

The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
J. W. Smith.
At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
T. E. & M. S.
12s. 6d. per annum—if paid in advance.
18s. if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First insertion of 12 lines 3d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis sumendum est optimum. —Cic.

No 49] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1854. [Vol. 21]

TO THE CONSTITUENCY OF CHARLOTTE.

As it is now pretty generally believed that Mr. Brown's return to fill the high and honorable situation of Surveyor General is to be contested, will it be out of place to put before you the position in which this County now stands; according to the principle of responsible Government lately introduced into the British Provinces, certain offices in the government are called political, viz: the Provincial Secretary, Attorney General, Surveyor General, and the Solicitor General; these offices are held by members of the House of Assembly who have the confidence of their constituents. If the Government felt that confidence a vote in the House is brought against them as in the recent case, and they must resign.

The opposition are then called upon by the Governor, through the Hon. Chas. Fisher in the present case, to form a Government, and a choice is then made from their number, of persons most eligible to fill the various political offices: but to entitle the persons to whom those offices are given, the constitution has wisely provided that they shall go back to their constituents for their approval.

The present Government have gone into office; the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary and Solicitor General, have appeared before their respective constituencies, and have been approved by a snow of hands, this speaks volumes for the feeling of the people in St. John, York, Northumberland, and will it not be wise for this County to return Mr. Brown in a similar manner; should not all minor objections be flung to the winds when a great public object is to be effected. Mr. Brown as Surveyor General and at the Council Board can do more for our County than any other person who may be returned, if any be so unwise as to contest with him [albeit they have a perfect right] they cannot be considered lovers of their country. I ask you to ponder, reflect, and vote wisely, the die is in your hands by which the interests of our Country may be advanced or retarded. It behooves you to act discreetly and judiciously, bearing in mind that no person in opposition to Mr. Brown can with the present Government have any influence in the councils of the country at the present juncture.

One word more. Mr. Brown has been accused of seeking office, don't believe it, he has been 24 years a conspicuous public man and altho' highly appreciated abroad through the Province, has never had but some small laborious office, such as laying out new roads, &c. &c., with very small remuneration—and I will venture to say is not so well off, to-day pecuniarily as he was when he first entered the House, but he ever used his influence even to procure a few hundred acres of land for his sons! no nothing of the kind can others say the same, and now when a public office of high importance is offered to him, does he greedily seize it? no he peremptorily refuses to accept it; until the government insists on his taking it; what does he then say? I came here to serve my Constituents and no private pecuniary advantage to myself shall interfere with my doing so. But if you (the Government) are so desirous that I shall have this office, I will return to my constituents, and ask them to advise me what they desire I should do—this he has done, showing the most marked deference for your opinion. It is an honour for this county and every voter should feel proud to have a man that the Government desired should fill any of the political offices. I am

ONE OF YOU.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

New York, Nov. 22.
A frightful Railroad collision occurred at an early hour this morning near Yorkville. The New Haven freight train down, had been detained on the road by an accident in the vicinity of 8th street. The 5 o'clock train down White Plains, came along at the rate of 30 miles an hour, while the New Haven train was stopping and ran into the locomotive Albany, dashing it into the freight cars and injuring 5 other cars and their contents.

The tender of the locomotive was driven into the first passenger car behind it, which was filled with people. Men with broken legs and arms were found lying in the car, which was almost a perfect wreck. The second car was also badly smashed, and more or less of the passengers wounded.

The following is a list of those who were wounded:—

George Douglas, Harlem; Levi Douglas, George Barnard C. Day, and W. Farrington, do, all with arms broken; Mr. Shackman, do, and Mr. Roby, Yorkville, each with legs fractured; J. D. Abston, do, thigh broken; Mr. Brown, New Hope, with legs and arms fractured; A. McFadden, Moriana Colgrove, do; John Summ, New Hope; C.

Brooke, New York, conductor of the passenger train, all had legs broken, and W. Elliot, engineer, was severely burnt.
Second despatch.—Two of the parties injured by the collision are reported to have died this afternoon—names not mentioned. Loss of property to R. R. Co., is estimated at \$15,000.

Narrow Escape.—T. K. Weston of East Corinth, amateur chemist, while engaged a few days since in making a preparation of Silver known as "Fulminating Silver" had a narrow escape from complete loss of sight. About one ounce exploded in an open glass capsule, while exposed moist to the light, scattering glass, spirit lamps in every direction. A quantity of this highly caustic substance, was received directly in his eyes, producing a violent inflammation, and corrosion so much so, that he remained totally blind one week. He is now fast recovering. This should be a sufficient warning to all operators using this substance when it is known that six, within the last two years have been mutilated, and disfigured by its explosion. —Bangor Journal.

The Merchant of To-day.
Mr. Senator Sumner, delivered the opening address before the Mercantile Library Association, in Boston, on the "Position and Duties of the Merchant." From a verbatim report, in the *Evening Telegraph*, we cut the following passage on the "Merchant of To-day":—

"Yes, Sir! say what you will this is the day of the merchant. As in the early ages, war the great concern of society and the very pivot of power, so is trade now; and as feudal chiefs were the 'notables,' who answered to the requirements of the time, so are the merchants now. All things attest the change. War, which was once the universal business, is now confined to a few; it is now the accident of an age. Not for adventures of the sword; but for trade do men descend upon the sea in ships, and traverse broad continents on iron pathways. Not for protection against violence; but for trade do men come together in cities and rear the marvelous superstructure of social order. If they go abroad, or if they stay at home, it is trade that controls them, without distinction of persons. And here in our country every man is a trader. The physician trades his benevolent care; the lawyer trades his ingenious tongue; the clergyman trades prayer; the choicest marble and granite to build his capacious homes, and now, in our own city displays ware houses which outdo the baronial castle, and sales rooms which outdo the ducal palace. With these magnificent appliances the relations of dependence and protection, which marked the early feudalism, are reproduced in the more comprehensive feudalism of trade. Even now there are European bankers who vie in power with the dukes and princes of other days, and there are traffickers everywhere, whose title comes from the ledger and not from the sword, fit successors to counts, barons and knights. The feudal chief allocated to himself and his followers, the soil which was the prize of his strong arms, so now the merchant, with a grasp more subtle and reaching, allocates to himself and followers, ranging through degrees of dependence, all the spoils of overland, triumphantly won by trade. I would press this parallel too far, but at this moment in our country, the merchant more than any other character, stands in the very boots of the feudal chief. Of all pursuits or relations, this is now the most extensive and formidable, making all others its tributaries, and bending at times even the lawyer and the clergyman, to be its dependent stipendiaries."

To Mothers of New Sir-Babies.—My Dears: You often write to me, privately, asking me to suggest pretty names for your daughters. I am always delighted, (if you are sensible women) with my recommendations. Now—who wants a sweet pretty name for the finest lady baby ever produced? Do not all speak at once. Well then—
ALMA.
What do you say to that? For whether as a pretty looking and euphonious name, or whether as the memorial of a brilliant victory, or whether for its own private Latin significance—gentle—the name strikes me as perfect. Let me hear your opinions. Your affectionate friend,
PUNCH.

Crimea, Tuesday.

THE NEWS PAPER CREDIT SYSTEM.

