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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.  
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## 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 my 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's 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 despot 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 he 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, Jr.  
Fredericton, 6th April, 1855.

**Manners and Habits.**  
The manners should be, and that they are to a great extent the expression of morality, 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. The 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 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 uncouth, they are bad, 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 good 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 this a hair, drawn perpendicularly across the eye, and then after

twelve the dilation recommenced.—Hue'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 Hue's Chinese Empire:—"Europeans who go to China are apt to consider the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire very odd, and extremely 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.**  
Partelow, Ritchie, Kerr, Smith, Harding, Johnson, Botsford, McClellan, Stevens, Steadman, Ryan, Culler, Ferris, End.  
**NAYS.**  
Street, Rice, Hayward, Taylor, Wilmet, McAdam, Fisher, Connell, Tibbitts, English, Boyd, Brown, Gillmor.

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 Nashua 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 Equity 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 confidently hope 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 monies, resulted in his acquittal.  
The mining news is highly favorable, although from the new Keta 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.  
Steamer Major Tompkins was wrecked on the 10th inst. on the south side Esquimaux harbor; passengers and crew saved, vessels a total loss.

A duel has been fought near San Francisco between Col. W. Walker and a 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.  
**CHILL.**  
Via Panama, we have Valparaiso dates to the 27th of Feb. and Callao March 10th. From Chili 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 de 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 Cahawba 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 has been sentenced to the chain gang for 10 years. Pinedo Godalzo goes to the gallies this week. More troops are expected at Havana shortly. Sugar remains as at last advices Molasses is declining. Freight 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 S. batopoli, which Russia refused to do. It was thought to be a hoax in London.

**Extensive Forgery.** The business community were startled yesterday by the announcement that the notes of an extensive manufacturer in the north 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 country had their names used pretty freely. We hear of several pieces of paper upon which the holders are stuck to the tune 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 those who 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.]  
A new car brake has been invented by Mr. William Longbridge of Worcester, Ind., which has been tried and the inventor claims for it the following merit:—1. The brakes are operated by the engineer in three seconds affecting hindmost brake in the train first. 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, descend 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 accident 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 feet, 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 awam 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 pinned, 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 country state, to make it 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 E. 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 scene 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 in death, but then with the order of the same inverted.

**Miso.**—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 quietude 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. 1885.

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 enactments, 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; so 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 or 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, he 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 easily catered 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 respect 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 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 Muslati 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 8th March the Martello tower and barracks of Djimitieva, which the Russians recently constructed for the defence of their communication between Anapa and Kirsich. 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, shelled Soujak Kale, but 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. Lord Palmerston remarking that there was 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 golf injury was admitted, but the Court was refused. A motion is on the books for the appointment of a Commission on the small gamblers of the British and Indian armies, or at least to render 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.

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**The Standard.**  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1885.

Two 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 25th 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 Campbell, 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 sig., 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 Lieut. 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 same 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 Seard, 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 so pitiable a 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 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 us intentions, where no impartial judgment can find any, and adduces 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 in 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 dates are to 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 bag, which he carelessly threw down beside him. On taking the heated iron from his portable furnace a spark fell upon the bag, 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.—*Id.*

**The Nunery Question Again.**—The Boston Advertiser reiterates its charge against the Legislative Committee who visited the Catholic school at Rensbury, 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. *Id.*

**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.







# FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

I remain, Sir, your obliged,  
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy!!! after being tapped three times. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

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

I am, Sir, yours, sincerely,  
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

Amazing Cure of General Debility and Liver Complaint!!! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,  
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Bloches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colics	Retention of Urine
Constipation of the	Scrofula, or
Bowels	King's Evil
Consumption	Sore Throat
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic Douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fever of all kinds	Veneral Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from
Head-ache	Whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

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 Saint Andrews,  
Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte March 29, 1855.

**Stoves, Chairs, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.**  
For Sale at Cost.

THE Subscriber intending to close up his business, offers his STOCK of GOODS, consisting of:—

Groceries, Stoves, Chairs, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. at Cost.  
For Cash.  
Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts without delay.

ROBERT KER.  
Feb. 5, 1855.



## AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, 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 but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a noxious habit of body prevails; besides it often 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 distempers which lead the human race all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is 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 Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine; virtues have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are:  
Four VALERIEUX MORT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

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

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

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

C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Sup't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass. Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

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

As it is frequently expetient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of its remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who is not desirous of procuring the Pills, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few could be taken by their composition, and the effect of their life consists in their mystery. Their life consists in their mystery. Their life consists in their 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 their intrinsic merits. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical analysis of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

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

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.  
Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Turner, and M. S. Hannah. St. George, E. F. Knight.

**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 then be sold at Public Auction, in St. Andrews.

D. McNAB.  
November 1, 1854—xap

**FLOUR &c.**

Ex.—Utica from Boston—just received.  
60 Bbls. superfine flour.  
10 Do. Rye do.  
10 Bundles printing paper (Royal).  
7th March 1854.

J. W. STREET.

**BYASS'S LONDON PORTER**  
And Pale Ale, Geneva, White Paint, Oil, &c.

OCTOBER 25, 1854.  
By Barbara from London, and Imperial from Liverpool.

100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout and P. Ale.  
50 hhds. best Pale Geneva,  
or, casks London particular Madeira,  
2 hhds. White Winegar,  
20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva,  
2 tons No. 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb kegs,  
4 hhds. boiled and raw Linseed Oil,  
50 bundles sheet iron,  
12 boxes tin Plates,  
1 roll sheet Lead,  
23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine cut Nails,  
44 Doek Spikes, assorted,  
8 fine Pump Tacks, assorted,  
&c. &c. &c.

For sale by J. W. STREET.

## THE ALL-HEALING REMEDY IN

### 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 Liquor-pool 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 abatement 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 all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to the diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly,  
(Signed) J. NOBLE.

Dated August 12th, 1852.

An extraordinary and rapid cure of Erysipelas in the leg, after medical aid had failed.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bignor, 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, 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 health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived great benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,  
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A dreadfully diseased Aethle 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, Chemist, 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 invaluable 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 amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical 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 perfect health and strength.

I remain, dear Sir, your's 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, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss Lane, Manchester, dated Feb'y 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,  
Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, 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 distressing 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's faithfully,  
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chieiro-foot
Bad Breasts	Chilblains
Burns	Chapped hands
Bunions	Corns (soft)
Itch of Moschetoes	Cancers
and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Coco-bay	Fistulas
Elephantiasis	Glandular Swelling
Gout	Lumbago
Sore Throat	Piles
Sore Head	Rheumatism
Tumours	

## Ulcers Wounds Yaws Scalds Sore Nipples.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 4d., 5s. and 5s 6d each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

ODELL & TURNER,  
Of St. Andrews,  
Wholesale Agent for the County Charlotte July 11, 1854.

## WATCHES, Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

GOLD & SILVER Patent LEVER WATCHES, GUARD and Albert CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, &c.

Gold, Silver plated, and Berlin Iron BROUCHES, Ladies and Gents gold stone set Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencil Cases; gold LOCKETS; Jet, Stone and fancy steel Bracelets, Gentlemen's Pins & Brooches; gold and Cornelian Earrings; gold, plated, pearl and bone Shirt Studs; Ladies' Companions in silver & steel fittings, Scant Bottles, SILVER, PLATED and Albata Table & Tea SPOONS; Silver & Plated Butter Knives, Plated Cake Baskets and Waiters; Plated & Britannia Metal Candlesticks; Brass, Britannia metal and Griffith P metal & Block tin Water Kettles Coffee & Tea Pots; Egg Cookers; Plated & Britannia metal Crust Stands & Toast Racks; Glass & China Vases; Paper mache Porte Folios;

Gente, DRESSING CASES; Hat, Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, Crumb, Paint, Whitewash & Shoe BRUSHES, Razor & Razor Strops & Moles, Drawing and Carpenter's Pencils, Visiting Cards; Old Brown Windsor & Fandy Soap, Table and Hand Bells, Accordions, Pens, Ink, Nails, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes; Faneral Cards; Work Boxes

