failed to attack by land, as promised, the ship discontinued the bombardment. The Circassians however, took and burned a small fort at the head of Soujak Bay.

Constantinople. The treaty of alliance between Sardinia and Turkey is signed. The death of Prince Menschikoff is reported.

It was stated by the Paris Presse, but denied by the other papers, that the Allies had assented to a truce. A manifesto of the holy Synod of the Russian Church has appeared, inciting the war in defence of the faith. No loss of life occurred in the recent burning of the French hospital at Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Parliament, details of the Sardinian Convention Bill were discussed in Committee, showing that England will borrow money at 3 per cent. and lend to Sardinia at 4. Roebuck's Committee continues in session—medical officers being examined. An enquiry for papers connected with Admiral Dundas's conduct before Odessa was referred to the House of Commons, no part of Admiral Dundas's conduct but did him honour. The Earl of Lucan's conduct was discussed in the Commons, on a motion to grant him a Court Martial. Lucan's gallantry was admitted, but the Court was refused. A motion is on the books for the appointment of a Commission on the small gamation of the British and Indian armies, or at least to re-visit the Indian army available in the European war. Another notice of motion asks if it is intended to nominate any more Bishops for Canada, since the Canadian Clergy Reserve Bill says it is desirable to remove all connection with Church and State. Parliament adjourns over the Easter holidays till April 16th. Nine ships of the advance British Squadron sailed from Deal on the 28th for the Baltic.

The Standard. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1855.

The labors of the Legislature were brought to a close on Thursday last; in another place we have given His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Speech, which is short and to the point. When we have more time on our hands we purpose reviewing some of the measures passed during the Session. One or two of our contemporaries seem disposed to blame the Legislature for the large grants passed, which they assert will exceed the probable amount of Revenue for the current year. This may be true, but the blow is aimed we believe, more particularly at the "New Government," which, were it composed of angels could not please the "outs."

And it should be remembered that many of the grants were passed to pay off "old debts," not contracted by the present Executive, and which if deducted from the total sum, would reduce the amount very materially, but this would not answer the purpose of those writers whose aim appears to be, to mystify and misrepresent. Can they point out a Legislature or Government which has accomplished as much, in so short a space of time, since the first Legislative Assembly sat in this Province. Have they not brought in measures of reform, and carried them triumphantly? has not consideration been given to the wants and wishes of the people—and by such means as were in their power, have they not honestly endeavored to subserve the interests of the Province generally. True, we cannot agree with all their acts, but give them fair play, and in due time, if we are not mistaken, they will have finished a vast amount of labor, and come out with clean hands. We have thus briefly given expression to our opinions, freely and candidly, a right which we claim, and one we accord to others even who differ from us. We do not expect to please every one, nor indeed are we inclined to make the attempt, but shall endeavor to act independently and honestly, and to do to others as we wish to be done by. Our desire is to cherish Responsible Government, to have it carried out in its fullest extent, believing it to be—"the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed through their Representatives."

AMATEUR THEATRE.—The last performance for the season, is to take place on Wednesday next, the 29th inst., on which occasion a most attractive Bill will be presented, viz: the admirable Comedy of Charles II., or the Merry Monarch. To conclude with the most tragic Tragedy of all tragic Tragedies, written for the 1st April, entitled, Romulus, or the King of the North Pole. We wish the Theatre was larger, as we have no doubt it would be filled to overflowing by the many who justly appreciate the efforts of the Amateurs, who have expended so much time for the gratification and amusement of their townsmen. It is admitted by all who have had the pleasure of witnessing their performances during the winter, that the parts were well sustained; and as this will be the last performance for the season, those who have not witnessed these historical displays, should embrace the present opportunity.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Sessions was got over rather more rapidly this Spring, than is usual. We were present one day, when an animated discussion took place on the granting of Liquor licences. A petition was read from Campobello, requesting that no licence be granted for the Island, accompanied with a recommendation from the Grand Jury to the same effect. Petitions were also presented from the Upper Parishes praying that no licences should be granted. However, licences were granted for one year throughout the County, if we except the Village of Milltown, where no liquor has been sold for many years.