We commend the following just observations on the practice of giving credit upon News Papers, to the careful perusal of all Proprietors and Editors of these periodicals as well as to all subscribers for them. We are thoroughly convinced that if the credit system were blotted out once and for ever it would be infinitely better for all concerned. For ourselves, so satisfied are we of the evil tendencies of the custom that we should be quite prepared to unite with our brethren of the press in the adoption of a resolution requiring in every case advance payment. Read the following extracts upon the subject which are just in point.—Ch. Visitor.
"The almost universal practice of giving and taking credit on Newspapers, is an evil of such magnitude that the sooner the friends of the Press put an end to it the better. In some of the neighboring States, the proprietors of Newspapers, for their own safety, have been driven to the necessity of combining to refuse credit; and others having the command of Journals possessing a high character and extensive circulation, and being thus in a position of comparative independence, have rigidly adopted the cash system. We have been led especially to call attention to this from the complaints of others engaged in this department of labor, and because there are none, perhaps, who have greater reason to complain of the evils of the credit system than we have. We copy allusions to this topic from the Montreal Witness, the Messenger, and the Literary Gem:—
"Mr. Mackenzie, in a late Message, very justly complains of the niggardliness of newspaper subscribers in Canada. He says he has over 2000 accounts due him at his office. So it is with us. We have over \$3,000 due this office for arrears of 1851-2-3-4. It will cost \$1,000 including losses to get it. Such is the result of the credit system. The credit system must be done away with, and advance payment insisted on in all cases. The Canadians, as a general thing, do not think of paying until they are dunned several times; and sending, as they should, avail themselves of delay by post. —Literary Gem.
"ADVANCE PAYMENT.—One of our exchanges who evidently understands the subject, preaches the following excellent doctrine, and we, for one, shall rejoice to see it practically carried out:—No Newspaper should be sent on credit; advance payment is the only reasonable plan, and to that it will sooner or later come. If no man is allowed to travel on a railroad, steamer, or stage, or to attend a concert room, or other public exhibition, without first paying the stipulated price, how much more should subscribers, scattered all over the country, and owing on our two dollars for a paper, be required to pay the cash down! —Montreal Witness.
The case of the newspaper proprietor, in giving credit on newspapers, is analogous to that of a Farmer selling a few thousand bushels of wheat on credit. He sells it, we shall suppose, in lots of 500 or three bushels each, (the value of one of two years' paper) to parties he had never seen, of whose circumstances he, perhaps, knows but little, and who are scattered over the whole Province. Would any man of common sense submit to this mode of selling his produce? But this is not all; would he consent, as newspaper proprietors are generally expected to do, in addition to his giving of such credit, to hire agents to go from country to country, and from door to door, to collect these debts, and that, too, after giving, perhaps, a credit of from one to five years? We argue that no man would consent to this. The vexatious, trouble, and loss, the farmer would justly regard as unendurable.
The case is strictly analogous. Every year we issue from our office, to about 2000 parties, residing between Sandwich and Quebec, that which costs us from \$3,000 to \$4,000; and, as a general rule, to which, however, there are many honorable exceptions, they expect an agent to call upon them individually for the amount!—This is not the case merely for one year, but with some for many years. A custom, so unreasonable, so unjust, so ruinous to the stability of the press, and often as damaging to its character, as the credit system, must sooner or later be done away with.
It is not a day-laborer in Canada who is unable to pay four or five cents per week in advance, to enjoy the benefits of a good weekly paper: and, if so, what apology can be given for substantial farmers, merchants, and mechanics not paying their payments always in advance? There can be none; and we are satisfied that the thousands who have acted upon the credit system, have no conception of the difficulties it entails upon the proprietors of public journals; or every man of judgment and principle among them, would rigidly adopt the system of paying in advance.
We have given up the sending out of agents to collect debts, and trust that those long in arrears will remit, us by mail, inasmuch as they can do so with perfect safety, and at small expense. —Toronto Examiner.

would be infinitely better for all concerned. For ourselves, so satisfied are we of the evil tendencies of the custom that we should be quite prepared to unite with our brethren of the press in the adoption of a resolution requiring in every case advance payment. Read the following extracts upon the subject which are just in point.—Ch. Visitor.

"The almost universal practice of giving and taking credit on Newspapers, is an evil of such magnitude that the sooner the friends of the Press put an end to it the better. In some of the neighboring States, the proprietors of Newspapers, for their own safety, have been driven to the necessity of combining to refuse credit; and others having the command of Journals possessing a high character and extensive circulation, and being thus in a position of comparative independence, have rigidly adopted the cash system. We have been led especially to call attention to this from the complaints of others engaged in this department of labor, and because there are none, perhaps, who have greater reason to complain of the evils of the credit system than we have. We copy allusions to this topic from the Montreal Witness, the Messenger, and the Literary Gem:—

"Mr. Mackenzie, in a late Message, very justly complains of the niggardliness of newspaper subscribers in Canada. He says he has over 2000 accounts due him at his office. So it is with us. We have over \$3,000 due this office for arrears of 1851-2-3-4. It will cost \$1,000 including losses to get it. Such is the result of the credit system. The credit system must be done away with, and advance payment insisted on in all cases. The Canadians, as a general thing, do not think of paying until they are dunned several times; and sending, as they should, avail themselves of delay by post. —Literary Gem.
"ADVANCE PAYMENT.—One of our exchanges who evidently understands the subject, preaches the following excellent doctrine, and we, for one, shall rejoice to see it practically carried out:—No Newspaper should be sent on credit; advance payment is the only reasonable plan, and to that it will sooner or later come. If no man is allowed to travel on a railroad, steamer, or stage, or to attend a concert room, or other public exhibition, without first paying the stipulated price, how much more should subscribers, scattered all over the country, and owing on our two dollars for a paper, be required to pay the cash down! —Montreal Witness.

The case of the newspaper proprietor, in giving credit on newspapers, is analogous to that of a Farmer selling a few thousand bushels of wheat on credit. He sells it, we shall suppose, in lots of 500 or three bushels each, (the value of one of two years' paper) to parties he had never seen, of whose circumstances he, perhaps, knows but little, and who are scattered over the whole Province. Would any man of common sense submit to this mode of selling his produce? But this is not all; would he consent, as newspaper proprietors are generally expected to do, in addition to his giving of such credit, to hire agents to go from country to country, and from door to door, to collect these debts, and that, too, after giving, perhaps, a credit of from one to five years? We argue that no man would consent to this. The vexatious, trouble, and loss, the farmer would justly regard as unendurable.
The case is strictly analogous. Every year we issue from our office, to about 2000 parties, residing between Sandwich and Quebec, that which costs us from \$3,000 to \$4,000; and, as a general rule, to which, however, there are many honorable exceptions, they expect an agent to call upon them individually for the amount!—This is not the case merely for one year, but with some for many years. A custom, so unreasonable, so unjust, so ruinous to the stability of the press, and often as damaging to its character, as the credit system, must sooner or later be done away with.
It is not a day-laborer in Canada who is unable to pay four or five cents per week in advance, to enjoy the benefits of a good weekly paper: and, if so, what apology can be given for substantial farmers, merchants, and mechanics not paying their payments always in advance? There can be none; and we are satisfied that the thousands who have acted upon the credit system, have no conception of the difficulties it entails upon the proprietors of public journals; or every man of judgment and principle among them, would rigidly adopt the system of paying in advance.
We have given up the sending out of agents to collect debts, and trust that those long in arrears will remit, us by mail, inasmuch as they can do so with perfect safety, and at small expense. —Toronto Examiner.

INTENDED WIFE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—It is rumored in Brussels that the grand daughter of Louis Philippe, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, is the intended wife of Prince Napoleon, heir presumptive to the throne of France. However singular such an alliance may appear, it is by no means impossible that Louis Napoleon may desire to take this means of strengthening his throne, and destroying the prospect of the Orleans family of again acquiring supreme power. This, if true, may account in some measure for the visit of King Leopold to the Emperor of France at Boulogne, and when it is remembered that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are nephew and niece of the King of Belgium, may partly explain the personal cordiality recently exhibited by them towards Louis Napoleon.

an alliance may appear, it is by no means impossible that Louis Napoleon may desire to take this means of strengthening his throne, and destroying the prospect of the Orleans family of again acquiring supreme power. This, if true, may account in some measure for the visit of King Leopold to the Emperor of France at Boulogne, and when it is remembered that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are nephew and niece of the King of Belgium, may partly explain the personal cordiality recently exhibited by them towards Louis Napoleon.

THRILLING DISASTER IN BOSTON HARBOR!

A terrible disaster occurred almost at our very doors yesterday afternoon. At 5 o'clock the Eastern steamers left this port for their various destinations, and when they had been on their passage but about 20 minutes, one of their number, the steamer Ocean, Capt. Donovan, bound to Bath, was run into by the royal mail steamer Canada, Capt. Stone, on her passage to this port from Liverpool via Halifax. The Ocean, it appears, was crossing the tract of the Canada, in order to avoid a collision, but she was not quick enough in her movements, and was run into by the Canada just abaft the wheel house on the larboard side. A large hole was made in the side of the Ocean, through which the water issued with great rapidity. The store in the room occupied by Carpenter's Express Messenger was overturned, and before the Canada had separated from the Ocean, the latter steamer was on fire, and shortly burned to the water.

