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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Et variis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

No. 8] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1855. [Vol. 22

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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NEW BRUNSWICK. Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 10th.
This morning was occupied with presentation of numerous Petitions and some Bills. Then followed discussion brought up by Street, on disappearance of Revised Statute Books from Clerk's Room. Ritchie stated that was the second batch which had disappeared, but as nobody done it nobody was responsible. Hon. Secretary stated that he yet had a few copies in safe keeping for the future; but several feared, if pilfering was not restrained the Edition would run out. Suggested that half a dozen be placed on the table for general use. Ordered that every member have a copy. McPherson declared he would not take one, it might be stolen from him. Both Houses proceeded to Government House and presented Patriotic Fund Address to His Excellency. Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10th.
A great many Bills were brought in to-day. Several Petitions also were presented. Hon. Mr. Ritchie presented one from Mr. Black for return of duties. Mr. Gilmour, member for Charlotte, moved the House in Committee on a Bill for the Incorporation of certain bodies in connection with the Eastern and Western Baptist Association in this Province. The House accordingly went into Committee (Mr. Hatheway in the Chair) on the Bill. The Chairman read the Bill, section by section, and reported progress, asking leave to sit again.

Mr. Gray being absent from his seat, and returning, wished an explanation—all institutions in the Country are placed, he said, in a particular position—all (it was intended) would be affiliated, and he would not wish any action taken on the bill that would interfere with it heretofore; he merely threw out these suggestions, not to defeat or oppose the Bill, but that the Hon. mover of it might be prepared to have it properly before Committee.

Hon. Mr. Brown explained in part, and thought that as the Bill was intended to include Educational Establishments, it might be as well to report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was done.

Quite a spirited Debate ensued on a Bill brought in by Mr. McLehion for making and repairing Roads over marsh lands in the County Albert.

Mr. Stevens objected to it until it could be ascertained that a majority of the land owners wished it.

Mr. Boyd opposed it—said it should be read in Session.

Mr. Hatheway opposed Boyd's arguments—when members of a county agree on a local Bill it should be read.

Hon. Solicitor General differed from Hatheway in the people should direct their members in such cases.

Mr. Kerr thought it impossible the House should know how to act in such cases—such a Bill might affect 1000 people or ten or a dozen. Facts should be given in order to arrive at a fair decision.

The Bill was finally allowed to lie on the table.

The Widow's Petition.—Boyd begged leave to present Petition from Jane Roach, an old widow of 70 years—praying aid in her destitute condition.

Street objected on the ground that it was not an "old soldier of the Revolution" War.

Boyd said he believed it was from an old widow, and not an old soldier—(laughter).

Boyd said he could make out a good case, (Parliament, "no doubt of it," laughter.) Yes a good case, her son recaptured Lady Sale! The Petition was finally rejected.

THE GOVERNMENT ELECTION BILL.

We have received a printed copy of the new Government Bill to be brought before the Legislature in a few days; and we hasten to notice some of its prominent features.

The qualification of voters (every male British subject) is as follows—real estate worth £25; personal estate £100; real estate of non-residents £25; annual income £100.

We much approve of these qualifications. We prefer them to the principle of universal suffrage.

The Assessors' Books in each Parish are to be taken as the means of forming a Registry of Voters.

The duty of preparing the lists, and ascertaining the qualification of voters, &c., will devolve on three Revisors for each Parish. The Registry to be revised every year.

The qualification of a candidate is £300 over all incumbrances.

All elections are to be by Ballot.

The following sections will do away with the evils of bribery and corruption, so common to our New Brunswick Elections.

"Whoever after the ordering of the writ for any election shall directly or indirectly give or allow to any elector, any money, meat, drink, entertainment, or provision, or any present, gift, reward, or entertainment, or make any promise or engagement to give or allow any money, meat, drink, provision, reward, or entertainment to or for any person or place, in order to be elected or for any person or place, in order to be elected or for being elected for such place, shall be incapable of sitting or voting in the House of Assembly."

"No person shall recover from a Candidate or his agent for entertainment furnished at the request of any of them to any person at an election; and if upon the trial it shall appear that any part of the plaintiff's claim is for entertainment so furnished, he shall be non-suited."

"If any Elector shall take any money or other reward by way of gift, loan, or other device, or contract or agree therefor, to vote or forbear to vote at any election, or to corrupt or procure any person to give his vote, or shall by threats or force intimidate any person to vote or forbear to vote at such election, he shall for every offence forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and be for ever debarred from voting at any election."

These are the main features of the Bill—all in fact that can interest our readers. The details are lengthy and necessarily drawn up in legal phraseology, as in the case of all Bills. The fundamental points of this Bill, however, are excellent, and display the right sort of spirit in the Government. Let us have a good Election Bill and we have the foundation laid for a substantial political superstructure. We believe that we speak nothing but what will be borne out when we say that the Government will be sustained by the whole Province in their views respecting this measure. So that if the House will not sustain the Bill although we have no fears that it will not, the Government may appeal from Philip to Philip's master, and with success.—[Morning News.

THE BOULD SOGER

The following is a literal extract of a letter from a private soldier—an only son—to his mother, living in a poor cabin, near Moy-nalty:

