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ROBERT KER,
Agent.
April 1854.

The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
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18s, if not paid until the end of the year.
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Each repetition of Ditto 1d
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line
Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY
TEACHERS' MEETING
A MEETING of the Teachers of Charlotte County was held in St. Andrews on the 31st inst., and they, after deliberating on various matters, drew up the following Petition, which they intend to lay before the Legislature, after receiving the signatures of the Teachers who were absent; hoping that other Teachers throughout the Province will take up the subject, and do likewise.

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We the undersigned licensed teachers of Charlotte County, confiding in your desire to promote, by wise legislation, the welfare of all classes in the community, here respectfully lay a statement of our grievances before you, trusting that due consideration will lead you to perceive that they are not only felt by us to be almost unendurable, but also have a most pernicious influence on society, which we therefore hope will be redressed without delay.

1st.—It must be obvious to you, as it certainly is to us, whenever we require to make an appeal to our purses, that we are not sufficiently paid for our labors, though we were always to receive our whole nominal salaries, which we frequently do not—that we are not so well remunerated as the common laborer, and are therefore, as far as gold leads to respectability, placed beneath him, and consequently cannot exercise that influence for good which ought to belong to our profession in all civilized countries.

2d.—We have no place that we can with propriety call "home"; our miserable incomes will scarcely procure for us a decent lodging; the agreements which we are forced to make with the people, compel many of us to move about from house to house; tonight enjoying comparative comfort, tomorrow the reverse; staying a week in one place, and a week in another; treated at one time with civility, again with contempt—just as the caprice of the moment may prompt our employers—many of whom consider our services nugatory, and our support burdensome; such must have a baneful effect on society; such, indisputably, detract from our usefulness, and is certainly derogatory to the government under which we live.

3d.—We are too much under the control of the people, who only employ those, whatever be their qualifications, that are willing to labor for the smallest amount of money, while the engagements of others who are well qualified, who strive to do their duty, and to be useful members of society, are so transitory; for, at the end of six months many of us are compelled to remove, just when our usefulness is becoming apparent, and often without being able to collect more than one-third of the salary we were promised. Many of the school houses also are not properly located, suiting neither the convenience of teachers, nor pupils, having been placed where the spleen, the pride, or some paltry consideration of an individual suggested. These are no exaggerated statements. School Inspection Reports prove that they are true to the letter; nay more, that many of the school houses are too low in the ceiling, ill constructed, and most unhealthy buildings. We ask, does such a state of things, in a matter of so vital importance, reflect honour upon our legislators, or upon the inhabitants of N. B., who, in other respects may justly be called a great and prosperous people?

4th.—The discretionary power vested in the County or Local Inspector to grant Third Class Licences, at the same time that the salary of that officer is made dependent on the number of schools under his supervision—a power liable to great abuse; and lastly, the omission of the legislature to provide, by an increase of money for each County, for the increased demands consequent upon an augmentation of the teacher's salary.

It would be tiresome to us, and perhaps uninteresting to you, to enumerate any more of the defects of the present school system; such as a want of proper books, maps, globes, black-boards, and especially a map, and a concise political, and natural history of the Province; we therefore, instead of doing rather suggest—with all deference to your superior legislative wisdom—the following method of redressing these evils, and of rendering, through time, our educational affairs equal to those of any country in the world.

1st.—That government pay one-third of the teacher's salary; that third being not less for a First Class Teacher than, forty-five pounds currency per annum; other teachers receiving in proportion to the class to which they belong; that the other two-thirds be raised from the people, either by legal assessment or voluntary contribution.

2d.—That in each district the School house be so located as to suit the convenience of the majority of the inhabitants; that no new school house, under liability of losing the government allowance, be constructed having a ceiling lower than fourteen feet.

3d.—That no teacher be under the necessity of making a new agreement with the people at the expiration of each six months, as many have to do; but that the period of a teacher's services, where they are continually required, be of no specified limits, if he conduct himself properly, as a moral man, and give satisfaction to the School Inspector, and the majority of the parents of his pupils; for the would unquestionably have a tendency to elevate teachers as a class in society; would extend the sphere of their usefulness, and would be of indescribable benefit to those placed under their tuition.

It may appear to you that we have made an exaggerated recital of our grievances; but we need not remind you, that School Inspection Reports, combined with your own observation, must fully establish—even to the most prejudiced mind—the truth of what we have stated. No doubt much has been done by the Provincial government towards the furtherance of education; perhaps, considering circumstances, as much as could have been accomplished; but when you have examined the statistical accounts of the British School System, the Journal of an Oxford Student on the Continent of Europe for the purpose of collecting educational information, or a description of the School Laws in some of the States of the American Union, you will at once perceive that no more has been done by our government than by those of other countries; nay more, that a great reformation, such as we have suggested, is absolutely necessary, if we, as a people, desire to keep pace with the advancement of the age.

In conclusion—Looking to you as faithful legislators anxious for the prosperity of all ranks and classes of your countrymen, we with confidence lay this Petition before you, hoping that you, after due deliberation, will determine upon such measures as will lead to the actual welfare and happiness of all; and we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

THE DRUNKARD'S BIBLE

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

"There is more money made in the public line than in any other, unless it be pawn broking," said Martha Howley to her brother; "and I do not see why you should feel uncomfortable; indeed, I know that weeks pass without your touching beer, much less wine and spirits. If you did not sell them, somebody else would. And were you to leave the Grapes to-morrow, it might be taken by those who would not have your scruples. All the gentry say that your house is the best conducted in the parish."

"I wish I really deserved the compliment," interrupted Matthew, looking up from his day book. "I ought not to content myself with avoiding beer, wine, and spirits; if I believe, as I do, that they are injurious alike to the character and health of man, I should, by every means in my power, lead others to avoid them."

"But we must live, Matthew; and your good education would not keep you—we must live!"

"Yes, Martha, we must live! but not the lives of vampires; and he turned rapidly over the accounts, noting and comparing, and seemingly absorbed in calculation.

Martha's eyes became enlarged by curiosity—the small low curiosity which has nothing in common with the noble spirit of inquiry. She believed her brother wise in most things; but in her heart of hearts she thought him foolish in worldly matters. Still, she was curious; and yielding to what is considered a feminine infirmity, she said: "Matthew, what is vampires?"

"Matthew made no reply; so Martha—who had been brought up to the bar" by her uncle, while her brother had been dreaming over an unproductive farm—troubled, as usual about "much serving," and troubling all within her sphere by worn out and shrivelled up anxieties as much as by the necessary duties of active life—looked at Matthew as if speculating on his sanity. Could he think of giving up his business, because of that which did not concern him—but she would "manage him." It is strange how low and cunning persons do often manage higher and better natures than their own.