The number of persons on board, and in the tower and dismasted numbers jumped overboard, some of whom were drowned. The Ocean had on board some 75 or 80 passengers, but the exact number is not known, as the clerk of the boat lost his list, and besides the passengers had not all paid their fares. He had taken about \$40 passage money when the accident occurred. The Ocean had also a very heavy freight.

The boats of the Canada, steamers Forest City, Boston, and Eastern State, the Quinlan boat, and other vessels in the vicinity, hastened to the rescue of the imperilled passengers, and succeeded in saving the lives of nearly all the passengers, many of whom reached the city last night. The Ocean was a side-wheel steamer, with high galleys, and was in every respect a well appointed and substantial sea-going steamer. She was about 600 or 700 tons. —(Boston Journal, Saturday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

A fire broke out yesterday morning before 12 o'clock, in the rear of the ring Rectory, and upon the premises of James E. Masters, North end of the Grave Yard. The fire is supposed to have originated from certain combustible substances having come in contact with a stove. The factory was destroyed, also adjoining building North, the Golden corner, and the next building on 1 Street, known as the "old Theatre," which were burned to the ground, being no water, except what small quantities could be obtained from neighbouring wells, it was thought at one time that the fire would have extended to a very great distance. The firemen as usual worked like heroes. What are we going to do if the Company's Tank is not filled immediately by some means or other? We are now in constant danger. There appeared to be hooks at work to pull down the save neighboring buildings. Corporation to say to this —Morning News.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the amount of stores of winter clothing, sent out, when we state that upwards of 70,000 pairs of worsted socks, 90,000 woolen jerseys, 50,000 pairs flannel drawers, and 30,000 pairs of gloves, have been sent to the army under Lord Raglan, and still further supplies of the same articles, will be sent. Arrangements have also been made to send on 25,000 great coats, in addition to the great coats already sent out.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

city, says the Portsmouth, very parsimonious, called up Market street traders a few asked if the bills on the were good, as a grocer had one of five dollars, and no more at home on the same bank. The der informed him that the bank closed several years since, and asked him if he did not see

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

the notices in the public papers at the time. The old man said, "I never took a newspaper."

BABBLING WOMEN.—The following Act of Assembly was passed in Virginia in 1792: "An act for the punishment of scandalous persons.—Whereas, many babbling women slander and scandalize their neighbours, for which their poor husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious suits and costs in great damages.—Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in action of slander, occasioned by the wife, after judgment passed for damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander should be so enormous as to be adjudged at greater damages than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco adjudged against the husband, if he refuses to pay the tobacco."

A Painter Stained.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, as Wm. H. Hicks, a compositor employed in the Atlas office, was passing up Water street on his way home, some unknown assassin sprang upon him at the corner of Devonshire street, and struck him in the side with a knife, fortunately inflicting only a flesh wound. Mr. Hicks instantly dealt the fellow a heavy blow with his fist, knocking him down before assistance could be procured, and he gained his feet and escaped.

INDEPENDENCE IMPROVED.—A man in Bond street, "independence" and "bought" next door.

the loan of anything. The very next slipped on an orange peel, and had borne home on a shaver by three hoodlums and a dirty-faced youth, with "winds in his trousers." This being "independence of your neighbors" went work. Even Astor can't bring it about. He is as much dependent on the world as the poor devils in coats.—[N. Y. Dutchman.

PROSPECTUS

Of a Newspaper to be published, weekly, Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, to be named
The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

The Standard.

Correspondence.

[To the Editor of the "Standard."]

SIR, Though I was somewhat disappointed on the appearance of your last number, to find you had not space to insert the communication I had forwarded to you, I am now glad that such was the case, because the unexpected arrival of Mr. Byrne in this Province must necessarily cause such a change in the aspect of our Railway affairs, that the remarks I therein made, might now perhaps be deemed inapplicable. In a few days I presume we shall learn, through some channel or other, what the propositions and intentions of the London Board are, and under these circumstances, therefore, I think we may patiently wait the progress of events.

Mr. Byrne must necessarily be so much better informed than we can be on all the subjects which have formed the topics of my own and your other correspondence, late letters, that it would be presumption and impertinence to ask him even to glance at them, for the sake of the facts they give; but while I admit his superior knowledge of all the intricacies of this most delightfully intricate Company, I cannot allow, that it is possible for him to know so much about the sentiments and feelings of the people generally, as a native of the country; and therefore believing that it is essential, or at least very advantageous for him, in carrying on the negotiations with which he may be charged, to understand a little of the state of public opinion here as regards our Railway; I venture to hope, if he has not already done so, that he will now read, the numerous letters which have appeared in your paper, as well as the marvellously unique productions of the Board's doctory champion, "Junius." From a perusal of these papers I think Mr. Byrne will be able to form a pretty accurate judgment of the opinions and here reciting the affairs of the Board—generally, as well as of the behavior of the Board—for, notwithstanding the usual belief put forward by "Junius," your only correspondent under diff-

I do not think that any native of the country, as well as of the behavior of the Board—for, notwithstanding the usual belief put forward by "Junius," your only correspondent under diff-

I do not think that any native of the country, as well as of the behavior of the Board—for, notwithstanding the usual belief put forward by "Junius," your only correspondent under diff-

I do not think that any native of the country, as well as of the behavior of the Board—for, notwithstanding the usual belief put forward by "Junius," your only correspondent under diff-

I do not think that any native of the country, as well as of the behavior of the Board—for, notwithstanding the usual belief put forward by "Junius," your only correspondent under diff-

I do not think that any native of the country, as well as of the behavior of the Board—for, notwithstanding the usual belief put forward by "Junius," your only correspondent under diff-

I do not think that any native of the country, as well as of the behavior of the Board—for, notwithstanding the usual belief put forward by "Junius," your only correspondent under diff-

I do not think that any native of the country, as well as of the behavior of the Board—for, notwithstanding the usual belief put forward by "Junius," your only correspondent under diff-

I now, for myself say to you, when you see fit to commence the attack on me, I am prepared for it. I also, have "notes" you "not not of." "Mac" has left these documents behind him then you have in your possession. And I assure you, some you would not like to see in print, my dear Junius. Now for a bit of advice, and for the present I shall be done with you. Navar, after the production of your last sheet, speak of the "blurred" columns of any paper; for such a succession of blurs and mistakes never, since the days of the first Adam appeared before any public. "A word to the wise, &c. &c."

Mr. Editor—The Agent Diplomatique, Monsieur Byrne, as Junius terms him, arrived I presume in St. Andrews on Saturday. I trust he has some project to lay before the stockholders for the completion of our line. Until we know whether or not, I shall remain silent on Railway matters. If he should call upon Clerk B to abandon their stock, and can show them that, by doing so, they have even a chance of getting their long talked of line finished, let it be so abandoned; let it not be a stumbling block in the way; for as we now are, (and judging from the past likely to be,) it is not worth the trouble.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedt. Servt.
JOHN DUNNIN, Esq.

A Noble Boy—Rescue of a Passenger Train from certain Destruction—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the Tunnel Bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about five miles south of York, and since then the configuration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occurred in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight train, which passed about 7 1/2 o'clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in the vicinity. At about nine o'clock the frame work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some 20 in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the bridge, he found it was on fire, and he feared that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means, the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineers are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route that they seldom pay any attention to them. Even when he stopped he thought he had been cheated by a youngster more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flaxen-headed fellow stand to his groin, endeavouring to recover his lost breath, answer his questions as to the cause of his interruption. We learn that the passenger train, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage, which they were near being derailed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yesterday, apportioned \$100 as an additional recompense, to him, a boy but twelve years of age, he only one of twenty persons present, of whom men, who had forethought, suffered for the occasion.—[Baltimore American.]