The Camp at Balaclava.
O ahiger Jews!—Share its sorry your own by would be to listen your could heart by telling you all the despot work we are having over every day. Murder of Moses if you and my own darling Kitty—oh my convalescence I was never forgetting her. How is every bone in her body? As I was going to tell you when I began to speak of that darling—if you and she only saw me lying in the down trenches—bad luck to them—and it raining cats and dogs. Oh! an' thro' and its yourself would drop sauspandils of tears for the poor fellow that left the sweet little house and the cow—not to say anything about you and Kitty—and all to seek for oner. Musha and its a little of it goes a great way here, and mighty little I've seen, unless you'd think it was the mark to get a bullet from one of those hairy vagabonds, the Russians. Poo my conscience! I'd think it much more onerable to die of starvation in Skibbereen, and be taken home and buried what you might call decently. But agna macre, sure I must tell you some of my courageous exploits. You may know, avoirmen, that I was one of the bravest fellows in the army, so I was chosen to cross the river at Alma first; so in I dashed, and the rest of them after me; and if you only saw the bullets and shells flying about me, sure it was enough to make my heart fail! Well, I got to the other side of the river, after being wet up to my neck, not just as I reached the bank my shako was struck off by a cannon-ball; and if you only saw your own beautiful nutty-headed boy without a bit of a caution to save his head from the sun, sure you would have brook your hair out and out. On I marched, till I got a bullet right thro' the calf of my leg; so down I fell. Well, I looks about me and I sees no red coats, but a lot of them hairy villains only half dead about me, and one in particular. Holy Saint Peter! will I ever forget the cut of the vagabond, till the day I get the mould over me? Well I saw the second regt lift himself upon his elbow, and with great pain raise the gun and fire at me; but Saint Patrick saved me, and the gun misfired. With that I crouched over to the wretch, and caught him by the gullet; and says I, "By the hole of my coat, if my mother's son, had you done in Moyalty, it's little he'd think of kicking half a score of ye!" Well, the spalpeen fired at me and I lying I could not murder him in cold blood. Well I must end here, and entree if I was down with you once more it would take a power of talking about honor to coaks me away. And hoping you and Kitty all the happiness of the Brady's.

I remain yr. Son

P. S. I am, except where there is an actual want of food and rain, a thing much more imaginary than real. The shame of poverty

—the shame of being thought poor—is a great and fatal weakness.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALAKLAVA.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death,
Rode the six hundred.

Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred,
For up came an order which
Some one had blundered:
"Forward the Light Brigade!"
"Take the guns," Nolan said:
"Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred."

Forward, the Light Brigade!
No man was there dismayed,
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blundered:
Theirs but to do and die,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of Death,
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volleyed and thundered:
Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell,
Rode the six hundred.

Flashed all their sabres bare,
Flashed all at once in air,
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wondered:
Plunged in the battery smoke,
With many a desperate stroke,
The Russian line broke;
Then they rode back, but not
Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them,
Volleyed and thundered:
Stormed at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
Those that had fought so well,
Came from the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left the six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered,
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

THE CHARGE OF THE SIXTEEN HUNDRED.

SUGGESTED BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Great intrigue! great intrigue!
All the world wondered,
At a Railway Board Meeting
To vote Sixteen Hundred!

At a Railway Board Meeting,
They vote Sixteen Hundred!
For up stood a Director, who
The motion out thundered,
And the "great guns" all said
The small sum shall be paid,
And the Resolution being made
Gave Sixteen Hundred!

Public to right of them
Public to left of them
Public confronting them
Indignantly thundered:
Shareholders stormed as well
And on the Board there fell
That which we need not tell
Enough! Sixteen Hundred!

When shall their glory fade?
Oh! what a charge was made.
All the world wondered:
Bravo! the charge was made!
Honor! the Board-Brigade!
Bravo! the debt you've paid!
With Sixteen Hundred!

[Our own Correspondent.

Before Sebastopol,
Feb. 10, 1855.

The warm-hearted and benevolent find all nature smiling around him; or if he chance to meet with misery or suffering, the sympathy he extends to it reacts with pleasing influence on his own mind, and proves a sufficient reward; but the morose and early or supercilious mind, wander in the fairest scenes as in a desert—sees only to be dissatisfied, hears only to be displeased.

BEGIN EVERY ENTERPRISE WITH ENERGY.
Strike a hoop smartly, and it will sustain itself, and hold on its course while the effects of the stroke lasts, and long after it was given. I remember to have been told by a friend that he could never get the knocker of a door to speak in a tone of true dignity; he wondered how this should be,—how brass in his special hands should have lost all its brassy quality,—till at last he discovered that he was too feeble in the onset that his first stroke was futile, and that all the subsequent ones, as like engenders like, were of the same, deplorable insignificance.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the "Asia" at HALIFAX.

The steamship Asia, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 3d inst. arrived at Halifax at 35 minutes past 1 o'clock yesterday morning. She arrived out on the 30th.

This has been a week of anxiety in England. The Atlantic brought London papers of Saturday the 27th ult., containing Lord John Russell's explanation of his resignation; also containing the commencement of the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry. On Monday evening, the 29th, Mr. Roebuck's motion was resumed in the House of Commons, namely, that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the British army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army. Stafford and D'Israeli spoke—The House divided, 305 for the motion, and 148 against it;—majority against the Government, 157; whereupon the ministry resigned. Their resignation was accepted and the Aberdeen Ministry only hold office until a new Government can be formed.

On Tuesday evening, the 30th, the Queen sent for Earl Derby, the leader of the Conservative party.

On Wednesday, Earl Derby waited on the Queen, and had an interview of two hours. The interview finished, Earl Derby drove in haste to the residence of Lord Palmerston. A lengthened conference took place. The public did not learn what occurred, but the general rumour was that Lord Palmerston would not assent to the terms proposed by Lord Derby—consequently the latter was unable to form a sufficiently strong Cabinet. Various rumours ensued, pointing to Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and latterly to Lord Lansdowne, as the probable head of the new Ministry.

Both Houses adjourned from Tuesday till Thursday. On reassembling, Lord Aberdeen briefly announced the resignation. The Duke of Newcastle entered into explanations in self-defence, and Earl Derby informed the House that he had been invited by the Queen to form a Cabinet but could not do so.

The friends of the Aberdeen ministry are rabid against Russell for breaking up the coalition by his retirement. The Queen is reported to have written him an autograph letter censuring his conduct, but this is doubtful. No ministry has as yet been formed, and the public are very anxious.

LATEST PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.—The Bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English Baltic fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs, ready for sea; the first week in March. Rumor says that Admirals Martin and Seymour will command. Walton, Vinay & Co., a London House in the Australian trade has failed. Liabilities moderate.

THE WAR.

No fighting, but very important diplomatic news. Prussia checkmates Austria. In the Session of General Committee of Germanic Diet, Austria's proposition for a general mobilisation of the whole federal army has been rejected, and Prussia's proposal to place contingents only on a war footing is carried against Austria.