"Martha," he called at last in a loud voice, "I cannot afford to give longer credit to Peter Croft."

"I thought he was one of your best customers; he is an excellent workman; his wife has much to do as a clear, starchy; and I am sure she spends every penny he earns here," such was Martha's answer.

"And more!" replied Matthew more. "Why, last week the score was eighteen shillings—besides what he paid for."

"He's an honourable man, Matthew," persisted Martha. "It is not long since he brought me six tea-spoons and a sugar tong, when I refused him brandy (he will have brandy). They must have belonged to his

wife, for they had not P. C. on them, but E. something; I forget what."

Matthew waxed wroth. "Have I not told you," he said, "have I not told you, that we must be content with the flesh and blood, without the bones and marrow of these poor drunkards? I am not a pawn broker to lend money upon a man's ruin. I sell to be sure, what leads to it, but that is his fault, not mine."

"You said just now it was yours," said his sister sulkily.

"Is it a devil or an angel that prompts your words Martha?" exclaimed Matthew, impatiently; then leaning his pale, thoughtful brow on his clasped hands he added: "But, however much I sometimes try to get rid of them, it must be for my good to see things as they are."

Martha would talk; she looked upon a last word as a victory. "He must have sold them whether or not as he has done all his little household comforts, to pay for what he has honestly drunk; and I might as well have them as any one else. My money paid for them, and in the course of the evening went into your till. It's very hard if, with all my labour, I can't turn an honest penny in a bargain sometimes, without being chided as if I were a baby."

"I am sorely beset," murmured Matthew, closing the book with hasty violence—"sorely beset; the gain on one side, the sin on the other; and she gazed me and puts things in the worst light; never was man so beset," he repeated helplessly; and he said truly, he was beset—by infirmity of purpose, that mean, feeble, painful frustrator of so many good and glorious intentions.

It is once a blessed and a wonderful thing how the little grain of "good seed" will spring up and increase: if the soil be at all productive, how it will fructify! A great stone may be placed right over it; and yet the shoot will shoot forth—idleness, perhaps, after a long, noiseless struggle amid the weight of earth—a while, slender thing like a bit of thread that falls from the clipping scissors of a little heedless maid—creeps up, twists itself round the stone, a little, pale, meek thing, tending upwards—becoming a delicate green in the waning sunlight—strengthening in the morning, when birds are singing—at mid day when man is toiling—at night, while men are sleeping, until it pushes away the stone and overshadows it in its pushy birth place with strength and beauty!

Yes! where good seed has been sown, there is always hope that, one day or other, it will, despite snares and pitfalls, despite scorn and bitterness, despite evil report, despite those wearying backsliders which give the wicked and the idle scoffers ground for rejoicing—sooner or later it will fructify!

All homage to the good seed!—all homage to the good sower!

And who sowed the good seed in the heart of Matthew Howley? Truly, it would be hard to tell. Perhaps some sower intent on doing his master's business—perhaps some hard unconscious of the wealth it dropped—perhaps a young child, brimful of love, and faith, and trust in the bright world around—perhaps some gentle woman, whose knowledge was an inspiration rather than an acquirement—perhaps a bold, true preacher of the word, stripping the sinner of the robe that covered his deformity, and holding up his cherished sins as warnings to the world; perhaps it was one of Watt's hymns, learned at his nurse's knee (for Matthew and Martha had endured the unsympathising neglect of a motherless childhood) a little line, never to be forgotten—a whisper soft low, endearing—a comfort in trouble a stronghold in danger, a refuge from despair. Oh what a world's wealth is there in a simple line of childhood's poetry! Martha herself often quoted the *Busy Bee*; but her bee had no wings; it could muck in the wax but not fly for the honey. As to Matthew, wherever the seed had come from, there at all events it was struggling but existing—biding its time to burst forth, to bud and to blossom, and bear fruit!

The exposure concerning the spoons and sugar tongs made Matthew so angry, that Martha wished she had never had anything to do with them; but instead of avoiding the fault, she simply resolved in her own mind never again to let Matthew know any of her little transactions in the way of buying or barter—that was all!

Matthew, at that day, continued more thoughtful and silent than usual, which his sister considered a bad sign; he was reserved to his customers—any worse—he told a woman she should not give gin to her infant at his bar, and positively refused the following Sunday to open his house at all. Martha asked him if he was mad. He replied "No," he was treating his senses. Then "Martha," he thought it was best to leave him alone. He had been "worse" than that, according to her reading of the word, "worse" before—taken to the "dumps" in the same way, but recovered and gone back to his work "like a man."

Peter Croft unable to pay up his score, managed nevertheless, to pay for what he drank. For a whole week Martha would not listen to his proposals for payment "in kind;" even his wife's last shawl could not tempt her, though Martha confessed it was "a beauty, and what possible use could Mrs. Peter have for it now? it was so out of character with her destitution. She heard no more of it, so probably the wretched husband disposed of it elsewhere; this disappointed "her." She said: "such a fool again; she would not be such a fool again; she could not know what she did! Time passed on Martha thought she saw one or two symptoms of what she called amendment in her brother. "Of course," she argued, "he will come to himself in due time."

In the twilight which followed that day, Peter Croft pale, bent and dirty, the drunkard's redness in his eyes, the drunkard's fever on his lips, tapped at the door of the room off the bar, which was more particularly Martha's room—it was in fact her watch tower—the door half glazed and the green curtain about an inch from the middle division; over this the sharp observant woman might see whatever occurred, and no one could go in or out without her knowledge.

She did not say "Come in," at once; she longed to know what new temptation he had brought her, for she felt assured that he had neither money nor credit left.

—And yet she feared, Matthew made such a worry out of every little thing. The next time he tapped at the window of the door, her eyes met his over the curtain, and then she said "Come in," in a penetrating sharp voice, which was anything but an invitation.

"I have brought you something now, Miss Howley, that I know you won't refuse to take me a trifle on," said the ruined tradesman; "I am sure you won't refuse, Miss Howley. Bad as I want the money, I could not take it to a pawnbroker; and if the woman asks for it, I can say I lent it, Miss Howley—you know I can say that."

Peter Croft laid a Bible on the table, and folding back the pages with his trembling fingers, showed that it was abundantly illustrated by fine engravings. Martha loved "pictures," she had taken a *Pilgrim's Progress*, and varying the devotional engravings it had contained with abundant cuttings out from illustrated newspapers, and a few colored caricatures had covered one side of a screen, which when finished, she considered would be at once the comfort and amusement of her old age. After the drunkard had partially exhibited its contents, he stood by with stolid indifference, while she measured the engravings with her eye, looking even and anon towards the screen. "Very well," she said, uttering a deliberate untruth with her lips, while her mind was made up what to do—very well; what did you say you wanted for it? He repeated the sum: she took out exactly half, and laid the shining temptation on the table before him.