A Noble Boy—Rescue of a Passenger Train from certain Destruction—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the Tunnel Bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about five miles south of York, and since then the configuration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occurred in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight train, which passed about 7 1/2 o'clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in the vicinity. At about nine o'clock the frame work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some 20 in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the bridge, he found it was on fire, and he feared that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means, the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineers are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route that they seldom pay any attention to them. Even when he stopped he thought he had been cheated by a youngster more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flaxen-headed fellow stand to his groin, endeavouring to recover his lost breath, answer his questions as to the cause of his interruption. We learn that the passenger train, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage, which they were near being derailed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yesterday, apportioned \$100 as an additional recompense, to him, a boy but twelve years of age, he only one of twenty persons present, of whom men, who had forethought, suffered for the occasion.—[Baltimore American.]

A Noble Boy—Rescue of a Passenger Train from certain Destruction—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the Tunnel Bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about five miles south of York, and since then the configuration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occurred in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight train, which passed about 7 1/2 o'clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in the vicinity. At about nine o'clock the frame work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some 20 in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the bridge, he found it was on fire, and he feared that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means, the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineers are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route that they seldom pay any attention to them. Even when he stopped he thought he had been cheated by a youngster more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flaxen-headed fellow stand to his groin, endeavouring to recover his lost breath, answer his questions as to the cause of his interruption. We learn that the passenger train, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage, which they were near being derailed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yesterday, apportioned \$100 as an additional recompense, to him, a boy but twelve years of age, he only one of twenty persons present, of whom men, who had forethought, suffered for the occasion.—[Baltimore American.]

A Noble Boy—Rescue of a Passenger Train from certain Destruction—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the Tunnel Bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about five miles south of York, and since then the configuration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occurred in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight train, which passed about 7 1/2 o'clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in the vicinity. At about nine o'clock the frame work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some 20 in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the bridge, he found it was on fire, and he feared that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means, the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineers are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route that they seldom pay any attention to them. Even when he stopped he thought he had been cheated by a youngster more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flaxen-headed fellow stand to his groin, endeavouring to recover his lost breath, answer his questions as to the cause of his interruption. We learn that the passenger train, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage, which they were near being derailed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yesterday, apportioned \$100 as an additional recompense, to him, a boy but twelve years of age, he only one of twenty persons present, of whom men, who had forethought, suffered for the occasion.—[Baltimore American.]

A Noble Boy—Rescue of a Passenger Train from certain Destruction—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the Tunnel Bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about five miles south of York, and since then the configuration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occurred in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight train, which passed about 7 1/2 o'clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in the vicinity. At about nine o'clock the frame work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some 20 in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the bridge, he found it was on fire, and he feared that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means, the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineers are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route that they seldom pay any attention to them. Even when he stopped he thought he had been cheated by a youngster more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flaxen-headed fellow stand to his groin, endeavouring to recover his lost breath, answer his questions as to the cause of his interruption. We learn that the passenger train, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage, which they were near being derailed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yesterday, apportioned \$100 as an additional recompense, to him, a boy but twelve years of age, he only one of twenty persons present, of whom men, who had forethought, suffered for the occasion.—[Baltimore American.]

A Noble Boy—Rescue of a Passenger Train from certain Destruction—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the Tunnel Bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about five miles south of York, and since then the configuration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occurred in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight train, which passed about 7 1/2 o'clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in the vicinity. At about nine o'clock the frame work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some 20 in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the bridge, he found it was on fire, and he feared that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means, the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineers are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route that they seldom pay any attention to them. Even when he stopped he thought he had been cheated by a youngster more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flaxen-headed fellow stand to his groin, endeavouring to recover his lost breath, answer his questions as to the cause of his interruption. We learn that the passenger train, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage, which they were near being derailed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yesterday, apportioned \$100 as an additional recompense, to him, a boy but twelve years of age, he only one of twenty persons present, of whom men, who had forethought, suffered for the occasion.—[Baltimore American.]

A Noble Boy—Rescue of a Passenger Train from certain Destruction—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the Tunnel Bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about five miles south of York, and since then the configuration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occurred in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight train, which passed about 7 1/2 o'clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in the vicinity. At about nine o'clock the frame work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some 20 in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the bridge, he found it was on fire, and he feared that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means, the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineers are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route that they seldom pay any attention to them. Even when he stopped he thought he had been cheated by a youngster more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flaxen-headed fellow stand to his groin, endeavouring to recover his lost breath, answer his questions as to the cause of his interruption. We learn that the passenger train, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage, which they were near being derailed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yesterday, apportioned \$100 as an additional recompense, to him, a boy but twelve years of age, he only one of twenty persons present, of whom men, who had forethought, suffered for the occasion.—[Baltimore American.]

A Notice of Mr. Fraser's Lecture is unavoidably postponed until our next.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1854.

Latest from Europe.

The Steamship Africa arrived at New York, on the 29th Nov. with three days later news. London dates to the 15th, and Liverpool to 19th Nov. inclusive. The next news will be brought by the Union, four days later, after which there will be an interval of a week, owing to the withdrawal of the Niagara.

The reports state there is nothing really important. The siege of Sebastopol is said to be proceeding with regularity, and preparations were being made for the assault.

Winter had set in with great severity, and the weather on the Black Sea was very heavy. Two Turkish frigates had been wrecked.

A large French loan is spoken of as likely to be negotiated soon.

Applications for commissions in the English army had largely increased.

5,000 French troops had sailed from Constantinople on the 6th for the Crimea, with a fair wind.

Wheat had declined 24 to 31; Flour 1s—Consols closed 91 to 91 1/2.

The war in the Crimea is engaging the attention of the whole world, and we do not believe that a single individual can be found, who doubts that the siege of Sebastopol will result in a glorious victory to the Allied Generals, and the downfall of the citadel. The little Peditingtonian war that is now raging within our limits may, not inaptly, be likened in a humble way to the grand and imposing events in the East. Our correspondents are the Allies, engaged in a just cause. The Board is the beleaguered City. —

The Czar, and like him equally selfish and unscrupulous—"Junius" is Prince Menschikoff, whom he also resembles both in bad generalship and in his lying perverted statements. We predict that the downfall of the Board is as certain as the destruction of the Russian fortress. It would be much better were they both to surrender at discretion, but obstinacy is as strongly marked in the character of the little Czar as in that of his great prototype, and therefore, it is to be feared that even as the latter will not pause in his wicked career, though the curse of nations shall forever brand his memory, so will the former pursue his self interested policy and intrigues, until he falls beneath the crumbling ruins of his own misdeeds.

We did not think, that "Junius" would have ventured to make another exhibition of himself, after the ridicule with which his first sortie was universally received—but forgetting the old adage that "discretion is the better part of valour," and having reinforced himself by engaging the services of two eminent engineers to help construct his batteries, he has again opened his fire upon us. All his guns are double shot with slang epithets from the Billingsgate vocabulary, but the powder which should send them home, is wanting. Of all the ignoble attempts at composition, commend us to our valiant opponent "Junius" and his "engineers." Poor infatuated men, if there be any sense among you take a friendly warning and retire from an unequal contest. Your fire but exposes your weakness, and affords ammunition to your adversaries wherewith to hammer you; while from the style of your fighting, it is but too evident that every shot (fact) hurled at you by our correspondents with a power of language you cannot imitate, tells plainly on your tottering ramparts. The artillery brought to bear against ourselves, in the shape of accusations of "blurred type"—"old stinky press," &c. &c. falls equally harmless. Remember that "Junius" that people "who live in glass houses should never throw stones."—of all the illegitimate and punctuated documents we ever read, we fear less of "Junius" than of "Junius" who has given you a small shot from our "old gun" ("press") omitting to add it classical quotations.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—We learn from Fredericton, that the Hon. James Brown, has been appointed Surveyor General of this Province. Mr. Brown has consequently vacated his seat in the House of Assembly, as one of the Representatives for this County, and will again appear before the Electors at the Hastings. We are also informed that the writ has been issued for a new Election, which is to take place immediately. Mr. Brown's friends must be "up and doing," as it appears from the following paragraph that he is to have opposition.—

We hear that G. J. Thompson, of St. Stephen, is determined to oppose Mr. Brown for Charlotte; and we hear also that he comes out decidedly on the Orange and Protestant ticket. Mr. Brown's friends had need bestir themselves! G. J. Thompson, Esq. is reckoned—no ways slow! Charlotte expects every man to do his duty.—[St. Stephen Patriot.]