Anxiety is felt as to what course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor of Austria having, as he expected, the command of the Federal army. Probably no step will be taken till after the formation of the new English ministry. Intelligence of the Austrian defeat caused dullness in the funds.

Russia is preparing for action. An important despatch from Berlin of the 1st says, "The Russian Government has decreed immediate mobilisation of her own army." The fourth and sixth army corps are ordered to occupy the Provinces of Saxony and Silesia.

A Prussian despatch, dated Jan. 21st, to the cabinets of London and Paris states, that the result of the late conferences at Vienna harmonizes with the views of Prussia.

but Prussia is not informed of the terms of the preceding deliberations. Prussia regards the admission of a Prussian Representative to the Vienna conference as indispensable to her accession to the treaty. The demand of France that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through Prussian territory is categorically refused.

Denmark appoints a military Commission to place all the Danish forts in a state of defence.

SARDINIAN ALLIANCE.—Treaties between England, France and Sardinia are published. Sardinia engages to send in English ships 15,000 men to the Crimea, under the command of the Sardinian general. England agrees to send Sardinia a million sterling, or two if wanted, at 3 per cent. France and England guarantee to protect Sardinia during the present war. A French army is destined to the aid of Austria. They will march through Lombardy, to prove to the Italians the reality of the Austro-French Alliance. The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has received plenipotentiary powers to attend conference.

THE CRIMEA.

SEBASTOPOL, Jany. 10th.

It is understood in camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plan of attack, with the view to take important points of defence in flank and in reverse. Two divisions of French will immediately leave their camps on the British left, and take up their position on the British right, over the Tchernaya. The object is partly to stop supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann. A missing despatch from General Canrobert of the 10th, says: "The English have ceded to us a portion of their lines—namely, the works commanding and destined to batter in the breach of the Malakoff tower, of which a serious attack will likely be soon made."

Jan. 11th.—Frost. Quantities of warm clothing received in camp, but more wanted. The French are assisting the British to build huts and stables. Grumbling among the British respecting alleged injustice, and partiality of recent French.

Jan. 11th.—Several deserters to the Russians reported. Nothing doing by the British except getting up shot, shell and provisions. The French and Russians exchange a few shots now and then, and keep up a constant fire of riflemen. Last night was the coldest yet experienced. During the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on the French lines. A sharp conflict ensued with bayonets.

The French force now number eight divisions, 68 thousand, and a pinch is on the way.

January 13th.—The Russians celebrated their new year's day within the City with apparent gaiety. At midnight all the chapel bells were ringing; at one in the morning, the Russians within their lines commenced cheering. The French taking it as an insult, opened fire on the town. The Russians instantly replied along their whole front of defence by the fiercest cannonade yet experienced. The earth works flashed forth uninterrupted flames, rapid and unbroken as file firing, and shewed the defences, swarming with men. Under cover of the firing, a strong party of Russians made a sortie on the front and flank of the British left attack. The Russians captured a British vidette, and also drove in covering parties, but on being engaged by the regiments retired towards the town.

Simultaneously with the attack on the British, a strong sortie was made on the French. The Russians penetrated within the parapet and spiked three mortars. The French rallied and drove back the enemy inside the lines of his advanced batteries. At day break all was quiet.

Jan. 14th.—Sanitary condition of the British improving. The Turk still suffer fearfully, apparently from plague. The establishment of a central depot for provisions has much relieved the sufferings of the army.

Jan. 15th.—Continued snow now, three and a half feet deep. Preparations for renewed British bombardment is progressing rapidly. 50 new siege guns, 13 largest mortars and 18,000 shot and shell are brought to camp. A Polish deserter has given important information respecting the range of their batteries. Guns heavily silent all day. A movement was observed among the Russians towards Balaklava, and it is reported that Laprandi has received strong reinforcements.

Jan. 16.—The Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned. A heavy fall of snow to-day—2 feet deep on a level. The 39th British Regt of Infantry disembarked. The French are very active in bringing up British powder. No firing to-day—the French batteries quite silent. The Russians scarce fired a shot, but an active wide practice continued on both sides. The Simla ship arrived with 400 heres.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR, I should not have troubled you with a letter this week, but having just heard that Mr. Wilson has brought an action against you for libel, I cannot help congratulating you thereon, because, as I feel thoroughly convinced that none of the letters you have published are assignable, it is satisfactory to find that they have had some effect upon him as well as upon the public. I could write a good deal on this subject, but will refrain from doing so, as you will doubtless make some remarks on the circumstance; and I think they will come with greater force from your pen, than from those of your correspondents; but I hope you won't forget to tell us, on which of more or the other letters, this famous action for damages is to be founded, as well as, what animal in the shape of a Lawyer has turned Jackal or Lion's provider in this fresh raid after more booty.

One would have thought that the attempt to get £1,600 (for he has not yet got it) would have been enough for one while, but I suppose that, seeing from the outcry that has been raised, there is very little chance of his obtaining that reward for his "valuable services." Mr. W.—has thought it prudent to have another string to his bow to procure payment for his "disinterested exertions." Well, well, so be it;—but upon my word it is very ludicrous!

I only hear of things as long after their occurrence, that I am sometimes afraid some circumstances I mention, are only stale news to many of your readers; but how comes it that you have never told us about the extraordinary arrangements, by which the two St. Stephens' Directors procured their qualifications for seats at the Board. I understand that it was done by subscription—no one being found to risk such an enormous amount as three calls on ten shares. It certainly was not a bad dodge on the part of the St. Stephens, to convert for a Branch to St. George, and at the same time procure the agreement is properly fulfilled, and all for the magnificent contribution!!! of £150 prevent subscription, divided among some twelve or fourteen individuals.

Do you know that a Petition has been received at Head Quarters, purporting to be from the President and Directors, but which only bears the signatures of John and Thos. B. Wilson, praying the Governor and Legislature to make sundry alterations and amendments in the Act of Incorporation, one of which is, to deprive the Shareholders of the privilege of appointing the Secretary, and to transfer this power into the hands of the Governor alone, with authority to name the salary for such office.

Such acts as these, do not require comment.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

CIVIS.

THE CONCERT.