PLANTING TREES.—As this is the best season for transplanting trees, we so earnestly hope that our townsmen will embrace it, and embellish their residences by planting trees along the sidewalks in front of them. It gives the streets a lively and very picturesque appearance, as may be seen by looking up Edward Street from May till November.

Forged Bills of Lading for Cotton have appeared in the Liverpool market, to the extent of £14,000 stg., all shipped at Charleston, S. C., by James C. Nichols. The fraud was accomplished by insertion of the word "hundreds" after units in the body of the bills.

NEW JURY LAW. We are happy to inform our readers, and the Public in general, that the Hon. Mr. Fisher's Jury bill has passed into Law. We consider it, one of the greatest boons that has been conferred on the people,—this and the Election Law, are sufficient guarantees of the desire on the part of the present Government, to supply the deficiency of former Governments.

The new law, which is now actually in operation, provides for the payment of Petit Jurors, who are to have paid to them, at the rising of the Court, five shillings for each day's attendance, and six pence a mile travelling to and from home. The Jury is to consist, only, of 21—seven of whom are to try each civil cause, of whom five must agree. The Judge is not to keep them more than two hours together should they disagree, and the barbarous custom of starving them into agreement is discontinued. The same cause may be tried a second time, with a fresh Jury, should the first disagree.

The Governor's Speech. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Thursday, April 12. This day at one o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, came down in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:— Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: You have been engaged during the present Session in the consideration of many subjects of great importance. I acknowledge, with thanks, the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties. The laws which regulate the election of members to serve in Gt. Assembly—the disputed questions by which the prosecution of Mining operations has hitherto been impeded, and the system of management of the Roads and Bridges of the Province have successively occupied your attention. I trust that the measures which you have passed may give attention and promote the public interests.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the public service. You may be assured that I shall exercise care and economy in the outlay of the sums which you have placed at my disposal. The establishment of a responsible department for the management of the Roads and Bridges of the Province, will I confidently expect afford a new security for the judicious expenditure of the money appropriated for the maintenance of these works. The act for raising a Revenue will I think be found sufficient to promote the necessary funds, and I hope that the recent revision of the Import duties may prove advantageous to commerce.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I congratulate you on the termination of the labours of the Session. In releasing you from further attendance I desire to express to you the satisfaction which I have received from your attention to the public business of the Session. I assure you of my cordial good wishes for the success of the private pursuits to the prosecution of which you will now return, and I earnestly pray that Providence may bless the industry of this Province, and continue to vouchsafe to us his guidance and protection.

THE ENLISTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are private letters in the City from the United States, which say, that the enlistment of men for the British service would have been eminently successful, had the business been managed with ordinary prudence, or the least degree of tact. There was no desire on the part of the United States Government to interfere with the matter, but on the contrary, a desire that the community should be relieved from a portion, at least, of the vast numbers of able-bodied men out of employ. But the Russian Legation complained; and the enlistments were managed in such a stupid and bungling manner, that they turned out a total failure.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected another Wonderful Cure of Sore Legs.—Anthony Harrison Scard, of Southampton, Nanticoke, was a sufferer for twenty-eight years from sore legs, so bad at times, that human nature could scarcely bear it, as they were covered with wounds and proud flesh. His friends had given up all hopes of his ever regaining the use of his limbs, as he was in no pitiable state, the more especially as the doctors told him it was constitutional. Having heard from several people the good effects Holloway's Pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up his mind to give them a trial; after using them for a few weeks, he felt much better, and by continuing them for two months and a half, he was perfectly cured, after being 28 years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid.

The total amount of subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund acknowledged in the last

Frederick's Gazette, is £3,312 12s 9d.

From late English Papers. Mr. Buchanan attended a dinner at the Seaman's Hospital, London, and returned thanks for aid rendered to 1500 sick American sailors: Lord Palmerston presided. A donation of £200 from merchants of New York and Boston was acknowledged. Mr. Ewert, the liberal candidate, gained the Liverpool election by a large majority.

FRANCE.—Drouyn De L'Huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to London, to consult, and will afterwards proceed to the Conference of Vienna. It is officially announced in the Moniteur that Napoleon and Eugenia will visit Queen Victoria about the middle of April at London.