J. W. BYRNE, Esq., Secretary to the London Board of Directors of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway arrived here on Saturday last from England via Boston. In the course of a short time, the public will, no doubt, be informed of the result of his visit.

No Mails.—In consequence of the bridges on the road to St. John not having yet been repaired and the almost impassable state of the roads, the mails for St. Andrews have been detained for the Steamer Adelaide, which leaves St. John for Eastport this day. We will consequently have three days mails brought up from Eastport by the steamer Queen this afternoon.

The first of a series of Conventions of the "Order of the Sons of Temperance" was to commence on Monday last in Portland, St. John. The object of these conventions we learn from the Tem. Telegraph, are two fold viz—"first to infuse even greater activity and zeal into the Order; and second to devise a plan of operation against the Traffic for the ensuing winter."

An Inquest, was held on the 24th ult. before Dr. S. T. Gove, Coroner, on the body of Mr. Donald McIntosh, which was discovered on the road leading to the Point Farm, Katie's Cove. Verdict: "Found dead."

We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract from an ably written article in the St. Stephen Patriot, and trust that Mr. Kinnear's claims will not be overlooked:—

"A Government must be just to individuals having claims upon it, as to the public, if it would merit general confidence. Those who have always been the advocates of public rights, or who have performed important work in any department of the public service, cannot be overlooked by any Government without a dereliction of duty. How well this matter will be observed by the incoming Government remains to be seen—of the class of persons who have performed important public services, Mr. Kinnear is one. He, many years ago, reluctantly gave up the Recondership of St. John with an income, including fees, of about \$250 and his City practice, to fill the office of Solicitor General with a salary of \$2400 sterling. He gave up a permanent situation for one of uncertain tenure, and was obliged to remove his residence to Fredericton. This he did under influential solicitation, hoping to be compensated for the sacrifice by an ultimate judgeship. In this he has been disappointed and a younger man placed over his head. He served four years in the House of Assembly, was, after a long perseverance, mainly instrumental in procuring the Act authorising Dissenters to celebrate marriage—has been a supporter of 'law reform'—and has been, and still is, a laborious, and indefatigable agent in getting up a new, concise, simple, and vastly improved edition of the Province Laws—a work requiring great labor, care, and legal knowledge. As an upright man his character is above suspicion. No man in the Province has probably performed so much public labor, and none been so poorly rewarded for it. His claim to the next vacant judgeship, if claims are to be measured by public services and character, is unquestionable. Not to respond to the claim by the Government would not only be an injustice, but a cruelty, and would justly weaken it in the estimation of the country. The disposition to do justice to Mr. Kinnear appears to be general both in the Legislature and New Government, and out of them. We confidently trust that Mr. K. will not again be disappointed. Should he be, and his just expectation in this matter be disregarded, it must recoil with telling effect upon the authors of it—but we hope better things.

Pecuniary losses, and his privation of the Solicitor Generalship, and the loss of much of his practice in St. John by reason of his past residence and his duties in Fredericton, have left Mr. K. with but slender resources for the support of his family—and it is not too late for him to begin life anew. Last hope is the next vacant judgeship. Let those whom it may concern see to it, that this hope is not disappointed. Let justice though tardy, be done."

Stephen, is determined to oppose Mr. Brown for Charlotte; and we hear also that he comes out decidedly on the Orange and Protestant ticket. Mr. Brown's friends had need bestir themselves! G. J. Thompson, Esq. is reckoned—no ways slow! Charlotte expects every man to do his duty.—[St. Stephen Patriot.]

J. W. BYRNE, Esq., Secretary to the London Board of Directors of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway arrived here on Saturday last from England via Boston. In the course of a short time, the public will, no doubt, be informed of the result of his visit.

No Mails.—In consequence of the bridges on the road to St. John not having yet been repaired and the almost impassable state of the roads, the mails for St. Andrews have been detained for the Steamer Adelaide, which leaves St. John for Eastport this day. We will consequently have three days mails brought up from Eastport by the steamer Queen this afternoon.

The first of a series of Conventions of the "Order of the Sons of Temperance" was to commence on Monday last in Portland, St. John. The object of these conventions we learn from the Tem. Telegraph, are two fold viz—"first to infuse even greater activity and zeal into the Order; and second to devise a plan of operation against the Traffic for the ensuing winter."

An Inquest, was held on the 24th ult. before Dr. S. T. Gove, Coroner, on the body of Mr. Donald McIntosh, which was discovered on the road leading to the Point Farm, Katie's Cove. Verdict: "Found dead."

We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract from an ably written article in the St. Stephen Patriot, and trust that Mr. Kinnear's claims will not be overlooked:—

"A Government must be just to individuals having claims upon it, as to the public, if it would merit general confidence. Those who have always been the advocates of public rights, or who have performed important work in any department of the public service, cannot be overlooked by any Government without a dereliction of duty. How well this matter will be observed by the incoming Government remains to be seen—of the class of persons who have performed important public services, Mr. Kinnear is one. He, many years ago, reluctantly gave up the Recondership of St. John with an income, including fees, of about \$250 and his City practice, to fill the office of Solicitor General with a salary of \$2400 sterling. He gave up a permanent situation for one of uncertain tenure, and was obliged to remove his residence to Fredericton. This he did under influential solicitation, hoping to be compensated for the sacrifice by an ultimate judgeship. In this he has been disappointed and a younger man placed over his head. He served four years in the House of Assembly, was, after a long perseverance, mainly instrumental in procuring the Act authorising Dissenters to celebrate marriage—has been a supporter of 'law reform'—and has been, and still is, a laborious, and indefatigable agent in getting up a new, concise, simple, and vastly improved edition of the Province Laws—a work requiring great labor, care, and legal knowledge. As an upright man his character is above suspicion. No man in the Province has probably performed so much public labor, and none been so poorly rewarded for it. His claim to the next vacant judgeship, if claims are to be measured by public services and character, is unquestionable. Not to respond to the claim by the Government would not only be an injustice, but a cruelty, and would justly weaken it in the estimation of the country. The disposition to do justice to Mr. Kinnear appears to be general both in the Legislature and New Government, and out of them. We confidently trust that Mr. K. will not again be disappointed. Should he be, and his just expectation in this matter be disregarded, it must recoil with telling effect upon the authors of it—but we hope better things.

Pecuniary losses, and his privation of the Solicitor Generalship, and the loss of much of his practice in St. John by reason of his past residence and his duties in Fredericton, have left Mr. K. with but slender resources for the support of his family—and it is not too late for him to begin life anew. Last hope is the next vacant judgeship. Let those whom it may concern see to it, that this hope is not disappointed. Let justice though tardy, be done."

MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS.—We observe that some of the St. John papers, have published the new System of measuring Vessels from the Imperial Act 17 & 18 Vic. entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping" passed August, 1854. Cap. 104, part XI, Sec. 547 of the Act, says:—

"The Legislative Authority of any British Possession shall have Power, by any Act or Ordinance, confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, to repeal, wholly or in part, any Provisions of this Act relating to Ships registered in such Possession; but no such Act or Ordinance shall take effect until such Approval has been proclaimed in such Possession, or until such Time thereafter as may be fixed by such Act or Ordinance for the Purpose."

Ho luan's Pills.—An admirable Remedy for the Cure of Bile, Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The widow of an officer, in the E. I. C. Service, had been residing many years in Calcutta, where her liver and stomach had become so deranged, that she could with difficulty, digest any kind of food. She suffered almost unceasingly from sick headache, nervousness, and lowness of spirits, the results of a debilitated constitution. The medical aid she had there was of no avail, and her friends advised her to take up her residence at her sister's in Nassau, New Providence, the latter lady persuaded her to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, which in about six weeks, restored her to sound and perfect health, to the astonishment of her benevolent sister, who had given up all hope of her recovery.