[To the Editor of the "Standard."] Sir,—Last evening a number of Amateurs gave a vocal and instrumental Concert in the Town Hall, for the benefit of the Poor in this town, which was very fully attended; the Hall in fact being crowded. I cannot sufficiently praise the philanthropy and kindness of the Gentlemen who came forward on this occasion to render assistance to those who so urgently require it at this inclement season of the year; and am happy to state that their exertions were rewarded by obtaining £15 0 0, the whole of which sum will be devoted to the Poor.

The Band acquitted itself admirably in the many pieces assigned to it, and the Quartette Club, (composed of seven performers) were not only most perfect in their songs, but also in their delineation of "Nigger character," and were frequently greeted with shouts of laughter and applause.

It would be invidious to mention names, when all exerted themselves so successfully, but I feel sure that I speak the feelings, not only of those present last evening, but also of the entire community, in thanking the Gentlemen for a delightful evening's entertainment, and one which I trust may be often repeated; for I venture to assert, that no town in the Province can boast of a better Band, for of a more talented Quartette Club, than I had the pleasure of listening to last evening, and I humbly opine, notwithstanding the character our little town often bears for dullness and depression, that many larger ones might be justly proud of possessing companies of Amateur Musicians and Amateur Performers, who lead and combine their talents for such laudable objects as the relief of the distressed, both at home and abroad!

Your obedient servant,

SPECTATOR.

February 14, 1855.

[The above was received too late for publication in our last.]—Ed. Standard

SUMMARY OF NEWS

BECHARREST. 31st.—Omar Pasha's difficulty with the Minister is settled.

FRANCE.—The French Admiral, Febrier Despointes, who commanded at Petropolis, is recalled, and replaced by M. Fourichon, ex-Governor of French Guinea.

FRANCE.—Some few arrests have been made at Venice on pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch envoy sent to Japan has returned with assurance that Holland will continue on the footing of the most favored nations.

ST. ANDREWS, 30th January, 1855. TO THE CLASS "B" STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.

GENTLEMEN, A Special Meeting of the Corporation has been called for the 28th March next, at which I shall be unable to be present, I deem it right, before leaving this Country, to address a few remarks to you, for the purpose of explaining the object of my mission to this Province, and the motives which have induced the Class A Shareholders of the Company to determine on acceding to the request of your Board of Directors to take the construction of the Railway into their own hands.

It must be evident to you, that Class A, having advanced £100,000 towards the construction of the Road, are deeply interested in its completion as the only means of protecting themselves against a total loss of the Money paid by them, and of obtaining the Land, which formed the principal inducement to the individuals who subscribed for Stock. It is equally evident that the Shareholders (see Class B Stock, with a very few exceptions, are unable, or unwilling to pay the amount of their Stock, and that a large amount of additional capital must be raised in order to carry on the works. Under these circumstances I was sent out to this Province at the request of your Board of Directors, to confer with them, among other things, on the best mode to be adopted for effecting the object which both parties have or ought to have, in view; and certainly I had anticipated that, instead of being met with suspicion and distrust, I should have received every assistance which that Board could render.

I have been in communication with the Executive Government of the Province, and have been led to believe that it entertains a strong desire to facilitate the progress of a work so important to the best interests of the Province, and will willingly assist Class A Shareholders in carrying it on by enabling them to make the Wilderness Lands, on the line of road, available for the purpose, and with such further aid as the Legislature at its approaching Session may be disposed to grant. I therefore determined, in pursuance of the powers with which I was vested by the Class A Directors, to accept of the plan proposed both by your Board of Directors in the year 1853, and by the present Board so late as the month of October last, namely, that the whole control of the work, with all the powers, privileges, and facilities now vested in the Company, should be transferred to Class A, who should assume all the liabilities of the Company, and proceed to complete the Road under their own sole direction and management.

To the Plan, suggested, as I have already said, by your own Directors on two several occasions, I did not anticipate that any objection could be offered; but to my surprise I find, that the present Board, with I believe one or two exceptions, are unwilling to relinquish their powers, or to give up the Road to Class A, although they are themselves compelled to admit they cannot go on effectually with the work, and see no prospect of doing so.

One or two recent acts of your Board, I have been compelled to protest against, as fraught with injury to the interests of the Company, and passed without the sanction of the Class A Directors, as required by the Deed of Arrangement existing between the two Boards. One is, a pledge given to construct a Branch Line to St. Stephens before the main line was completed, and the other—the transfer of the Road in its present state, with the Levee and other property thereon, belonging to the Company, to Mr. John Wilson, as an individual, to operate for his own benefit, for an indefinite period, which may materially interfere with the future operations of the Company. Should the Stockholders at the Special Meeting to be held, adopt the Plan which I have consented to on behalf of Class A, and the Legislature at their request, pass the necessary amendments and alterations in the Acts of Incorporation, I have no hesitation in assuring you, that sufficient capital will be at once raised to proceed vigorously with the completion of the line to Woodstock; and that, with regard to the present holders of Class B Stock, such equitable arrangements will be made by Class A, either by repayment of the amount paid in, or allowing Stock to that amount to be still held in the Company, as will satisfy all parties.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

A. W. BYRNE,

Secretary to, and Director from, the Class A Shareholders of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company.

QUICK VOYAGE.—The packet ship Liberia, Captain Cruickshank, which sailed from this port on the night of the 12th December, made the passage to Liverpool in 23 days. She left on the 30th of January, and arrived here yesterday morning in 24 days, having made the voyage in 2 months and 2 days. Notwithstanding the excellent run back, Capt. Cruickshank experienced some very heavy weather on the passage. On the 25th ult., in lat. 51, and long. 15, while lying to in a severe gale, the ship was struck by tremendous sea on the starboard bow, which started the stem and caused her to leak considerably. Had to throw overboard about 1400 bags of salt to lighten the vessel.—[New Brunck.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Wonderful Remedy for Rheumatism.—Copy of a letter from William Henderson, of Montreal, dated June 16th, 1854.—To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—I left England, now, three weeks ago, and for several days previously to my embarkation, I felt a terrible stiffness in my limbs, accompanied by the utmost pain whenever I attempted to move, with itching and burnings, which was almost intolerable; however, immediately I got on board, I felt worse than ever, and was confined to my cabin for six days, when a fellow passenger (Mr. Martin, of this city,) presented me with a couple of boxes of your Ointment and Pills, which completely cured me, and I am now as well as ever I was in my life.