"Have you the heart, Miss Howley," he said while fingering rather than counting the money—"have you the heart to offer me so little for such a great deal?"

"If you have the heart to sell it I may have the heart to offer such a price," she answered with a light laugh; "and it is only a *DRUNKARD'S BIBLE*."

Peter Croft dashed the money from him with a bitter oath.

"Oh very well," she said; take it—or leave it."

She resumed her work.

The only purpose to which a drunkard is firm is to his own ruin. Peter went to the door, returned, took up the money—"Another shilling miss? it will be in the till again before morning."

Martha gave him the other shilling; and after he was fairly out of the room, she grappled the book commenced looking at the pictures in right earnest, and congratulated herself on her good bargain. In due time the house was cleared, and she went to bed, placing the Bible on the top of her table, amongst a miscellaneous collection of worn out dusters and tattered glass cloths waiting to be mended.

That night the master of "the Grapes" could not sleep; more than once he fancied he smelt fire; and after going into the unoccupied room; and peeping through the key-holes and under the doors of those that were occupied, he descended to the bar, and finally entering the little bar parlour, took his day book from a shelf, and placing the candle, sat down, listlessly turning over its leaves but the top of the table would not shut, and raising it to remove the obstruction, Matthew saw a large family Bible; pushing away the day book, he opened the sacred volume.

It opened at the 23d chapter of Proverbs, and, as if guided by a sacred light, his eyes fell upon the 29th verse, and he read:

"Who hath woe! who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?"

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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"They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine."

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder!"

He dashed over the leaves in fierce displeasure, and, as of themselves, they folded back at the 5th of Galatians: "Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like; of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the Kingdom of God."

New and Old, New and Old, murmured Matthew to himself. "I am condemned alike by the Old and New Testament." He had regarded intoxication and its consequences heretofore as a great social evil; the fluttering rags and the fleshless bones of the drunkard and his family, the broils, the conventions, the ill feeling, the violence, the murders wrought by the dread spirit of alcohol, had stood in array as social crimes, as social dangers; but he did not call to mind, if he really knew, that the Word of God exposed alike its destruction and sinfulness. He was one of the many who, however good and moral in themselves, shut their ears against the voice of the saint, charm he ever so wisely; and though he often found wisdom and consolation in a line of Watt's hymns, he rarely went to the Fountain of living waters for the strengthening and refreshing of his soul. He turned over the chapter, and found on the next page a collection of texts, written upon a strip of paper in the careful hand of one to whom writing was evidently not a frequent occupation.

Proverbs the 23d chap.—"For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." 1st Corinthians, 6th chapter, 10th verse—"Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revellers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God."

"Again that awful threat!" murmured Matthew; "and have I been the means of bringing so many of my fellow creatures under its ban?"

1st Samuel, 1st chap.—"And Eli said unto her, How long wilt thou be drunken? put away thy wine from thee." Luke 27—"And take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares."

"Ay, THAT DAY," repeated the landlord—"that day, the day that must come." Ephesians, 5th chap.—"And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit." 3d Proverbs, 20th chapter—"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." "Woe to thee who selleth wine to thy neighbor, and mingleth strong drink to his destruction."

He rose from the table, and paced up and down the little room; no eye but his who seeth all things looked upon the earnestness and agitation of that man; no ear, but the All-hearing heard his sighs; his half-muttered prayers to be strengthened for good. He said within himself:—"Who will counsel me in this matter?—to whom shall I fly for sympathy? who will tell me what I ought to do? how remedy the evils I have brought on others while in this business, even when my heart was alive to its wickedness?—I had no friend to advise with—name me! I would do aught but laugh at and ridicule the idea of giving up a good business for conscience sake; but so it was that occurred to him—You have an Immortal Friend, take counsel of Him, pray to Him, learn of Him, trust him; make His Book your guide; and opening the Bible he read one other passage. "Keep innocence, and take heed to the thing that is right, for that shall bring a man peace at the last."

Pondering on this blessed rule of life, so simple and so comprehensive, he turned back the pages, repeating it over and over again, until he came to the first fly-leaf, wherein were written the births, marriages, and deaths of the humble family to whom the Bible had belonged; and therein, second on the list, he saw in a stiff, half-printed hand, the name—EMMA HANBY, only daughter of James and Mary-Jane Hanby, born so and so, married at such a date, to PETER CROFT!

Emma Hanby—born in his native village; the little Emma Hanby whom he had loved to carry over the brook to school—by whose side in boy-days he had sat in the meadows—for whom he had gathered flowers—whose milk pail he had so often lifted, over the church stile—whom he had loved as he never could or did love woman since—whom he would have married, if she, light-hearted girl that she was, could have loved the tall, yellow, awkward youth whom it was her pastime to laugh at and her delight to call "Daddy"—was she then the wife—the torn, soiled, tattered, worn out, insulted, broken-spirited wife of the Drunkard Peter Croft!

[Concluded in our next.]

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

The first meeting of this company was held at Quebec on the 27th ult., when very interesting reports were presented by Sir Cassock Roney, the Manager, Mr. Alexr. Ross, Chief Engineer, and Mr. S. P. Bidder, the Superintendent of Traffic.

These reports give most interesting statements of the Great Trunk Railway. The section between Montreal and Toronto is progressing very satisfactorily, as well as the section from Toronto westward toward Port Sarnia, on Lake Huron. The section from Quebec to Richmond is being pushed with great vigour, and every exertion is making to finish the superstructure of the permanent way, so that the line may be opened for traffic early in September. The masonry throughout this section is stated to be of a very superior description. Some few of the iron bridges remain to be finished; but they are in such a state of forwardness that it is thought the line will certainly be opened at the time named. When opened, trains will proceed from Portland and Quebec direct in about 12 hours, the same time now occupied in passing from Portland to Montreal.

But the most interesting portion of these reports as regards this Province, relates to the progress of the railway from Quebec eastward, along the St. Lawrence, toward Trois Pistoles, that being the line intended to connect with the railways of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

It appears that this road has been finally located from its point of departure, at Quebec, to River du Loup, a distance of 113 miles, and the right of way has been secured for 80 miles. The construction of the first 40 miles (from Quebec to St. Thomas) was commenced early last spring, and one-third of the grading is now completed. The masonry for the large bridges is progressing; the whole of the iron work is finished in England; and will immediately be shipped. The whole of the ties are provided, as also the whole of the fencing. The iron rails for this section, 4000 tons have been purchased in England, and 1000 tons have already arrived. On this line 1142 men are now employed, and 84 horses; with the exception of two large bridges, the whole of the grading will be completed the present season.

This is important information for New Brunswick, as it now seems positively certain, that railways will hereafter be continued to meet this railway to Trois Pistoles. It is absurd to suppose it will be allowed to stop there, when a comparatively short link will connect these lower Provinces with the Great Railway system of Canada.