A MASTER PIECE OBTAINED.—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented, which could surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Dr. Ayer's new Pills, excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—Lancaster Argus, Ky.

MARRIAGES.
At St. John, on Tuesday evening, 29th Nov., by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, Mr. W. J. Smith, to Miss Sarah E. Roberts, both of this city.
At some place on the 22d, by the Rev. W. Ferrie A. M., Mr. A. Fraser, to Miss Sarah Hamilton Smith, both of St. John.

DEATHS.
In San Francisco, California, John L. son of Capt. John Thain.

NOTICE.
THE Public is respectfully informed that a new series of Amateur theatricals will take place shortly in the well known grand (opposite the Record Office) in King-street, St. Andrews, and the Company congratulate the Public on having, entirely at their own expense, been able to secure the services of the eminent

MONSIEUR BYRNE, who will make his Second Appearance in this Place in his well known character of the "AGENT Diplomatique," &c. &c. in a new version of the old Comedy entitled "A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS." N. B.—For further particulars, wait for the performance.

OFFICIAL NOTICE, UNDER PATENT.
NOTICE is hereby given, that MONSIEUR TIBBETS, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin Franklin Tibbets, late of Canby, Queen's County, deceased, has petitioned the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for an extension to him, as administrator aforesaid, of the term of the Patent granted to the said Benjamin F. Tibbets, under the name or style of "Tibbets' Steam Saving Apparatus," and that the same will be taken into consideration on THURSDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary's Office, 24th Nov. 1854.

be fixed by such Act or Ordinance for the Purpose.

Ho luan's Pills.—An admirable Remedy for the Cure of Bile, Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The widow of an officer, in the E. I. C. Service, had been residing many years in Calcutta, where her liver and stomach had become so deranged, that she could with difficulty, digest any kind of food. She suffered almost unceasingly from sick headache, nervousness, and lowness of spirits, the results of a debilitated constitution. The medical aid she had there was of no avail, and her friends advised her to take up her residence at her sister's in Nassau, New Providence, the latter lady persuaded her to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, which in about six weeks, restored her to sound and perfect health, to the astonishment of her benevolent sister, who had given up all hope of her recovery.

A MASTER PIECE OBTAINED.—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented, which could surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Dr. Ayer's new Pills, excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—Lancaster Argus, Ky.

MARRIAGES.
At St. John, on Tuesday evening, 29th Nov., by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, Mr. W. J. Smith, to Miss Sarah E. Roberts, both of this city.
At some place on the 22d, by the Rev. W. Ferrie A. M., Mr. A. Fraser, to Miss Sarah Hamilton Smith, both of St. John.

DEATHS.
In San Francisco, California, John L. son of Capt. John Thain.

NOTICE.
THE Public is respectfully informed that a new series of Amateur theatricals will take place shortly in the well known grand (opposite the Record Office) in King-street, St. Andrews, and the Company congratulate the Public on having, entirely at their own expense, been able to secure the services of the eminent

MONSIEUR BYRNE, who will make his Second Appearance in this Place in his well known character of the "AGENT Diplomatique," &c. &c. in a new version of the old Comedy entitled "A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS." N. B.—For further particulars, wait for the performance.

OFFICIAL NOTICE, UNDER PATENT.
NOTICE is hereby given, that MONSIEUR TIBBETS, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin Franklin Tibbets, late of Canby, Queen's County, deceased, has petitioned the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for an extension to him, as administrator aforesaid, of the term of the Patent granted to the said Benjamin F. Tibbets, under the name or style of "Tibbets' Steam Saving Apparatus," and that the same will be taken into consideration on THURSDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary's Office, 24th Nov. 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, Whistleblowers, Pickles, 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.

LECTURES.

MR FRASER has the pleasure of announcing to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that it is his intention to deliver a course of Lectures, during the ensuing winter, on the following subjects:—
1. The Past, Present, and Future of Poetry.
2. The Electric Telegraph.
3. The Footstep of Genius.
4. The World as it is.
5. Disunion.
6. The Drama (by request).
7. Egypt and the Holy Land.
8. Truth and Fiction.
9. Monuments.
10. England, Scotland, and Ireland.
11. Single Tickets for the course 5s. and 1s. Family do. do. do. 12s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. to be had at the stores of Messrs. W. Wau, & Co., Duncas Wharf, and Messrs. J. & T. Stron & Co., 10, Market Street, and R. Stron & Co., 10, Market Street. Admission to Single Lecture 1s. and 6d. The First Lecture of the course will be delivered at the Town Hall, on Monday, Dec. 4, at eight o'clock. Doors open at half past seven. Lecture to commence at eight.

FLOUR.
Ex Catherine from NEW YORK, 100 Bbls. best Canada Superfine FLOUR, For sale by J. W. STREET.

Original issues in Post Best

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office,
15th Nov. 1854.

Boyle, Ellen	Leachman, Mr J.
Brothers, Henry	Miller, R.
Caughlan, John	Maxwell, Wm
Caul, P. L.	Money, Geo. H.
Cameron, Donald	M-Donald, John
Falls, Michael	Mosley, Paul H.
Finn, Mr	O'Leary, Dennis
Hope, Wm	Smith, Wm
Hyatt, Maurice	Smith, Jane
Laughlan, Robert	Smith, Thomas
	Tobin, Edmund

Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The Subscriber has received from
Baltimore, a choice collection of
STANDARD WORKS,
comprising in part the
following:

Cobbett's Reformation.
Justo Uendano, or Prince of Jessen.
All for Jesus, or Easy ways of Divine Love.
Life of Christ, by Dr. B. A. W. W. W.
Catholic Bible. Fenelon on Education.
Reveries Bible History.
Bible and Testament.
Christianity and the Church, by Dr. P. P.
Pictorial Testaments. Pauline, Seward
Lorenzo. Spiritual combat.
Oriental Pearl. Garden of Roses.
On Fashions. General Confessions.
Daily Exercise. Goss of Devotion.
Christian Guide. St. Vincent's Manual.
Short Answers. Lives of Saints, &c. &c.
— A L S O —
A rich variety of Book Engraving in
Coloured Gilt, and Music Banners.
NEIL LOCHARY.
Nov. 15th, 1854.

Tea, FLOUR and Molasses.
NOV. 7, 1854.

Ex "UTICA" from Boston.
20 Chests Super-Grocery TEA.
15 Half Chests Souchong TEA.
10 Hbls. Macaroni Molasses.
70 Bbls. Canada Extra Superior FLOUR.
70 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR &c. &c.
1 case Orange Marmalade 1lb Jar.
— Will be sold low —
J. W. STREET.

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

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid all persons, purchasing
or negotiating the following Notes of
Hand, drawn by me in favour of Elisha
Small, of Litchfield, Maine, viz:
One for \$1,000, payable 1st Nov. 1854.
One for \$333 33 do 1855.
One for \$333 33 do 1856.
One for \$333 33 do 1857.
with interest; as I have paid the above
named notes, as per said Small's receipt held
by me, and dated 16th Dec. 1853.
STEPHEN D. BRADBURY.
Grand Manan, Oct. 27, 1854. dip

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale a valuable
Farm, situated on Murphy's Ridge, Parish
of St. Patrick, formerly known as the Wil-
son farm, and adjoining E. McElroy's, con-
taining 60 Acres, more or less, about 8
acres of which are cleared, and under cul-
tivation, and cuts 4 tons of hay. On the
premises are a frame House and log Barn—
the land contains a good growth of hard
and mixed wood. If not disposed of
prior to the 10th April next, it will then
be sold at Public Auction, in St. Andrews.
D. McNAB.
November 1, 1854—xep

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL.

LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

Appointed to sail from Liverpool as under—
Ships Captains Penning To sail
Middleton, Delaney, 9th Nov. Oct
John Barbour, Marshall, 9th Nov. Nov.
Joseph Tarrall, Smith, 9th Nov. Jan.
Laberna, Crutchank, 8th Jan. March
Middleton, Delaney, 9th Nov. do
Eudora, spurs, 10th Jan. do
John Owens, Doane, 12th Jan. do
David G. Fleming, Nichols, 12th April
John Bannerman, Robertson, 12th May
Imperial, Moran, 12th May

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

**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 inform, that having commenced business this year
with a supply suitable only for the **SPRING TRADE**, it does not advise 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 prin-
cipally 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

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at the Court House in St.
Andrews, on Tuesday the twenty sixth day
of December next, at twelve o'clock noon,
TWO LOTS OF LAND, situate in the
Parish of Saint Patrick, containing
100 acres, formerly owned by the late James
Hyslop. Dated 16th Nov. 1854.