SPAIN.—Some few arrests have been made on suspicion of a Carlist conspiracy. Report says that the Carlists have raised extensive funds in Holland. Madrid letters of the 25th say that Mr. Soule is seriously sick.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch envoy sent to Japan has returned with assurance that Holland will continue on the footing of the most favored nations.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We very much regret that our fair Correspondents, critics of the Amateur theatricals, having got mixed up, is unavoidably crowded out till next week.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1855.

We beg to call attention to a letter which appears in another column addressed by Mr. Byrne to the Shareholders in our "Railway" and which has been handed to us by one of them for publication.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Though a man's nature may become hardened almost as the nether millstone, it is rare to find an example where the self-accusing spirit can entirely silence the voice of conscience; and though an unrepenting sinner may strive with braggart insolence to appear indifferent to the judgment of his fellow men, and carry his head on high, as though he were an injured and innocent person, calling in the aid of the law to protect him from the honest indignation, which his acts engender; experience gives us no stronger proof of the damning truth of public censure than is afforded by the example of an individual struggling to stifle the expression of such censure, while he still wilfully pursues his career of vice and wrong. No reprimand wounds so deeply as that, which is felt to be deserved, and none can be more severe than that, which confines itself to the bare recapitulation and publication of facts, which carry their own condemnation.

The letter from a "Stockholder" which we published in our impression of the 7th inst., conveys a censure of this description; which appears at last to have touched a chord, that still vibrates in Mr. Wilson's breast; and our readers, therefore, will not be surprised to hear, that, smarting under its stinging truthfulness, but still resolved to persevere in the prosecution of his schemes, in opposition to the unanimous voice of the whole community; he has proceeded to the length of serving us with a writ in an action for libel.

But does Mr. Wilson think to frighten us from the discharge of our duty as a public Journalist? or that we dread a fair and impartial scrutiny of our writings, or those of our Correspondents, before one of the Judges of the land, and an independent, intelligent Jury of our Countrymen? If so, he greatly deceives himself; and we assure him, that instead of shrinking from the responsibility of our position, in consequence of the step he has been ill-advised enough, to take, against us; we shall for the future, feel encouraged, more loudly to denounce and expose all public immoralities and misdeeds; in the hope that in some instances reformation and repentance may ensue;—since even in him it is evident that the correction, though inoperative, is useful.

In their public capacities all men must submit to the animadversions and criticism of their fellow men;—and so universally is this rule felt and acted on throughout the wide realms of free England, that we must confess we were, at first on receiving the writ from the Sheriff, not a little surprised to find that there existed two men within the Queen's dominions—one a lawyer and the other so acute a man as John Wilson has generally been esteemed—who would venture to dispute its force and application; but after a very few moments our astonishment quickly subsided, when we reflected that John Wilson,—poor old man!—is now arriving at that time of life, when men usually begin to get again like children; and that therefore we should not be surprised at any silliness he may commit; and that some law-yers, shark like, will snap at any bait in the shape of a fee.

We have long been aware that Mr. Wilson has been desirous of instituting proceedings against us on account of the letters which have lately appeared in our columns; and that he has only been restrained, from so doing by the influence and opinion of another, and in this instance we believe a very able—legal gentleman; but since it is, obvious that the widest publicity which can be given to our articles and to the existence of our paper must be a benefit to us, we are rather rejoiced that Mr. Wilson has discovered a rejoinder that "Gent," who does not object to risk his professional reputation in sustaining a hopeless and groundless charge, thereby affording the opportunity of proving the correctness and truth of the statements we have printed.—Statements of facts, relating to public acts affecting public interests, done by Mr. Wilson in his public capacity.—Statements, which—(when fairly understood and thoroughly confirmed as they can and will

be;) cannot fail to open the eyes of every one to the impropriety of leaving the guidance of our Railway in the care of men who have proved themselves so unworthy of the charge; and which must consequently hasten the consummation of our wishes for a complete change of system and the transfer of everything to Class "A."

We do not intend at present to enter into a defence, which would be premature, against the charge, which may be trumped up against us; nor is it necessary for us in order to enhance the effect, which the letters of our Correspondents have had; to multiply proofs of what every one, in this neighbourhood at least, knows to be true. Conscious of an earnest desire at any rate to discharge our duties, as an Editor, with integrity and independence, we shall not be deterred from publishing, not only that, which we know to be true, but even rumour when such publication can be of utility; and much as we dislike litigation, (never before having been served with a writ,) we have too firm a confidence in a British Judge and Jury to dread an appeal to them on any act that we have hitherto committed; and as regards a charge of libel, we feel perfectly secure, and are content to abide the issue of events, well knowing that "Truth is no libel"—nay, that even the publication of rumour is not libellous, as was clearly enunciated by Judge Oakley of Michigan, who in recently giving his opinion on this subject said—"That when an editor of a newspaper merely states a rumour that is abroad—such for example as that a certain person, naming him, had issued Railway Stock illegally and absconded—he should be exonerated, provided that it was a fact that the rumour existed, although spoken of in business circles as a matter of public interest ought not to be regarded as libellous when an editor states it."

Before concluding we must express our hope that our litigious and deeply injured (?) venerable sufferer from the "ingratitude of a people who can't see the sacrifices he makes for them," won't go and shut himself up in disgust and so deprive us of the eclat of an action for libel; although we must confess it would be but charitable for somebody to advise him to devote the short time before him to other occupations rather than to lawsuits and wordly affairs.