Belgium.—No Ministry yet. It has been announced to the Chambers that the foreign relations of Belgium are satisfactory, and are not the cause of the Ministerial difficulty. SPAIN.—The latest news from Cuba is called satisfactory. A Vienna paper states that Spain and Portugal have acceded to the Western Alliance, and signed the treaty at Paris, on the 21st March, but this statement is nowhere confirmed.

GERMANY.—The Bavarian Diet was dissolved on the 25th. No day named for a new election. Prussia.—The difficulty between Austria and Prussia is increasing. The Prussian cabinet has reiterated on Austria's circular of the 8th, by sending a circular to the Prussian representatives at the German courts respecting Austrian intrigues with the Germanic Diet. The language of the circular is quite hostile to Austria. It is evident beyond contradiction, that the Cabinet of Vienna is desirous to substitute its own notions for those of the Diet, and to this end it attributes to its intentions, where no impartial judgment can find any, and where the views which prevailed at the conclusion of the treaty of April, and its additional article as the sole guide of action; in place of the general principles of the confederation.

The circular further taxes Austria with dissimulation in threatening Prussia with military dangers, while to the rest of Europe it talks confidently of peace. SWEDEN.—Notwithstanding the declaration of neutrality, Sweden is fitting out a fleet provisioned for three months.

CHINA.—Shanghai despatches of Feb. 6th. The overland mail states, that the French had again attacked the city, and had been repulsed with loss by the insurgents. The country around Canton is in the hands of the insurgents, who officially certify their intention to maintain a strict blockade. There are rumours of a second repulse of the French.

FIRE.—A little before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was given in our streets, occasioned by the sudden ignition of a powerful combustible in the cellar of the store occupied by John Kinnear, Esq., in Prince William-street. It appears that a workman had been employed to solder a leak in a tin tank usually filled with turpentine, had wiped the tank out with an old rag, which he carelessly threw down beside him. On taking the heated iron from his portable furnace a spark fell upon the rag, which instantly burst into a flame, enveloping the sides of the tank, which were saturated with the turpentine, and which communicated with some oil near the spot.

Our energetic Fire Companies being promptly on the spot, and a good supply of water near, the fire was confined to the corner of the cellar, where it commenced, and did but trifling damage to the goods, considering the value of the stock. The building, which is owned by F. A. Wiggins, Esq., is uninjured.—Courier, 14th inst.

A Substantial Token of Regard. We learn from the Christian Visitor that the members of the Brussels-street Baptist Church and congregation have presented their pastor, the Rev. Samuel Robinson, with a congratulatory address, complimenting him on the success which has attended his ministry in this City, during the seventeen years he has laboured therein. The address was accompanied by a purse containing Fifty Pounds.—ib.

The Nunnery Question Again.—The Boston Advertiser reiterates its charge against the Legislative Committee, who visited the Catholic school at Roxbury, and states additional facts. It says that a young lady was confined to her bed by sickness, in an upper room, and that the Sister-Superior informed the Committee of the fact and desired them to make as little noise as possible. The request was disregarded, and members of the Committee absolutely invaded the sick chamber. Comment is unnecessary. We leave the verdict upon such acts to be passed by the moral sense of the community.

Country Market.—Provisions of all kinds continued to command great prices in our market; indeed, out of all proportion to the condition of the times, and the present value of labour. The poor must necessarily suffer by reason of the enormous rates which they are compelled to pay for many of the requirements of life—beef and other meats, potatoes, butter, &c. We are not aware of any just reason why potatoes should command six shillings per bushel, in this City, and other vegetables a proportionate price. From the favourable crops, with which the country was blessed, the last autumn, a different state of things might have been reasonably anticipated.—Observer.

Lord John Russell and the other members of the Cabinet, who had to go through the formality of vacating their seats in parliament have been re-elected.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John, on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Mr. W. H. Paterson, to Miss Mary, third daughter of the late John Paterson, all of that City.

DEATHS.