By order of the Judge of Probate:
PETER MORRISON.
Administrator.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED
FIFTY STOVES, comprising, Cooking,
Franklin and Parlor STOVES, of the
best patterns:—
20 packages of Souchong and Oolong TEAS.
80 Bags fine SALT.
Ground coffee, arrow root, gelatine, indigo,
Yeast powder, beans, rice, split peas,
Tobacco, wrapping paper, soda crackers,
Sage, glass lamps, tumblers, solar globes and
Chimneys, lanterns, spittoons, axes,
Biscuits and frames, locks, spring balances,
Paint, sash, backing and stove-brushes,
Bed cords, clothes lines, molasses.
Taps and tap borers, Blits from 1 to 14 inch.
Cult. tics, solar oil, burning fluid, pails,
Tubs, brooms, &c. &c. &c.

Also,
A good assortment of Boots, &c. &c., and
Rubbers, which will be sold at
ROBERT K.
St. Andrews, 23d Oct., 1854. (h)

**BRITISH HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.**

**NEW FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.**

Just received per Packet Ship via St. John, John
Bannerman, John Barbour, Middleton,
British Steamer Alps, Laberna, and Sully.
69 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 ad-
vantage can be taken by purchasing goods at the dis-
tressed periods of the season, we have made it
our study this some time back, and our present
stock fresh from the different Manufacturers, viz:
Leeds, a large lot of Woollens of every shade and
style to suit the season. Also, our Stuff Goods
of the latest styles from Bradford, and Fancy
Goods from London in great variety. Depend-
ing from Manchester. And our Shawls in every
style, from 100s. to 2s. 6d. from Glasgow; also,
Carpetings 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, our
Terms will be Cash.
St. Andrews, Nov. 14, 1854
D. BRADBURY.

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

October 25, 1854.
Ex Barbara from London, and Imperial from Li-
verpool.

**100 Cases Ryass & Bridge's London Stout
and P. Ale.**

60 hbls. best Pale Geneva,
2 gr. casks London particular Madeira,
2 hbls. White Wine Vinegar,
20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva,
2 tons No 1 London and Liverpool White
Lead, 28 and 14 lb kegs,
4 hbls. boiled and raw Linseed Oil,
20 bundles sheet Iron,
12 boxes tin Plates,
1 roll sheet Lead,
23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine c't Nails,
44 " Deck Spikes, assorted,
1 " Fine Pump Tacks, assorted,
&c. &c. &c.
For sale by
J. W. STREET.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



**THE HYDROMAGEN,
OR
WATERPROOF, ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE,
CORK SOLES.**

Manufactured by
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
44 MARKET ST. MANCHESTER,
Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street,
Cheapside, London, England.
American Establishments, 33 Ann Street
and 102 Nassau Street, New York,
United States.

The Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for
protecting the feet from damp or cold, and there-
fore a preventive of many Lung diseases, and
out any deterring whatever. The Hydromagen is
in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or
shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful anti-
dote to disease.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm,
and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest
weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hy-
dromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the Hy-
dromagen under their boots or shoes in the most inclement
weather with impunity; while Consumption, so
prevalent among the young of our country, may
be thwarted by their general adoption. They en-
tirely supersede over-shoes, as the latter cause the
feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and,
besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in
any weather, like India rubbers. While the latter
cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hy-
dromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork pre-
pared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase
the size of the foot, or cause the foot to appear
unusually. To Children they are extremely valuable,
as they may engage in exercise with comfort and
healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to
scarcely need mention; besides, those who patron-
ize them will find their yearly doctor's bills much
diminished thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known,
its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent.
Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham,
Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Exeter, Ant-
werp, Hamburg and Berlin, our sales reached
1,732,450 pairs of Cork soles. This year the num-
ber will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value;
a representative for Canada, Glasgow, Bismarck,
Astoria, and Consumption.
Men's Sole, per pair, 35 Cents.
Boys' Sole, per pair, 20 " do.

JOHN M.
Administrator of
John
Administrator
St. Andrews, Sep. 7.

Calais M

THE Subscri-
— Milton
Main street, who
of MARK
MONUMENT
CHIEF
CEN AR
in Italian and Am
worked in some of t
States, he offers to t
as can be bought i
States.
All kinds of Marble v
er than at any other es
country.
Calais, F.R.E.
Sep. 12, 1854.

DENTAL CAR

**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.
Full or parts of sets of
MINERA TEETH,
inserted on Gold or Platinum, so perfectly imi-
tating Nature as to deceive the keenest observer.
Teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted in a skil-
ful manner.
Particular attention given to regulating chil-
dren's teeth.
Office in SAWYER'S BLOCK, Main Street,
recently occupied by Dr. Adams, Opposite
the Post Office, Calais.

Dr. H. has the pleasure of referring to his
numerous patrons in Calais and St. Stephen,
to C. K. Fiske, M. D., Dentist, St. John, and to
the Professors of the Baltimore College of Den-
tal Surgery.
July 11, 1854.

Valuable Farm for sale.

THAT well known and valuable FARM,
situated in the Parish of St. Andrew, on the St.
Stephen River, "Woodbury," belonging
to the estate of the late Alex. M'Donald, con-
taining 100 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation.
The farm bounds on the St. Croix River, and
runs back to Chamcook Lake; the land is under
high cultivation, and on the premises are a two
story Dwelling, with out offices, and two large
Barns, with cattle sheds, &c.
The above presents a good opportunity for an
person desirous of purchasing an excellent Farm,
within a short distance of the St. John town, and
in a pleasant neighborhood.
If not disposed of previous to the 10th Novem-
ber next, it will at that time be sold at Public
Auction.
St. Andrews, Sept. 29, 1854. xpd.
JAMES RUSSELL.

NOTICE

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

RETAIL PRICES.

12c. \$1.50 each.
100 " 1.00
38 " do
Principal Wal-
Cherpside, L
Manufacture, 43
ter, Engle
J. B. &
sale of
Goods Merchants, Bakers, and M
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store-Keel
traded with the wholesale and retail
of which to whom most liberal term
ered for their enterprise, and a splendid, portu
ny opens to them for sale and profitable busi-
ness.
For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

**AYER'S
PILLS.**

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an
effective purgative pill which could be relied on as
safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has
been prepared to meet that demand, and an exten-
sive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with
what success it answers to the purpose designed.
It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to
make the best of all pills—one which should have
none of the objections, but all the advantages, of
every other. This has been attempted here, and
with what success we would respectfully submit to
the public decision. It has been unfortunate for
the patient hitherto that almost every purgative
medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bow-
els. This is not. Many of these produce so much
gripping pain and revulsion in the system as to more
than counterbalance the good to be derived from
them. These pills produce no irritation or pain,
unless it arise from a previously existing obstruc-
tion or derangement in the bowels. Being purely
vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any
quantity; but it is better that any medicine should
be taken judiciously. Misuse directions for their
use in the several diseases to which they are ap-
plicable are given on the box. Among the com-
plaints which have been speedily cured by them, we
may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms
of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langor and Loss of Ap-
petite, Intermittent, Irritability, Bilious Headache,
Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side
and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the con-
sequence of diseased action in the liver. As an
aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Con-
stipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scru-
fula and Scour, Colic with soreness of the body,
Ulcers and impurity of the blood, in short, any
and every case where a purgative is required.
They have also produced some singularly suc-
cessful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel,
Erysipelas, Pimples of the Face, Pains in the
Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely
taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood
and prepare the system for the change of seasons.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and
bowels into healthy action, and restores the appe-
tite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their
stimulant action on the circulatory system, re-
new the strength of the body, and restore the
wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism.
Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even
though no serious derangement exists; but un-
necessary dosing should never be resorted to, for
as every purgative medicine reduces
when taken to excess. The thousand ca-
sualties which are the result of over-
dosing are not to be forgotten.
They suggest themselves to the reason of every
body; and it is confidently believed that this pill will
answer a better purpose than any thing which has
hitherto been applicable to mankind. When these
virtues are once known, the public will no longer
doubt what remedy to employ when in need
of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C.