We are pleased to notice that our worthy Postmaster, who has for some time been confined to his room, from severe illness, is again at his post.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.—The new Government are about to bring in a Bill to alter the Election law, which is a great improvement on the present one, inasmuch as it acknowledges the use of the Ballot box, and a Registry of votes. But, at the same time, the new Bill is open to many objections—it does not sufficiently extend the franchise, and it does not provide for independence of judgment, by secret voting. British subjects of 21 years of age, possessing real estate of the value of £25, are entitled to vote by it, and those who own £100 of personal property, or who have £100 a year of income; these qualifications to be ascertained by the machinery of Assessors and Revisors. Why not, at once, give every male rate-payer, that does not pay the alien tax, a vote, and let the Collector's book be the registering test and check? The people will never be satisfied till this is the case. Why should the owners of £25 worth of land have a preference over the owners of £100 of other property, and also over annuities of the same amount? Is the man who cultivates a few acres of land in the wilderness, more intelligent than the storekeeper of towns, or the mechanic, the merchant's clerk, or the schoolmaster? We think this must be changed—it will exclude too many valuable names from the Revisors' lists.—And with regard to independence of voting, no mode is prescribed for the Sheriff to give the voters a chance of inserting their tickets in the Ballot box, free from the scrutiny of interested persons? The grand object of voting by Ballot, is to permit the Electors to vote as they please, uninfluenced by any fear; this cannot be accomplished unless the Ballotting is secret.

JURY LAW.—Whilst the new Government are striving to effect what has been so long scandalously deferred—the alteration of the Election Law—they have another, and an equally imperative task to perform, which is the amendment of the Jury Law. There is no tax, nor burthen of any kind which falls so heavily on one class of the people, as serving on Juries. By the mandate of the Sheriff, the merchant, the farmer and the mechanic, are obliged to abandon their business once a year, no matter how inconvenient the season, and repair to the County town, and gratuitously attend to other people's business. Will our readers believe us when we tell them, that Petit Jurors who spend 12 or 14 days in the Court House, from morning till night, deciding cases affecting the character, the property, and perhaps the lives of their fellow subjects, get for their compensation the thanks of the Court, and six shillings a piece! With this sum they have to pay their board and lodging, and defray their travelling expenses to and from home. Was there ever so monstrous an absurdity! Mark, if he does not attend, he is liable to be fined each time his name is called. Was ever a law more tyrannical and oppressive!

What makes it more unendurable is, that the wealthiest classes are exempted from this service, and pay no equivalent for their exemption—Members of the Legislature, Justices of the Peace, Treasurers, Clergymen, Lawyers and Doctors, cannot be called on to perform the duties of Jurors, nor do they contribute one sixpence to defray the expense of those who do perform those duties. Is it to be wondered at, that people are exasperated, and protest they will not obey the law. We tell them, they have been promised redress from the hustings, and we are confident the "reformed House" will relieve this grievance. We do not hesitate to say, that it is the bounden duty of the Attorney General to bring in a Bill, similar to the law which exists in the State of Maine, to assess every rate payer for the payment of Jurors. There, the Juror is balloted for, and he receives an ample compensation, in money, for his loss of time. We shall take soon, another opportunity of reverting to this subject, and in the meantime, we have only to express our apprehensions, that if immediate relief is not given to Jurors, that the business of the next Circuit Court, which promises to be a very heavy one, will come to a stand still for the want of them.

THE PROVINCIALIST.—We have received the first number of a new paper, under the above title edited and published in this Town by Patrick Clinch, Esq., to whom we heartily extend the right hand of fellowship. We have long known our cotemporary, as a nervous writer, and expect from one of his experience and ability well written articles. His political views it is true, differ from ours, but of this we feel assured, that in him we have a man, who will not descend to vituperation or abuse in promulgating his opinions.

From English Papers by the Asia.

Jan. 22.—The following is via Bucharest.—The weather is very fine and temperate.—British still sickly. Abundant supplies of all kinds arriving—shot, shell and clothing but no houses. There is no progress to report in the siege. The British 30th and 14th Regts. are disembarking. The French have undertaken to hold the British rig works. Supplies entered Sebastopol on the 17th. The Russians are said to want ammunition, but continue to fire briskly. For two days a continued fire has been directed against the British works, and last night the Russians made an unsuccessful sortie. All reports respecting the plan of operations indicate that no event of magnitude need be expected before spring.

ARMISTICE.—The Military Gazette of Vienna states that the Czar has demanded six weeks armistice. Not confirmed.

THE DANUBE.—Omar Pasha has sent in his resignation, because Ismael Pasha, appointed to the command of the army of Romania, is not placed under his orders.

Large bodies of Russians are again concentrating at Rioni. Sadyk Pasha has proceeded with all his available troops to that point. The Russians made a reconnaissance from Tulische on the 10th and 11th. Between the Sulina mouth of the Danube some skirmishing occurred.

The Galvanic apparatus for exploding 20 tons of powder against the smoken ships at Sebastopol arrived at Balaklava, and also a corps of drivers. It is expected the explosion will damage the foundations of Forts Constantine and Alexander. The new Russian defences of Odessa are completed.—27 batteries, mounting 116 guns.—The fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kerch and Suk-juk Kale are being strengthened.

TURKEY.—Constantinople accounts of the 22d say that a change in Turkish ministry was expected. Affairs are arranged with Greece, and the Turkish commissioner is recalled.

The Czar's two sons passed through Moscow on the 15th on their way to the Crimea. ITALY.—Numerous arrests have been made at Venice on pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy.

MARKETS.

Wheat and flour rather easier. Indian Corn in limited demand at a shilling decline. Beef firm. Pork, sells readily, but the coming supply may cause a depression. The London Money Market was active. Consols remarkably steady at 91½ to 91¾. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £194,000. Little change in Freights.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, by Revd. Andrew Barron, Mr. Michael Burke to Miss Marcelline Coo-gan, both of St. Andrews.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., aged 27 years, Nancy, relict of the late Mark Turner, and second daughter of Mr. Wm. Ballentine of this Town, much regretted by her relatives and friends.

At Oak Bay Saint David, on the 14th ult., Josephus Moore, Esq., aged 57 years, deservedly and universally regretted, leaving a wife one child, with a large and numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. He bore his sickness which, was painful and protracted, with christian composure and resignation; and believing in the reconciliation of all things to God's will, bid adieu to earth with all its cares and anxieties. In all the relations of life, Mr. Moore has sustained a character for integrity, and uprightness, and in his intercourse with his fellow-men, exercised towards all the kindest and better feelings of the human heart. As a public man and a Magistrate, (which commission he has held for sixteen years,) he was prompt, decided, and impartial, discharging his duties with satisfaction to the public and with credit to himself.—Cem.