On the line from Toronto to Port Sarnia, there are now at work 1930 men and 240 horses between Toronto and Montreal, 7,597 men and 1,258 horses. At the works on the stupendous Victoria Bridge at Montreal, 1152 men, 74 horses. On the Quebec and Richmond Railway, 2000 men and 200 horses. These, with the men and horses on the Trois Pistoles railway, make an aggregate of 13,821 men, and 1,856 horses.

These reports evince great energy on the part of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and an anxious desire to fulfil all their engagements, even in the face of a depressed money market, and various adverse circumstances, all which however they seem firmly determined to overcome.—*New Brunswick.*

Many of our readers will regret to learn the sudden death of William Watts Esq., Barrister at Law, of this City.

For general intelligence, sterling talent, and that genius which refines and elevates the man, our late lamented friend and fellow citizen had but few equals in this Province; and while we pay him this brief but sincere tribute, all who had the means of knowing the noble capacity of his mind, will readily acknowledge the correctness of our estimate.—*Fred. Reporter.*

The Equitable Insurance Office, of which Mr. Joseph Myhrall is the Fredericton Agent, has promptly responded to all the claims produced in consequence of the late fire.—We feel it justly due to this office to state, that none of the parties insured, we have already been paid every farthing of our demand, and with a willingness which enhances the promptitude of the transaction.—[*Ibid.*]

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SCHOONER.—On complaint of Mr. Goodwin, superintendent of Alien Passengers, Mr. Sanger, District Attorney, issued a writ against the owners of British schooner Elizabeth, for violation of the laws of the state in regard to Alien Passengers. It appears that the Captain of the Elizabeth had as passengers the two deserters from the British army, Pritchard and Carey, and did not put their names upon his manifest, but landed them below. The vessel is now in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Bailey. The penalty imposed for this offence, is \$500 for each passenger so landed. The United States have a similar hold upon the vessel for the Captain's neglecting to report his passengers at the Custom House. *Eastern Herald.*

As several prisoners were washing themselves in the yard of the jail at St. Louis, a difficulty occurred between them, which resulted in a fight. One of the jailors endeavored to vanquish the combatants, and finally after giving them due warning, fired a pistol twice among them. The balls took effect in the bodies of two of the men, wounding them in such a manner, that no hope is entertained of the recovery of either. One of the parties shot, was confined in jail for the

murder, some two years since, of a United States officer.

CANADA ELECTION.—The classification of the members of the new Canadian Parliament vary in the different papers, and it probably will not be known until the assembling of that body whether the ministry is sustained or not. There is probably much truth in the remark of *Mackenzie's Weekly Message*, that "classification as Ministerial, Reformers, Liberals, Conservatives, &c., are mere nonsense." Among the members elected is William L. Mackenzie, who is returned for the twelfth time. Malcolm Cameron, one of the ablest of the ministers, lost his election, though he will probably be returned from some borough which is without a representative.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1854.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Steamship Arabia arrived at New York on the 8th inst. with three days later news.

There is but little news from the Seat of War—but enough to convince us that the Czar is determined to carry on the war. His reply to Austria is said to be unfavorable. It now appears that Austria will not join Russia, as she has given notice "that she will not disappoint the hopes of Europe." Prussia however is said to lean decidedly towards the Czar.

The Russian fleet escaped from Sebastopol and the Allies were in pursuit. The Russian War Schooner Volga was captured by the British fleet in the White Sea.

The Spanish insurrection has proved triumphant.

France and England favor a Ministry and Expatriation, but disapprove of a Regency.

In the British Parliament Lord Dudley Stuart's motion of a want of confidence in the Aberdeen Ministry was negatived.

The government of Egypt was quietly assumed by Omar Pachá.

The Danish Government refuses to allow the establishment of a cholera hospital for the allied forces.

LATEST.—Russia asks for an armistice.—It is reported that at a recent Cabinet Council at Vienna (no date) Austria and Prussia decided that the Czar must first leave the Principalities before his proposals can be considered.

Neutral ships may leave the ports blockaded in the Baltic.

The accounts of the crops continue most favourable.

No material change in foreign or Colonial produce during the week, American Flour 27-32s.

ALPINE'S lines were omitted this week with other favors, but will be inserted in our next number.

NOT YET.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer says the incorporation of the West Indies and all British America, with the Union, is no longer a doubtful contingency. We don't believe him.

It is stated in the United States that Madame Sontag and Signor Pozzolini were poisoned.

We have been requested to call attention to the practice of youth's bathing in the public dock, at the Market Wharf, improperly exposing their persons, while passengers are landing from the Steamers. The authorities will no doubt, take measures to put a stop to bathing in such public places.

DESTITUTE ORPHANS.—With pleasure we publish the following letter of our Correspondent "Gratitude," and fully coincide with his views. There cannot be a doubt, that the Inhabitants of this Town, will heartily respond to the call, as they are bound in gratitude to do, having been spared up to the present moment, from the scourge which has almost decimated St. John. Would it not be well, that a day of humiliation and prayer be appointed to offer thanks to Divine Providence for His Mercies and blessings:—

St. Andrews, 15th Aug. 1854.

MR. EDITOR.
Sir,—I notice in the St. John Papers, that a committee has been appointed to receive Subscriptions in aid of the destitute Orphans consequent on the ravages of the Cholera in that city. I would suggest that a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town be called, either by the Sheriff or Magistrates, for the purpose of fixing upon the best method to assist in that laudable undertaking. As it has pleased the Giver of all Good to exempt us thus far from this fatal disease, we are surely bound to contribute to the necessities of these poor Orphans.

Yours, &c. GRATITUDE

THE RAILROAD.—In a recent number of our paper, we alluded briefly to the pleasure experienced from a ride in the cars on our Railroad. The Editor of the "Morning News," with his quick eye detected the paragraph, and has resolved to visit St. Andrews and take a trip in the cars. Come along, we have "got your ticket,"—but enough, read what the "News" says:—

"Friend Smith, as soon as our City is once more restored to health, we intend to visit St. Andrews for the first time; and we merely give this notice that a ticket may be secured for use in order that we may be able to take a ride in a New Brunswick Railroad—a real one. We cannot say when we will be able to give you a ride on our celebrated road. Our great men, the men with all the capital, Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey, Beale, at hoc omne genus, have all gone to sleep in St. John. There are a few men here in the swamp, to be sure, busy picking—dust into our eyes. Ye Gods! What a time we had about this time last year.—'Horra for the Rushens'—'Horra for the Turks.' Mr. Morton, it is said, will soon be on to locate the remainder of the line—that is to say, approve of every thing that has been done by the Engineers, and so, for that matter, he might just as well stay at home and send on word.—'All right, go ahead,' and thus save himself the trouble of getting sea-sick."