Beard Grease & Hair Oils; Lubin's, Cleaver's & Harrison's PERFUMERY assorted;

Nursery & Work Baskets; Reticules; Pocket Knives; Scissors;

Setts Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Carvers; Steels; Tea Trays; Fire Irons; Iron Stands;

Guns; Pistols; Caps; Powder; Shot; Powder Flasks & Shot Belts;

Spirit Levels, Violins, Preserving Kettles, Mill, Pit and Hand Saw FILES; Brass & Bits; Looking Glasses; Scales and Weights; Sauce & Frying Pans; Brass & Iron Screens; Whips and whip Lashes; One case Toys; Lazenby & Sor Pickles & Sauces; with a great variety of other articles.

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, repaired and cleaned, &c.  
Agent for Fellows & Co. Sassa-parilla, Dispepsia Bitters, Speedy Relief and Lemon Syrup &c. Lyons Cathairon; B rry's Tricopherous.

GEOR. F. STICKNEY.  
August 23, 1854.

**Tea, FLOUR and Molasses.**

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

**BRANDY.**

VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—Just received. Also, PORT WINE and SHERRY.—On consignment to THOMPSON & CO. December 12, 1854.

**SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS.**

The Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal terms:  
20 Sleighs and Toboggans.  
Dec. 13, 1854. E. STENTFORD.

N. B.—Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Laths, Cordwood and Country Produce, or any other satisfactory payment taken in exchange.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale.

Book-sellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Book, Book-seller and Stationer, Fredericton.

By Command S. L. TILLEY.  
Secretary's Office, 147 }  
2nd January, 1855. 4i

## MAIL STAGE BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHENS, & UPPER MILLS.

The Subscriber having taken the contract for the conveyance of the Mails between the above named places, will run daily (Sundays excepted) leaving Upper Mills at half-past 4 A. M., St. Stephens half-past 5 A. M. Returning will leave St. Andrews at 12 o'clock, noon. Having quick horses, a comfortable Waggon, and covered Carriage, he is prepared to carry Passengers to whom every attention will be paid. He trusts by punctuality and care, to merit a share of patronage.

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

JOHN O'BRIEN.  
August 22, 1855.

**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 respectfully invited to inspect the stock. Gentlemen's French Calf, Rip and thick Boots made to order, on the shortest notice.

JOHN LITTLE.  
Oct. 25, 1854.

**CAUTION.**

I HEREBY forbid all persons, purchasing or negotiating the following Notes of Hand, drawn by me in favour of Eliash Small, of Levis, 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 named notes, as per said Small's receipt filed by me, and dated 16th Dec. 1853.

STEPHEN D. BRADBURY.  
Grand Maun, Oct. 27, 1854.

**FOR SALE.**

A FRAME suitable for a SHIP of 1000 Tons, to class 7 years. Also 600 Hurdle Knees. Apply to H. A. or J. L. CAMERON, St. George, N. B. September 5, 1854.

**THE CHEST.**

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D.

THE EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, HAS LEFT A VALUABLE LEGACY TO THE WORLD IN HIS Great Preventative of Consumption, &c.

THE FOLLOWING CURE FOR PLEURISY DISEASE WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE. A C. Bart., invented and advised the use of the MEDICATED FUR CHEST.

**PROTECTOR.**

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and a safe shield against those fatal diseases, Consumption, Pleurisy, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, according to fashion, and the continual changes of our climate.

The Protector is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in a sea-greable manner, that, once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

The Protector, although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadian, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the Continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to the use of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co. of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protector, by the invention of Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protector," to see to their being genuine; as the name is a STATE MEDICAL, and no Patent Medicine.

**RETAIL PRICES.**

Gent's Size,	\$1.50 each.
Ladies' do,	1.00 do
Boys' & Misses do,	.75 do

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & Co.,  
39 Ann Street & 102 Nassau Street  
NEW-YORK, U. S.

PRINCIPAL WHAREHOUSE, 102 Wood St.,  
Cheapside, London.  
MANUFACTORY, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.

H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Druggists, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters, and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store-keepers, are intrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for sale and profitable business.

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY & Co.