CARD—The AMATEURS beg leave to tender their acknowledgements to S. H. Whitlock Esq., for his valuable assistance in getting up the Concert of the 13th inst.

They also return thanks to Mr. Beyer for his services on the occasion.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the present state of the Company, and the refusal of the Board of Directors to adopt the suggestions made to them by Mr. Byrne, as the Agent and Delegate of Class A Shareholders: We, the undersigned Stockholders and Members of the Company, deem it necessary that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of the above Corporation should take place:

Notice is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Members of the said Corporation, will be held at the Town Hall in the town of Saint Andrews, on THURSDAY the 15th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of transferring to the Class A Shareholders of this Company, the Rights, Powers, Property, and Privileges, now vested in the Corporation, to enable them to carry on, and complete the Line of Railroad from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, and of adopting such further measures as may be necessary to carry that object into effect.

Dated at St. Andrews, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1855:

W. P. W. Owen, Jas. W. Street,
W. Whitlock, Harris H. Haich,
Geo. D. Street, Geo. F. Suckney,
Thomas Berry, Donald Clark,
James Boyd, Charles Power,
J. J. Robinson, John Bailey,
Thos. A. W. Smith,
John Farmer, Michael Fauls,
J. W. Chandler, John Thompson,
Dennis Bradley, D. W. Jack,
Isaac Snodgrass, Charles Gilliland,
J. Irvine, Charles Kennedy,
Wellington Hatch, Robert Glass,
James Dougherty, Michael Kearney,
James McMaster, Charles Ingram,
Edward Stentford, J. M. Wilson,
Henry O'Neil, Charles Bradley,
Alex. Grant, N. Treadwell,
John Aymar, Robert Stevenson,
J. H. Whitlock, Henry Hitchens,
Wm. Mahood, Hugh O'Hara,
George Guiley.

Houses to Let.

The following HOUSES will be Let from 1st May next—

THE COTTAGE at the upper end of Queen street, at present in the occupation of J. Garly, Esq.

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mrs. Julian, in Queen's street, and owned by the heirs of the late Cornelius Connelly.

ALSO, the large and commodious HOUSE in Water street owned by the undersigned, and now occupied by Mr. George McCulloch.

For terms &c. apply to J. W. STREET.

February 6th, 1855.

PACKET,

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

Tax-Subscribers respectfully intimate to the merchants and travelling public, that their fast sailing Pilot Boat "JOHN CONLEY"

has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching at Esquimaux when required, for the accommodation of passengers and freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers.

Will leave St. Andrews every WEDNESDAY, and St. John every SATURDAY, wind and weather permitting. For passage &c. apply to either of the subscribers.

HUGH MELONEY,
OBD. CLARKE.

St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Persons have circulated false and malicious reports prejudicial to my character, and injurious to the feelings of my relatives; I do hereby caution those defamers, that should they repeat their slanders, they will be prosecuted.

Feb. 7, 1855. WM. KYLE.

Fresh Arrivals from England.

WM. ASHALL,

Clock & Watchmaker.
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has taken a Shop opposite the Post Office, for a short time, when he will be happy to execute any work in his line, which may be intrusted to his care, with promptitude.

He has brought from England a selection of Watches, Gold Rings, Chains, Alberts, Pins, Studs, silver thimbles, Brooches, Earrings, and a variety of other Jewellery.

Electro-plated Spoons, tea and coffee pots.

Also, a quantity of small wares, tortoise shell combs; tooth, nail, hair brushes and combs, in great variety.

Watch glasses and dials fitted; Spectacles and eye glasses to suit all ages.

St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

Blanks

FOR SALE At this OFFICE.

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. at Cost.

For Cash.

Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts without delay.

ROBERT KER.

St. Andrews, Feb. 5, 1855.

Emigration.

Persons desirous of having their friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland, brought out by the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, can procure Tickets on application to the Subscribers.

Passage—From Liverpool to St. John, £5 currency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half price. Payment in all cases required when the Ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.

Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows—

For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily;

2 1/2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice; 1 1/2 lb. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

It will be necessary for persons in the country, remitting for passages, to furnish the name, age, and place of residence of the intending emigrant; the Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.

J. & R. REED.

St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

Flour. Flour.

Ex "Ulrica" from Boston:

100 Bbls extra & superfine Canada Flour.

Just received.

Jan. 23, 1855. J. W. STREET.

EDWARD DUNNIGAN & BRO.

New York.

Have in press, and will issue shortly,

History of the Catholic Missions among the

Indian tribes of the United States, from 1530 to 1854.

The work is divided into four parts, embracing the early Norwegian, Spanish, French and English, Catholic Missions, of the Colonial times.

Subscriptions received by

NEIL LOCHARY.

January 24, 1855.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

That pleasantly situated Corner Lot and Premises, owned and occupied by the undersigned, being for No. 1, in block letter Q, in Bulkeley's division of the town plat of St. Andrews, known as the "Hay Scale Corner." There are on the premises, a good Dwelling House and out-houses, all of which have lately undergone a thorough repair, an excellent frost proof Cellar, a never failing Spring of Water, and a Garden not to be exceeded in the town for vegetables. The property is free from all incumbrances, and an undoubted title will be given. Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale by the 15th day of April next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, of which notice will be given by handbills.

MARIA BROWN.

Saint Andrews, 24th Jan. 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. consisting of—

Gold and Silver Lever & Lepine Watches, Guard Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article; Earrings, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Shaw Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c.

Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard do, Joseph Rodgers & Sons old English Razors, Pocket Jack and Pen Knives, &c.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired &c.

GEO. F. STICKNEY.

St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR STREET has removed from St. Martins to St. Andrews, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened an office, below Mr. James Boyd's store.

Residence—Rev. Dr. Alley's.

St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

New Brunswick

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The following was adopted as a Standing Rule in the Session of 1851—

37th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE.

Clerk.

Notice.