We fully agree with our correspondent "Hammond," that it is the greatest piece of folly that could be thought of to take the Railroad a mile back of Hampton, through a barren and unsettled country—in fact running it clear of the great bulk of the population. It may be a easier road for the contractors to build. But the interests of the people as well as the pockets of the Government should be thought of by the Government. The people of Hampton (a village of 2,000) in order to get to St. John, must proceed a mile up the river, then cross the river, where the station is to be situated on Mr. Hendricks' Farm. We shall see what Mr. Morton thinks of all this. But it is our decided opinion, he will confirm the wider, neater route, on the ground, perhaps, that it will save a bridge or two. We hope Mr. Morton will be shown Mr. Beattie's survey, before he is ready to put his foot down. But after all, our Railway Engineers will have their own way in this and every thing else. Where did the Halifax British North American get his information. Hear him—

"By the St. John Morning News it appears that Jackson is in earnest about his Railway Contracts, and intends to go ahead with his work."

Go ahead when? where? how? Explain yourself, or look out for a libel suit. In our next on Wednesday, we will open the eyes of New Brunswick to some important fact in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; and if any of Mr. Jackson's friends in St. John can defend that gentleman's spathy in New Brunswick, after we have published the information, we shall be glad to hear from them.

A beautifully modelled and thoroughly built Ship was launched from Mr. Douglas Wetmore's ship-yard, St. George, on Saturday last. As no particulars have reached us, we cannot give the tonnage or name.

We take this opportunity of reminding our friends, that shipping lists, launches, births, marriages and deaths, will be inserted free of charge.

THE CHOLERA.—By latest accounts from St. John, we are happy to state, the number of Cholera cases were becoming less, daily, and it is to be hoped, now that the weather is getting cool, the disease will disappear from the City.

HON. MR. BROWN'S RESIGNATION.—We copy the following official notice from the Royal Gazette, of the Hon. Mr. Brown's resignation having been accepted by Her Majesty:—

Copy No. 5.

DOWNING STREET.

July 8, 1854.

Sir, I have to acknowledge your despatch, of the 14th ultimo, No. 26, enclosing a petition from Mr. James Brown, praying Her Majesty to accept the resignation of his Seat in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick.

In reply I have to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to accept Mr. Brown's resignation of his seat in the Council.

I have, &c. &c.

Signed, G. GREY.

Lieut. Governor

Sir E. Head, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

TORONTO, AUG. 8.—The parliamentary election in Upper Canada is completed, and the returns show the election of 31 ministerial reformers, 23 Tories, 6 opposition reformers, and 5 doubtful.

On the vote of want of confidence, the Ministers will be sustained in the new House.

CHANGE OF DRESS IN THE ARMY.—A reform in the dress of the British army is to take place. The uniform of the line has been decided upon, and that of the cavalry is under consideration. The Guards are to remain as they are—bear skins, epaulettes, coatees, duck trousers, white cross-belts, and pipe clay. The soldiers of the line are to wear a double-breasted red frock coat, with

pockets, and without epaulettes, with decorative buttons on the skirts and sleeves, shaped in at the waist like a dress coat.—The Albert Shako is to be replaced by a felt helmet, adorned with German silver. The Rifle regiments are to wear bronze ornaments. The trousers of the line are to be dark blue, the light grey having been found to soil readily, and to regressitate, in consequence, an abundant use of blue ball, quite as detrimental to the health and comfort of the men as pipeclay.

COLLISION.—During a thick fog on Saturday morning last, at 6 o'clock, off Mount Desert, the steamer Governor came in contact with the schooner Arabella, Capt. Tinker, from Machias, loaded with stone. The master, and a man named Gott, were drowned. Miss Margaret Gott, sister of the latter, was saved. The steamer put into Cranberry Island Harbour to repair, and arrived here on Sunday.—[*Courier.*]

We hear that three fatal cases of cholera having taken place among the colored population at Loch Lomond, the houses in which the parties resided were set on fire by their neighbors and burned to the ground, with the clothing, &c. of the deceased.—[*Ib.*]

A telegraph despatch from Fredericton, yesterday, states that there had not been more than one case of cholera per day in that city. Rumour had previously given out that the disease was much more prevalent both at Fredericton and Oromocto.—[*Ib.*]

BARBADOS.—The Hon. Col. Hayward and A. L. Light, Esq., Civil Engineer, arrived at the St. John Hotel last week, after inspecting the bridges on the St. Andrews road, and making arrangements for repairing and rebuilding where necessary. They left on Saturday morning for Miramichi and Bathurst, and inspected the bridges at Hampton and Hammond River, with a view to their immediate reconstruction. All the bridges between this City and Bathurst will come under their notice, and be put under repair forthwith.—[*New Brunswick.*]

By a letter received from Prince Edward Island, we learn that the Submarine Cable forming part of the line of Telegraph connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the Island, has been parted about two miles from the N. S. shore, and it is doubtful whether it can be repaired the present season. We also understand that the idea of connecting Newfoundland with Prince Edward Island by Submarine Cable, has been abandoned, and the connection with this Continent, if accomplished, will now be direct from Cape Race to Nova Scotia, at or near Cape North, to join the line of the Nova Scotia Company.—[*Halifax Colonist.*]

FROM JAMAICA.—New York, August 7.—We have Kingston papers to the 22d July. The Cholera had made its appearance, but with little progress. Up to the 17th there had been twenty deaths at Rio Bueno: the disease was subsiding.

Much excitement was caused in Jamaica by the announcement of the bombardment of Greytown. The papers are most extravagant in their denunciations and demands for redress.

The Kingston Journal states, that a subscription has been raised in that city, headed by his Excellency the Governor, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Greytown, and that an amount bordering on £1000 has been already received. The same paper of the 22d says:—We are happy to learn that Cholera at Barbados has considerably abated, particularly Bridgetown, not, however, without having carried off between 11 and 12,000 persons."

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—It is stated that Mr. Crompton, the British Minister at Washington, has presented the protest of Lieut. Jolly to Gov. Marcy, together with a demand of indemnity for British property destroyed to the amount of nearly one million of dollars. When the Administration has settled the claims for indemnity of American and British citizens, the revenge for the insult to Mr. Borland will be found to have been dearly purchased.

Holloway's Pills, a Wonderful Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, and Sick Headaches.—Thomas Goodman, Esq., of Baker street, Portman square, had for many years suffered from indigestion and frequent bilious attacks, and was very seldom free from severe sick headaches. He had consulted the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, but could derive no permanent relief from their remedies; at last, tired out by their ill success, he resorted to the use of Holloway's Pills, which so renovated his system and strengthened his constitution, that he neither suffers from bile, indigestion, or headache, but enjoys the best of health.