In Yorkville, Canada West, on Friday the 23d ult., of Consumption, Caroline Matilda Wood, third daughter of the Rev. Enoch Wood, President of the Wesleyan Conference, aged 21 years.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS
April 14—Schr. Ulica, Meloney, Boston, wood—Master.
14th—Schr. Julia, Waycott, New York, knees and laths—Nealy & Johnston.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of "E. TAYLOR & CO." is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the said firm are payable to B. R. Fitzgerald, who only is authorized to receive and give legal discharges for the same.

E. TAYLOR, B. R. FITZGERALD, Campobello, 3d Feb., 1855.

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs to notify the Public that he is not, nor ever has been in partnership with B. R. Fitzgerald.

E. TAYLOR, April 11, 1855.



CROWN LANDS OFFICE, April 3, 1855. The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of May next, at noon by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

By Deputy Marshal, at St. Andrews. 100 acres, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, in Saint Andrews, on the first TUESDAY in MAY next, at noon, for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business.

Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK, will meet at their Office, on Monday, the 7th May, at noon, to elect Directors, and take into consideration such business as may be laid before them.

Ship Timber for Sale.

TWO HUNDRED TONS of Spruce and Hardwood TIMBER, for sale at Big L'Eclair Island. The timber is suitable for building a vessel from 200 to 300 tons.

Molasses & Flour.

Ex UTICA from BOSTON, now Landing. 100 Bbls. Canadian Superfine Fancy FLOUR. 24 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES.

To Let.

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

GARD.

Messrs. R. Storr & Co. BEG to inform their friends and the Public of St. Andrews, that they have been enabled to secure the services of a FIRST-RATE CUTTER, to superintend their TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

who will be ready at all times to attend strictly to the wishes of their Customers, and furnish them with articles of the newest Fashion, patterns of which he is constantly supplied with.

Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg also to state, that they have now on hand, A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE NEWEST GOODS, in Fancy Dress Skirts, Vestings, Broncheolis, &c.

In making this announcement, Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg to thank their friends and patrons for the kind and uniform encouragement which has been shown to them since the opening of their establishment, and of which they respectfully solicit a continuation.

St. Andrews, March 19, 1855.

Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that arrangements have been made for Working the Line between St. Andrews and the Fredericton Road Store, and that on and after MONDAY the 26th inst. A TRAIN WILL RUN DAILY, until further notice, for the conveyance of Passengers and Merchandise.

For further particulars, apply at the Office in St. Andrews, where freight declaration papers may be obtained. By order of the Board. S. H. WHITLOCK, Secretary. St. Andrews, March 19, 1855.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday next, (8th inst.) at 9 A. M., via Halifax; and via New York on Thursday and Friday 12th and 13th inst., at 6 A. M. Also, via New-York, Tuesday, 17th inst., at 6 A. M. The Passage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7s the single rate, and via New-York 1s. 5d. pre-payment optional. By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, April 3d, 1855.

Now is the Time TO GET A GOOD DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURE.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of St. Andrews and vicinity, that with his skylight Travelling Saloon remain in the place (Market Square) for a few weeks only. Persons wishing a good likeness of themselves or friends, will do well to improve the present opportunity. FRED. A. STODDARD.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the tenth day of May next, at the hour of noon, on the premises, in the town of St. Andrews, for payment of the debt of the late Frederick Augustus Babcock, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Probate Court of the County of Charlotte, the lands and premises following, that is to say: All those Stores land and buildings on "Wyer's Wharf," so called, comprising a Blacksmith's Shop, the lot of land and wharf directly opposite at the head of the landing place, the House and Shop, a present occupied by John Morrison, the small store, and Cooper Shop adjoining the same, on the south.

The two large Stores or warehouses on said Wharf, together with the whole of said Wharf and ground on which the same stand, extending to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

That valuable and pleasantly situated corner lot No. 2, in Block letter "I" in Part's Division, directly opposite Dr. Alley's residence, 80 by 160 feet.

Lot No. 4, in Block letter "C," in Morris's Division, with the Building thereon, known as the Grain Mill Lot, also one Steam Engine and Boiler of about 18 horse power; also wood of Platt's patent portable Grist Mill Burr Stones, with the bands, shafts, drums, &c., in complete order for grinding Corn or other grain; also one Oak Mill with belt and fixtures for the manufacture of Flour.