Manufactured by
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann Street, New York, U. S.

HEALTH RESTORED!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health, after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution, that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.
Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

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

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

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that she could not survive her sufferings, and it was she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health, was induced to continue them until she was cured. This is ago, and she has not since been troubled with any of her former ailments.

Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, whatever disease, &c. &c. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—Is 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. Sold by all Vendors of Medicine throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte July 19, 1854

Now Publishing By JOHN TALLIS & CO. OF LONDON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE LATE Duke of Wellington; By Lieut. Col. Williams; (a Companion to Arms, of His Grace.)

Comprising the Campaigns and Battle-Fields of Wellington and his Comrades, the Political Life of the Duke and his Contemporaries, and a detailed account of England's Battles by Sea and Land, from the commencement of the Great French Revolution to the present time, interspersed with Anecdotes, Personal Incidents, and Adventures, &c.

ADDRESS. The earthly career of Arthur Duke Wellington has closed; one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century, the foremost military commander of any age, has paid the debt of nature. The time has not arrived for giving to the world a History of the Great Captain—of the Events of his Life and Time—a life marked by patriotism, probity and honour, and events the greatest which have ever agitated the civilized world, and whose influence will be felt upon society till the end of time. Such a work must appeal to the best and proudest feelings in the heart of every man.

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

As it is frequently the case that my medicine should be taken under the sanction of a physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address. Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how many would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merit. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

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

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute Directions, see the wrapper on the Box.

Prepared by JAMES H. AYEN, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

GO GAY, Agent.

FLOUR &c. 24 from Boston, just received. 10 Do. Superior Flour. 10 Do. Common Flour. 10 Do. Double printing paper (Royal). 10 Do. Single printing paper (Royal). J.W. STREET 7th March 1854

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

TABLE of the Days and Hours on which MAILS for the United Kingdom will be closed at this Office.

Mails Close in St. Andrews	Route by which the MAILS are forwarded	PACKET	Port and date of Sail	Destination
Monday Oct. 23, 9 A.M.	Hull	British	Boston, Oct. 23	Liverpool
Thursday " 26, 4 A.M.	New York	British	New York, Nov. 1	Liverpool
Monday " 29, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York, " 4	Shampton
Sunday Nov. 5, 9 A.M.	Hull	British	Boston, " 8	Liverpool
Friday " 11, 4 A.M.	New York	British	New York, " 15	Liverpool
Tuesday " 14, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York, " 18	Shampton
Sunday " 19, 9 A.M.	Hull	British	Boston, " 22	Liverpool
Friday " 24, 4 A.M.	New York	British	New York, " 29	Liverpool
Tuesday " 27, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York, Dec. 2	Shampton
Sunday Dec. 3, 9 A.M.	Hull	British	Boston, " 6	Liverpool

N. B.—Letters and Papers to be forwarded through the United States, which, by the British or the United States lines of Packets, must be specially addressed "via United States," or "via New York," and addressed they will be forwarded by the Halifax Route. Letters and Newspapers will be forwarded if posted within thirty minutes after the hours appointed, on payment of a fee of sixpence each for Letters, and one penny each for Newspapers. G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Saturday the 23d day of December, 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 Otis 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 Digdegush 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.

Sheriff's Office, 13th June, 1854.



PILLS, full remedy for the Costiveness, Indigestion, Flatulency, Biliousness, Head-ache, &c. &c. Induced a Purgative Medicine, and much sickness, if a harm more freely used, a course habit of purgatives is formed, and a habit of indigestion is acquired. Hence a course of these Pills is the first step to a permanent cure of the disease. An analysis by Physicians, Professors of Medicine, and Chemists, shows results surprising in the power of any medicine. Cures beyond belief, were they not sustained by such a position and would the suspicion of untruth, eminent gentlemen to whom we are indebted for these facts.

ALEXANDER MOTT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City, and of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

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

Dr. J. MOTT, M.D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

Dr. C. SORRELL, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

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

Dr. J. MOTT, M.D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

Dr. C. SORRELL, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

THE ALL-HEALING REMEDY!!!

Holloway's Ointment.

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

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

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liquorpond street, Boston, has this day deposed before me, that for a considerable time she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot; and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines, for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear Sir, your truly,
(Signed) J. NOBLE.
Dated August 12th, 1852.

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

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Adwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health.

I shall speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended you to others in the neighbourhood similarly afflicted, 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, Chemist, King St. Norwich.

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

To Mr. Dixon.

to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, dear Sir, your faithfully,
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—Bad Legs, Chiefo-foot, Bad Breasts, Chilblains, Burns, Chapped hands, Bunions, Corns (soft), Bite of Mosquitoes, Cancers, and Sand Flies, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Cerebral, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swelling, Scoury, Lumbago, Sore Heads, Piles, Tumours, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Scalds, Wounds, Sore Nipples, Yaws.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

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

A. BEYER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he is prepared to receive Pupils desirous of being instructed on the Organ, Piano, Flute or Violin, or in Vocal Music, either at his own residence, or the houses of pupils.

From his extensive practice and experience as a Teacher of Music in the Provinces and the United States, he trusts he will receive a liberal share of patronage, from those requiring his professional services.

Mr. Beyer has just received and opened in the shop nearly opposite the British House, a choice selection of the latest

Music, Musical Instruments, Instruction Books, Stationery, Mantel-Ornaments, &c.

great variety of Toys, Ladies Work Boxes, and numerous other articles, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices for cash.

* Organs, Pianos, and other musical instruments tuned.

Musical Academy. A. BEYER. St. Andrews, Sep. 5, 1854.

WATCHES,

Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber has just received at assortment of

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

Gold, Silver plated, and Berlin Iron BROOCHES, Ladies and Gents gold stone set Finger Rings; gold and silver, Pearl Cases; gold LOCKETS; Jet, Stone and fancy steel Bracelets, Gentlemen's Pins & Brooches; gold and Coralline Earrings; gold plated, pearl and bone Shirt Studs; Ladies Companions in silver & steel fings, Scent Bottles, SILVER PLATED and Albion Table & Tea SPOONS; Silver & Plated Butter Knives, Plated Cake Baskets and Waiters; Plated & Britannia Metal Candlesticks; Brass, Britannia metal and Griffin P metal & Block tin Water Kettles; Coffee & Tea Pots; Egg Cookers; Toast Racks; Glass & China Vases; Papier mache Porte Portraits; Gent's DRESSING CASES.

Hot Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, Crabs, Paint, Whitewash & Stone BRUSHES; Razor, Razor Strops & Hones; Drawing and Carpenter's Pencils; Writing Cards, Old Brown Windsor & Fancy Soap, Table and Hand Belles, Accordions, Pans, Ink, Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Functial Cards, & Spice Boxes.

Writing Desks, Cake & Spice Boxes, Pens, Grains & Hair Oils, Lubricants, Cleaners & Hairbrushes.

PERFUMERY assorted Nursery & Work Baskets, Reticles; Pocket Knives; Sissors; Sais Iron handled Knives and Forks; Carvers, Steels, Tea Trays.

Fire Irons; Iron Stands; Guns; Pistols; Caps; Powder; Shot; Powder Flasks & Shot Belts; Spirit Levels, Volins, Preserving Kettles & Mill, Pit and Hand Saw FILES.

Brace & Bits; Looking Glasses; Scales and Weights; Sauces & Frying Pans; Brass & Iron Screens; Whips and Whip Lashes; One case Toys; Lazenby & Son Pickles & Sauces; with a great variety of other articles; all of which have been cleaned, &c.

Agent for Fells & Co. Sassafras, Bitters, Speedy Bitters, and Lemon Syrup &c. Lyons Katharine & B. try's Tricophorus.

GEO. F. STICKNEY August 23, 1854.