MARRIAGES.

At Indian Island on the 2d inst., by Rev. R. Simmonds, Mr. Henry Horton, of St. John to Miss Mary E., daughter of Geo. Kay Esq. of I. I.

DEATHS.

At Mowat's Island, Le Tete, Aug. 7th, Capt. Saml Simpson, aged 77 years. Capt. S. was a branch pilot of H. M. Ship Plumper, lost years since, near point Lepreau.

At Pleasant Ridge, St. Patrick, on 16th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Orr aged 46 years; leaving a wife and eleven children to mourn the removal of a kind husband and affectionate father. The hand

of his only brother records his death in melancholy affection to his memory.

On the 7th inst., after a lingering illness which she bore with pious resignation, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Mr. Edward Stinson, senr., aged 45 years leaving a large family and numerous circle of friends to lament their loss.

On the 14th inst., at Mascareen, Mr. John McVicar, aged 25 years, much regretted by all who knew him.

SACKVILLE ACADEMY.

Both Branches will open on Thursday the 17th inst.

CIRCULAR.

IN consequence of the excitement occasioned in various parts of the country by the prevalence of the Asiatic Cholera in Saint John and its neighbourhood, it appears to the Executive Committee of this Institution expedient to attempt to have just now a general gathering of its friends, which had been contemplated to celebrate the opening of the Branch Institution for Females. It has therefore been determined to postpone all the proposed public exercises to a more favorable time. Our friends are, however, requested particularly to observe, that the public exercises only are postponed. The Academic term in both Branches of the Institution will open on Thursday the 17th inst., according to previous notice, when all who design to become Students in either Branch should present themselves for admission.

The Committee are happy to report that the state of public health in Sackville is as usual, good, and they confidently assure parents and all interested that it is one of the healthiest places in the world.

H. PICKARD.

Secy of Executive Committee.

N. B.—The steamer "Pilot" will leave St. John on Wednesday afternoon the 16th inst., direct for Sackville.

August 10, 1854.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1854.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber, until the first day of May, 1855, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of August instant.—Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the application for Licence.)

(In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Berth will be again offered for sale, excluding bids from the defaulter.)

No.	Name.	Sq. miles.	Situation.
4	Alvin Brockway,	2	Magaguadavic
5	Solomon Vail,	2	Do [River]
28	James Chase,	2	Riv. St. Croix
35	Wm. E. M. Allister,	3	Monument Brk
36	W. K. Reynolds,	10	Lepre River
49	Daniel Gilmer,	2	Kedron Lakes
60	William M. Cann,	2	Canoes River
101	Alfred Gilmer,	2	Kedron

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen

SURROGATE COURT.

County of Charlotte.

IN the matter of the Estate of Jane Eliza Beth Hitting, late of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, deceased:

WHEREAS, Isaac Bonness, of the said Parish of St. Stephen, the father of the said deceased, has prayed, that Letters of Administration of the said estate may be granted to him; notice thereof is therefore hereby given to the next of kin of the said deceased, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in St. Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Tuesday the fifth day of September next, at noon, to take out Letters of Administration on the said estate, or show cause why the same should not be granted to the said Isaac Bonness, or such other person as the said Surrogate may see fit to appoint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this first day of August, A. D. 1854.

(signed) H. HATCH.

Surr. Judge &c. for

GEO. D. STREET, Charlotte.

Register of Probates.

VINEGAR—EX "Utica" from Boston, 10

Bbls CIDER VINEGAR. J. V. STREET.

May 23, 1854.

BRIDGE at GRAND FALLS.

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

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

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

A. L. LIGHT.

G. HAYWARD.

Fredericton, July 29, 1854.

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after a lingering illness
of Mr. Edward Stinson
leaving a large family
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ACADEMY.

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uction at this Office, on
enty-third day of August
commence at noon.

ALL the right, title, interest and claim
whatsoever of this Turner, to the
following properties situate in the Parish
of St. Patrick, viz:—
The northern quarter of the southern
half of Lot No. 8, bounded by the Digde-
guash grant, and by lands owned by Sarah
Hanson and Isaac Turner, containing 50
acres, more or less; and
The Lot at present occupied by the said
Otis Turner, containing 25 acres, more or
less, with the buildings thereon.

The same having been seized and taken
by virtue of an execution of *Fieri Facias*
issued out of the Supreme Court, at the
suit of George Hobbs, endorsed to levy
£59 7 10, with interest on the sum of
£53 16 10, from the 26th May, 1849,
besides Sheriff's fees.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte
Sh. Sheriff's Office,
13th June, 1854.

DENTAL CARD.

Dr. E. N. Harris,

SURGEON DENTIST

CALAIS, MAINE.

GRADUATE of the Baltimore College of Dental
Surgery, respectfully offers his services to the
public of St. Andrews and vicinity, in all cases
of disease of the Teeth and Mouth.

Particular attention given to regulating chil-
dren's teeth.
Office in Sawyer's Block, Main Street,
recently occupied by Dr. Adams, Opposite
the Post Office, Calais.

EDWARD B. has the pleasure of referring to his
numerous patrons in Calais and St. Stephen, to
C. K. Fiske, M. D., Dentist, St. John, and to
the Professors of the Baltimore College of Den-
tal Surgery.

MOLASSES.

JUNE 1st 1854.

FIFTY Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES
(Just received.) J. W. STREET.

Watches, Jewelry &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assort-
ment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
GUARD CHAINS, KEYS,
SILVER, **SILVER PLATED,**
GERMAN SILVER,
BRITANNIA METAL,
Block Tin & JAPAN WARE, Cutlery,
and Hardware.

Further particulars next week.
GEO. F. STICKNEY.
July 5, 1854.

Brandy.

Ex the "Robert" from Charente:
FIFTY Hhds. & Qr. Casks "Henne-
sy's & Martell's" BRANDY, vint-
age 1851.

J. W. STREET.
July 1, 1854.

GRAND FALLS.

It will attend at the Grand
FALLS, on the 8th of August
the estate of letting by Auction
the Bridge over the
Grand Falls,
completed by the 15th of October,
unity will be required for the
of the Contract, the work to
be supervised by a Civil Engi-
neer by the Government.
The specification will be given by
the 1st of August, and the 19th
and at Balloch's Hotel, in
UESDAY, the 22d day of the
at Charles Hammond's, at
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday
and 20th August, previous to the
information will be given by

MILLS.
Privileges, LAND, and
BUILDINGS,
FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for sale, all those
Mills, Privileges, Land and Buildings,
known as the DIGDEGUASH ESTATE, con-
taining 2,500 acres, (2,200 Wilderness, and 300
acres cleared,) at the outlet of the Digdeguash
River, whose waters may be used eight times
within a mile.