One Moiety or half part of Lot No. 24, in the Penobscot Association grant, situated in the rear of the Town of Saint Andrews, containing about 130 acres mostly under improvement, with a convenient House and Barn on the premises, known as the Kelly's Cove Farm. WILLIAM BABCOCK, Administrator. St. Andrews, 7th March, 1855.

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:

BROAD CLOTHS, IN EVERY COLOR; DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS, WINTER SHAWLS, COBBOURG CLOTHS, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is replete with novelty. Some splendid designs in FANCY DOESKINS, WINTER CLOTHS, &c. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon having them promptly and faithfully executed.

MESSRS. STORR & CO. return their sincere thanks for the very extensive patronage they have received during the past season, and trust from the advantages they are enabled to offer, that this may be continued and extended. R. STORR & CO. Oct 4, 1854

Emigration.

Persons desirous of having their friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland, brought out by the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, can procure Tickets on application to the Subscribers. For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily. 1-2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 6 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice, 1-2 lb. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

It will be necessary for persons in the country, remitting for passages, to furnish the name, age, and place of residence of the intending emigrant; the Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money. J. & R. REED. St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. consisting of—Gold and Silver Lever & Lepine Watches, Guard Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article; Earrings, fine gold finger-rings, silver Jet and steel Shawl Pins, black brooches, &c. &c. Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard do, Joseph Rodgers' & Sons' Old English Razors, Pocket Jack and Pen Knives, &c. Clocks, watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired &c. GEO. F. STICKNEY. St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at 12 o'clock. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 24th day of April next, at 12 o'clock. At which time a place all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance. By Order of Her Majesty's Justices. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, March 30, 1855.

Houses to Let.

The following HOUSES will be to Let from 1st May next—THE COTTAGE at the upper end of Queen street, at present in the occupation of J. Garvey, Esq. THE HOUSES now occupied by Mrs. Julius, in Queen's street, and owned by the heirs of the late Cornelius Connelly. ALSO, the large and commodious HOUSE in Water street owned by the undersigned, and now occupied by Mr. George McCulloch. For terms, &c. apply to J. W. STREET, February 6th, 1855.

Notice.

MR. NEIL LOCHARY, of Saint Andrews, having been appointed my Attorney, I hereby request all persons having any legal demands against me, to present their claims to him for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me either by Note or Bank account, are hereby required to pay to him their respective dues without delay. His receipt will be sufficient discharge for the same. SAMUEL GETTY, St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

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 Sully 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 Manufactories, viz. Leeds, a large lot of Woollens of every shade and able to suit the season. Also, our Stuff Goods of the latest styles from Bradford, and Fancy Goods from London in great variety. Domestic Carpets 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 Bills. Our stock 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. 11, 1854.

Provision and Iron STORE. ST. STEPHENS.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have taken Store in the south end of Mr. William Johnson's wooden building, where they have received and offer for sale—200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR, 1000 Bushels Corn, 25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork, ALSO, 26 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 1-4 to 7 inches dia water, round, 47 Tons flat and square iron, all sizes 60 Do common iron, 1-7, 8, 3-4, and 5-8 inch round 6 Cwt. best Cast Steel 5 1-2 Tons best small Chain, short link, (1-1-8 1-7-8, 3-4, 9-1-16, 1-2, 7-16, 3-8, 5-16 4 Keys Ox and Horse Nails 200 Bbls. extra Canadian Flour 213 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3-1-2 to 10 inch. 5 Cwt. Hoop Iron 1 Ton best London White Lead 1-2 Ton Black Lead. Raw and boiled Paint Oil, 50 Chaldrons Smith's Coals

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO. St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 1855.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under—Ships Captains Tonnage to sail Laburns, Cruickshank 875 5th Feb'y. Midhelm, Delaney, 996 5th March. John Owens, Deane, 1235 20th Ditto. John Barbour, Marshall, 990 5th April. Eudocia, Spurr, 1015 20th do. John Bannerman, Robertson, 1131 5th May. David G. Fleming, Kennedy, 1425 20th do. Joseph Tarrant, Gaby, 942 5th June. Imperial, Mojan, 1279 20th do.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are crossed a 1st Lloyd's, and equipped, and will be dispatched punctually on the day appointed. They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and nautical skill and no expense or exertion 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 respectfully solicited. For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Warner Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED, January 16, 1855