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

SAMUEL GETTY.

St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

ALBION HOUSE, SAINT ANDREWS.

Per Packet Ship "John Bannerman," and steamship "Niagara."

MESSRS. STORR & CO.,

Have received a considerable portion of their

FALL STOCK,

Which is Opened and ready for Inspection.

THE Subscribers would respectfully intimate, that having commenced business this year with a supply suitable only for the SPRING TRADE, it does not devolve upon them to make the usual announcement of "a few additional Novelties," but to inform the Public that they are now receiving the first delivery of a large

WINTER STOCK,

that will be composed of "NEW GOODS" exclusively. The present arrival contains principally an assortment of the following Goods:

BROAD CLOTHS,

IN EVERY COLOR:

DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS,

WINTER SHAWLS, COBBOURG CLOTHS, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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

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

R. STORR & CO.

Oct 4, 1854

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Just received per Packet Ships via St. John, John Bannerman, John Barbour, Middleton.

British Steamer Alps, Liberia, and Suley

68 Bales and Cases, containing the

Largest, Cheapest, and

BEST ASSORTMENT

ever brought to this market.

As it is a well known fact, that a great advantage can be taken by purchasing goods at the depressed periods of the season, we have made it our study this some time back; and our present stock fresh from the different Manufacturers, viz: Leeds, a large lot of Woollens of every shade and style to suit the season. Also, our Stuffs Goods of the latest styles, from Bradford, and Fancy Goods from London in great variety. Domestic from Manchester. And our Shawls in every style, from 100s. to 2s. 6d. from Glasgow; also, Carpets with a splendid Stock of every article in our line, a list of which will be given to the Public in Hand Bills. One word to our friends and customers, we will cut Goods in general this season at the latest St. John wholesale Prices; this we have resolved to do, and will carry it out, during this winter; of course in doing so out

Terms will be Cash.

D. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, Nov. 14, 1854

Notice.

JAMES SYKES & CO. hereby give

Notice, that they will prosecute all persons trespassing or entering upon the

Seventy-Mile Contract of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, either to execute

Contracts or otherwise, without having first received written authority from them so to do.

Also, All persons who may have borrowed, or otherwise, Wheelbarrows, Picks, Drills, or other Implements, are requested to return them immediately, and all persons retaining any such materials, after the present notice, will be prosecuted.

Saint Andrews, Nov. 27, 1854.

Provision and Iron STORE.

ST. STEPHENS.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have taken

Store in the South end of Mr. WILLIAM JONES'S wooden building, where they have received and offer for sale—

200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR,

1000 Bushels Corn,

25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork—

ALSO,

Received ex Ship Pamphylia from Liverpool:

36 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 1-4 to 7

inches diameter, round,

47 Tons flat and square Iron, all sizes

60 Do common Iron, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5-8 inch

round

6 Cwt. best Cast Steel

5 1/2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 11 1/8

1, 7-8, 3-4, 9-16, 1-2, 7-16, 3-8, 5-16

6 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails

4 Kegs Boat Nails; 1 Keg Pun Rivets

213 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3 1/2 to 10 inch

5 Cwt. Quop Iron

1 Ton best London White Lead

1-2 Ton Black Lead. Raw and boiled Paint Oil,

50 Chaldrons Smith's Copls

25 Tons Pig Iron

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO.

St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 1855.

NOTICE.

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

E. DEWOLF.

Dec. 27, 1854.

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. Beck, Book-seller and Stationer, Fredericton.

By Command S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office.

2nd January, 1855.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

WOOLLEN HALL,

TAILORING AND

Clothing Establishment,

WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING,

Prince William Street.

A. SKILLEN

HAS now open and ready for inspection a larger and better assorted

Stock of COATINGS, VESTINGS, and PANT STUFFS than was ever before exhibited at the WOOLLEN HALL.

A. S. solicits the attention of the Public to his large and superior assortment of

WINTER COATINGS, in—

Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures.

Moscow and Siberian Mixtures.

Balkan and Elephant Beavers.

Crimes and Crocodile Beavers.

Bryson O'Lyons and Sulan Beavers.

Beavies and Whitney Cloths.

Pilots and Beavers, all colors.

Melton and Canada Cloths.

FOR PANTS—A splendid assortment of double milled West of England plain and fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, French and German do; Scotch Tweeds, in heavy ribbed and heather mixtures of superior quality; Clan Tartans do; fancy and plain Satinets, &c.

FOR VESTS—Rich Plushes and Velvets in plain and fancy colors; Satins do; Grenadines do; Thibet Wool and Velvets do; Embroidered do; White Satins and Mosellins for Weddings and Balls—all of which will be made to measure in a superior style at unusually low prices for cash.

REMEMBER!—WOOLLEN HALL, Prince William Street, St. John.

Nov. 23. A. SKILLEN,

Proprietor.

TO LET,

And Possession given Immediately.

That large and commodious Dwelling House and premises, at the

Corner of Water and Sophia Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Cline—

The House has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and put in good repair, and is admirably adapted for a genteel private residence.

For terms &c. please apply to the agent.

Nov. 1, 1854. JAMES CLARKE.

Ships' WHEELS and CAPSTANS.

THE subscribers inform Shipbuilders, and all others whom it may concern, that they have commenced manufacturing

STEERING WHEELS and CAPSTANS, of a superior make and finish, at their shop on Peters' Wharf, which they will sell lower than articles of the same description can be purchased for at any other establishment in the City.

WHEELS and CAPSTANS will be kept constantly on hand.

Orders from all parts of the Province will be punctually attended to.

Orders left with Mr. GIBSON, St. Andrews, will receive prompt attention.

HUGHES & GIBSON.

St. John, Oct'r 10, 1854

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John McVicar, late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, and also against the estate of Archibald McVicar late of the same place, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within 3 months to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to the said estates, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN McVICAR,

Administrator of the Goods of John McVicar, and

Administrator of the Goods of Archibald McVicar.

St. Andrews, Sep. 7, 1854.

BARLEY

WANTED at the Patent Steam Brewery, St. Andrews, during the Winter. A liberal price given

THOMPSON & CO.

December 12, 1854.