There are three Gangs, two single Saws, Edg-
ers, Trimmers, and Lath Machines; sixteen Farm
and Cottage Houses; a Ship Yard (ship 700 tons
now on stocks not included); Store, Smith Shop,
School House, and one splendid MARSH, with
Out Buildings, Grounds, &c.
For Lumbering, Ship Building, Trading, Brick
Making, and Manufacturing such articles as the
Provinces require, and may be exported under
the Reciprocity Treaty. The place has no equal
from Nova Scotia to New York.
If not disposed of altogether, will be divided
in Lots to suit applicants. For particulars and
terms apply at the Standard Office, or to
M. R. FLETCHER.
Digdeguash, July 25, 1854.

Sugar, Ex "Gipsy" from Boston,
7 Hhds. prime MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
for sale by **J. W. STREET.**
July 27, 1854.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of good education, to serve
as an assistant in a store, at Barrington, Maine.
Further particulars on application to
NEIL LOCHARY.
Aug. 9, 1854.

Brandy Cherries.

Ex MARINER via New York.
12 Cases 1 doz. bottles each Brandy Cherries
direct from Bordeaux (in Bond).
For sale by **J. W. STREET.**
July 21, 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Saturday the 23d day of December
next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by Public
Auction, at the Court-House in Saint
Andrews:—

ALL the right, title, interest and claim
whatsoever of this Turner, to the
following properties situate in the Parish
of St. Patrick, viz:—
The northern quarter of the southern
half of Lot No. 8, bounded by the Digde-
guash grant, and by lands owned by Sarah
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LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office
20th July, 1854.

Bradly, Dr. Wm. M. Cardlett, Wm.
Babcock, M. E. M. Dougal, John
Bingy, Baskirk M. Courdy, Lydia
Broth, Richard M. Curdy, Wm.
Cardiffe, Thomas M. Kinlay, Robert
Doyle, John M. Dermitt, Wm. H.
Dickinson, Thomas Neil, Morrice
Ellis, William Robinson, John R.
Gary, Miss Helen Ross, Ann
Hawthorn, Robert Richardson, J.
Humphries, Thomas Sheffield, Thomas
Jose, H. S. Sullivan, Thomas
Lahare, Leonard Wedock, Rosanna
Longman, Miss M. Welsh, Thomas
M. Kinzie, Donald
Persons calling for any of the above will please
say advertised.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

CHARLOTTE
County Grammar School.

THE classes in this institution will be re-
opened on Monday next, 31st inst. at
9 o'clock, A. M. **R. E. SMITH,**
Principal.
July 26th, 1854.



CROWN LAND OFFICE.

THE Undersigned Lots of Crown Lands
will be offered for sale by Public Auction
on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, at noon,
by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, ac-
cording to the Regulations of 11th May 1843 and
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.)
CHARLOTTE.
By Deputy Mohood at St. Andrews.
200 acres, lot 8, block K, Saint James,
John Grimmer.
165 acres, lots 9, 10, block K, Saint James,
G. S. Grimmer.
100 acres, lot 19 west, Bonny River, Justus
Seelye.
90 acres, lot 8 west, M. Dougal's Lake
Stream, Murdoch improved.
399 acres, lot Z, south of Red Rock, G.
Christopher.
R. D. WILMOT,
(4w) Sur. Gen.

TO ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY

CONCERN.

WHEREAS, Peter Morrison, of St.
Patrick, in the County of Char-
lotte, a Creditor of James Hyslop, late of
Saint Patrick, in the County aforesaid, yeo-
man, hath prayed that Letters of Admini-
stration may be granted to him:
I hereby cite all persons interested, to
appear before me at a Court of Probate to
be held at Saint Andrews on the 25th day
of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the
office of the Clerk of the Peace, to show
cause why Letters of Administration should
not be granted to the said Peter Morrison.
Dated at St. Andrews, 29th June, 1854.
H. HATCH,
Surrogate Judge of Charlotte.
W. HATCH,
Solicitor.

Mail Contract.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Con-
tract for the conveyance of the Mails between
ST. JOHN AND ST. ANDREWS.
Six times per week each way, on and from 11th
August next, are requested to send in sealed
tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General,
stating the sum per annum for which they will
agree to perform the service.

The Mails are to be conveyed on such days,
and at such hours, as may from time to time be
appointed by the Postmaster General, and at a
rate of speed of not less than six miles an hour.
Tenders must be made on the printed forms
furnished by the Post Office, which can be ob-
tained from any Post Office.

Tenders will be received until Wednesday the
25th June next, at noon.
N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood, that
persons tendering for the above service will have
no claim whatever upon the Legislature for any,
the smallest remuneration, over and above the
amount named in the tender.

J. HOWE, P. M. G.
General Post Office, Saint John.
May 26, 1854. 4i.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL &c.

Just received per Schr. Utica, from Boston:—
SEVENTY Bbls. Wheat Flour, Fancy brand,
10 do Pilot and Navy Brand,
Bag Flour.
Ex Schr. **GIPOSY**, from PORTLAND,
50 Bbls. Superfine Canada Flour.
IN STORE.

And keeps constantly on hand:
Crushed and brown Sugar, Hyson, Ning Yung
and Souchong Tea, Molasses, Pollock and Cod-
fish, Burning Fluid, Pickles, Lemon Syrup,
Cheese, Tobacco, ground and raw Coffee, Syces,
Pork, Hams, a good assortment of Room
Paper, Boots and Shoes, Provvy and Mear's
Foughe, and other agricultural tools.

With a variety of other useful articles.
W. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews, June 7, 1854. 4i.

PIG IRON.

Ex AQUATIC from Glasgow via Saint
John.
50 Tons No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig Iron.
1 Pinecone old Cambleton whiskey.
For sale by the undersigned.
J. W. STREET.
January 25th, 1854.

BRITISH HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully returns his ac-
knowledgements to the Public, for the patron-
age so liberally extended to him for upwards of
twenty years; and can state with confidence, that
he is now

RECEIVING AND OPENING
The most Extensive and Select
STOCK OF
Dry Goods.
Ever offered in this Market.

And in addition, he begs to state, that these Goods
have been selected from the best cash establish-
ments in London, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford
and Glasgow, which his Patrons will find from the
extraordinary change in prices this season. His
present stock being so much more extensive than
any previous year, he will be satisfied with the
cost alone of many of the goods, although the prices
are from ten or fifteen per cent. less than goods
purchased in this Province.

The Goods from Leeds have been received by
the packet ship "Liberia" from Bradford by the
"Middleton"; from Manchester per "Dundonald"
via St. John, and direct to this port per ship "Star
of Freedom"; and from London, by the steamship
"Canada," via Boston. The Goods from Glasgow
are daily expected by the "Salica".
(Stock advertisement in our list.)
D. BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, May 31, 1854.