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the rapid cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

We invite the attention of the public to the Certificates appended below, and bespeak for them that candid consideration which their honest frankness deserves. Jackson C. H., Jackson City, O., 29th Nov. '52. Dr. J. C. Aven—Sir: The Cherry Pectoral is much inquired after. Several of our best Physicians have used it, three of them in their own case, and always with the happiest effects. The numerous patent medicines always before them, lead to credulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value in any article, that any thing like a general confidence can be excited. The unrivalled excellence of this combination of agents (in the Cherry Pectoral), proved to you early by repeated trial and your own observation, has compelled medical men to proclaim abroad its usefulness. Its beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for Pulmonary Affections of this climate, at the same time sedative and expectorant—a rare combination of properties. In the hope that it will prove its own reward, I subscribe myself, JAS. H. C. MILLER, M. D.

Allegan Mich. 19th Jan. 1853. Dear Sir—No one, no, not one—man, woman or child—can be found so strong and healthy as those who use the Cherry Pectoral in all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues. JONAS R. KELLOGG, M. D.

Avery—Odeh & Porter, St. Andrews; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephens.

IN STORE, And for sale by the Undersigned, MARCH 31, 1855.

- 10 Hhds. bright MUSCOVADO SUGARS (in bond). 22 Chests, Congou and Souchong TEAS. 8 Boxes, refined crushed Sugar. 6 Bbls. refined crushed Sugar. 3 Boxes, 1 cwt. each, best Poland Starch. 3 Hhds. best boiled and raw Lined Oil. 2 Tons No. 1 & 2 London, and L'pool White Paint, 14 and 28 lb. kegs. 30 Kegs black and yellow Paint. 1000 Feet Window Glass—assorted sizes. 2 Casks Whiting. 20 Boxes Glasgow & Woodstock Pipes, 10 gross each. 24 Boxes Moulds and Dipt Candles. 20 Do. com. and p. y. Soap. 2 Do. Sperm. Candles. 1 Qr. Cask best White Wine Vinegar. 2 Hhds. best Cider Vinegar. 5 Bbls. best Cider Vinegar. 100 Gross Beer and Wine Corks. 70 Bbls. Bvass' London bottled Porter and P. Ale—quarts and pints.

IN BOND, and Duty paid:

- 15 Hhds. best Rotterdam Geneva. 2 Pipes, Hennessy & Marill. 16 Hhds. Brandy, vin. 1851. 2 Qr. Casks, Brandy, vin. 1851. 2 Hhds. Pale Brandy. 4 Qr. Casks, Pale Brandy. 3 Puns, old Jamaica and Demerara Rum. 6 Puns, Alcohol, 90 to O. P. 1 Do. best Malt Aqua. 2 Hhds. Old Port Wine. 2 Qr. Casks, Old Port Wine. 1 Qr. Cask fine old brown Sherry. 1 Do. O. L. P. Madeira. 11 Baskets first quality Champagne—corks and pints. 14 Bbls. C and FF Gunpowder. 12 Half. 180 Qrs.

HARD WARE:

- 10 Tons Pig Iron. 19 Boxes Tin Plates. 2 Tons Sheet Iron. 7 Bags, 100 lbs. each, Horse and Ox Nails. 40 Do. Deck Spikes, assorted sizes. 5 Do. Cut do. 22 Do. Fine Cut Nails. 40 Stones Iron Wire, assorted sizes. 1 Roll Sheet Lead, &c. &c. I. W. STREET.

PACKET, BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN FOR THE WINTER.

The Subscribers respectfully intimate to the merchants and travelling public, that their fast sailing "Fido" Boat "JOHN CONEY," has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching at Eastport when required—for the accommodation of Passengers and freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers. Will leave St. Andrews every WEDNESDAY and St. John every SATURDAY, wind and weather permitting. For passage &c., apply to either of the subscribers. HUGH MELONEY, OBD. CLARKE, St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

Blanks For Sale at this Office.