ALBION HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS, MAY 1854.

R. STORR & CO.,

BE respectfully inform the Inhabitants of
St. Andrews and its vicinity, that they have
taken the Store in Water-street, immediately op-
posite the Post Office, and that they have
OPENED IT UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE
WITH A
MAGNIFICENT & MOST EXTENSIVE
STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
of every description.

The Subscribers have been induced to take
this step from a conviction that the people of St.
Andrews have not hitherto enjoyed those advan-
tages for buying goods from a
LARGE, WELL ASSORTED, AND FASHIONABLE
Stock, that the extent and importance of the
place, would warrant them in expecting. With
the view of affording this desideratum, a partner
of the Establishment has visited the European
and American markets, and bought with great ad-
vantages, a stock of Goods, which for taste, varie-
ty, quality, and CHEAPNESS, cannot be sur-
passed by that of any house in the Province. It
would be impossible in the limited space of an ad-
vertisement, to particularize, but on inspection it will
be found to contain everything that is supplied by
the most extensive houses in the first cities in B.
N. America, from the minutest article in Haber-
dashery to those of the more costly character in
DRESSES, SILKS, SHAWLS,
VELVETS, &c. &c.

Particular attention has been paid to the Wool-
len department, which will contain every novelty
of the season, together with a Large supply of
BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS,
CASSIMERES, &c. &c.

with a full assortment of Linings, trimmings &c.
In making this announcement, we trust the public
will encourage us in this undertaking and we
pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a
spirit of liberality and continue to offer to purchas-
ers advantages which will have no doubt be
appreciated. The above will be disposed of for
Cash.

ODELL & TURNER,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH and FOREIGN GOODS,

Have received their first consignment of
Summer Goods,
Per *Lampido, Duquondal, Star of Freedom*
&c. consisting of

SHAWLS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Parasols,
DRESS GOODS in Neapolitan, Moles, Scotch
Glacé, Balzarines, Barages, Novelty Checks,
Poppans, Lustrés, &c. French & English Flowers,
Dress Trimmings, Laces, Corsets, Muslins,
Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves,
Ladies Work books and work boxes, Brussels,
Imperial and Super **CARPETS,** Star
Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Blankets, Sheetings &
Tickings, Superfine **BROAD CLOTH,** Cassimeres,
DOESKINS, TWEEDS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING and FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
To arrive—
6 cases CUTLERY, Hardware & Joiners' Tools;
10 Trunks London Stationery;
10 Cases assorted Earthenware;
2320 Bars and Bolts common and refined iron.
St. Andrews, May 31, 1854. 4i.

HOLLANDS GIN.

Ex the "Anke Berg," direct from Rotterdam via
"St. John."
50 Hhds best Hollands Gin, DeKuyers brand.
J. W. STREET.
June 6.

TO LET.

A moderate rent—the two Stores
Black Smith shop, and Dwelling
House, together with the Wharf, belonging
to the estate of E. A. Babcock, formerly
known as Col. Weyers wharf.
Immediate possession given.
Apply to
St. Andrews, W. M. BABCOCK,
April 4, 1854. Administrator

Tea, Crushed Sugar, Starch, &c.
May 24, 1854

Ex the "Star of Freedom," from Liverpool.
23 Chests
12 half Chests
3 tierces Crushed Sugar
6 tierces best Poland Starch
14 bags 40—60—80—100 lb wrought Nails.
&c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

THE ALL-HEALING
REMEDY!!!

Holloway's Ointment.

A most astonishing cure of Scrofulous Ul-
cers—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-
pond street, Boston, has this day deposed
before me, that for a considerable time she
was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores
and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other
parts of her body: and although the first
of medical advice was obtained, at the cost
of a large sum of money, she obtained no
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,
she persevering with the medicines for a
short time longer, according to your directi-
ons, and strictly adhering to your rules as
to 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 Erysip-
elas in the leg, after medical aid had
failed.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates,
of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near
Brighton, 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 re-
course to your Ointment and Pills. I did
so without delay, and am happy to say the
result was eminently successful, for they
effected a radical cure of my leg, and re-
stored me to the enjoyment of health. I
shall ever speak with the utmost confidence
of your medicines, and have recommended
them to others in this neighbourhood simi-
larly affected, who derived equal benefit.—
I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
(Signed) **ELIZABETH YEATES.**

A dreadfully diseased Ankle cured after
being given up by the Faculty at Malta
and Portsmouth Hospitals.

The following important communication
has been forwarded to Professor Holloway
for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chem-
ist, King st. Norwich.

Copy of a letter from Captain Smith, of
Great Yarmouth, dated January 19, 1853.
To Mr. Dixon.

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of
a cure effected by Professor Holloway's in-
valuable medicines.—Mr. John Walton,
late in Her Majesty's service, in the British
fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated
ankle, and after being in the Malta Hospital
for six months, was sent to England as an
invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he
remained six months, and then, as
at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputat-
ed, he was turned out incurable. He then
came to Yarmouth, and was under a medi-
cal gentleman for about three months but
his ankle became so much worse that all
hope was lost. At this period, by my advice
he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills,
which by unremitting application, heal-
ed all the ulcers, and restored him to per-
fect 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, Chem-
ist, &c., Lower Moss lane, Manchester,
dated Feb'y 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in for-
warding to you the particulars of a very
extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected
solely by the use of your celebrated Oin-
tment and Pills. Mrs. Maria Bell, of Pit-
street, in this town, had been for a con-
siderable time labouring under nervous debi-
lity, loss of appetite, and general ill health,
occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the
breast. She had much experience in the
use of all the known remedies for the cure
of ulcers, but without any beneficial result,
in fact she had nearly lost all faith and
hope of a cure being effected. In this dis-
tressing 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 pro-
duced 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 | Chicago-foot |
| Bad Breasts | Cibblains |
| Burns | Chapped hands |
| Bunions | Corns (soft) |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Cancers |
| and Sand Flies | Contracted and Stiff |
| Coco-bay | Joints |
| Elephantiasis | Fistulas |
| Gout | Glandular Swelling |
| Scoury | Lumbago |
| Sore Heads | Piles |
| Tumours | Rheumatism |
| Ulcers | Scalds |
| Wounds | Sore Nipples |
| Yaws | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor
HOLLOWAY, 241, 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 through-
out New Braggwick, and by A. H. Thomp-
son, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport,
and

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

Notice.

THE SURROGATE COURT will
hereafter be held at the Office of the
Clerk of the Peace, at Saint Andrews, of
which all persons will take notice.

H. HATCH,
Sur. Judge for Charlotte.
July 4, 1854.

The Court will be held on the first Tuesday
in each month, at noon.

H. HATCH,
Sur. Judge.
