

ER, FRUIT  
received, per schr  
S. F. FLOUR  
DONALD CLARK  
erties for  
U. EET.

se, Stores and  
n of St. Andrews  
ones' property.  
Out-Houses and  
ruely known as  
St. James', about  
Milltown, St. Ste-  
St. Patrick, through  
S. & Quebec Rail-  
which, or in its  
be established as  
materially enhance  
within five minutes  
Andrews, a delight-  
fuly Seat. If not  
will be laid off in  
g purposes, and let  
ut.  
to announce to the  
his Lands, which  
walk of Chamcock,  
lease Building Lots  
is evident, that,  
passing through it  
s in vessels of the  
unlimited and un-  
in which there are  
ries, with others of  
posed land on the  
mediate operation,  
(the most desirable  
ranch North Ameri-  
Capitist, the Me-  
If view of which  
are offered to the  
table.  
FITZGERALD  
30, 1852

ICE  
received by Henry  
L. E. on the first of  
J. D. HATCH

LONDON  
STOUT  
RTWINE & Co.  
R. 1852

CEIVED:  
asks Buss' London  
and Pale Ale,  
Rotterdam Geneva  
et Wine,  
a Rum,  
from the Clyde  
brakey  
J. W. STRYVE  
2, 1853.

ICE.

ence to sell all the  
Nevin Thomson, late  
County of Charlotte,  
as, on the 25th day of  
dly granted by the  
the said County, to  
Administrator of all  
s, chattels and credits  
hompson, for the pur-  
his;  
real estate of which  
upon died seized, en-  
d moiety or half part  
of the grant to Alexan-  
in Mascarene, in the  
George, and which de-  
said Nevin Thomson, is  
her late Ebenezer  
said lot is bounded as  
st by land granted to  
the East by land own-  
ed: Northernly by land  
victual; and Southernly  
ank, (so called) and as  
are conveyed to the said  
by Alexander McVie,  
re is hereby Given, that  
as Administrator as-  
sed to sell the above  
ite, under and by virtue  
by Public Auction, on  
lay of December next,  
at the Homestead, on  
25th October, 1852.  
JOHN MCNICHOIL,  
Administrator

TICE.

of Wilson & Bolton  
triber will carry on busi-  
in his own name.  
T. B. WILSON.

The Standard,  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. W. Smith.  
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.  
TERMS.  
12s. 6d. per annum—if paid in advance.  
15s. 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 all over 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.

No 16] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854. [Vol. 21

### PILOT'S REGULATIONS.

Passed April Sessions, 1854

- 1st.—All vessels brought into any port or harbour within the County, or departing therefrom with a pilot, (steamboats and sailing vessels under 75 tons burthen excepted) shall be chargeable with the rates of pilotage hereinafter named. The master of any steamboat or sailing vessel under 75 tons burthen employing a pilot, and said pilot shall be entitled to demand and receive therefor the rates of pilotage hereinafter mentioned.
- 2d.—Every pilot boat to be kept properly fitted out for such service, to be not less than 12 feet long, 4 feet wide, and to be exclusively employed in the business of piloting.
- 3d.—No pilot to be entitled to any fee or reward for piloting, unless he resides within the County aforesaid, and shall be owner, part owner, or shall have an ingrossed standing in a pilot boat. And no person shall receive a Branch unless he has served his apprenticeship with a Branch Pilot in a Pilot Boat for that purpose; and no person shall receive an apprentice, or be entitled to his fees as a Branch Pilot, or act or be considered as a Pilot, if he himself or his Boat is employed in the coasting trade or in any other business than that of Piloting.
- 4th.—Any Pilot demanding or receiving any greater or less sum for pilotage than the rates hereinafter set forth, shall pay a fine of five pounds, with costs to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace; one moiety of the fine to be paid to the County Treasurer for the use of the County, and the other moiety to the prosecutor.
- 5th.—Any Pilot taking charge of a vessel either inward or outward bound, and leaving her within the piloting ground contrary to the wish of the master, to pay a fine of five pounds, to be recovered and applied as directed by the fourth Rule.
- 6th.—All pilots upon taking charge of an inward bound vessel, shall exhibit his Branch and a copy of these rules and regulations to the master, signed by the Clerk of the Peace, and in default thereof to pay a fine of five pounds, to be recovered and applied as directed by the fourth Rule.
- 7th.—The rates of Pilotage to be as follows:—  
From Seal Island, Cross Island, Little River, Southwest Ledges of Grand Manan, Kem's Island, Long Island Bay, Point Lepreau, Moose River, and Bailly's Mistake, 12s. 6d. per foot inward, and 10s. per foot outward to St. Andrews and out Harbours.  
From North Head of Grand Manan, Beaver Harbour, and West Quoddy Light House, inward, 2s. 9d. per foot, outward, 7s. 6d. per foot.  
From Head Harbour Light House, Green's Point, inward, 7s. 6d. outward, 7s. 6d. per foot.  
From Saint Andrews to and from the Ballast Ground, vessels from 75 to 300 tons 10s.—above 300, 12s. 6d.  
Removing a vessel to and from wharves, 7s. 6d.
- 8th.—Piloting vessels to and from Camps Bello, or the Lines, 1s. per foot less than to St. Andrews.
- 9th.—Pilotage in and from St. Andrews to L'Etang, Beaver Harbour, Crow's Harbour, Pope's River, New River and Lepreau Harbours, double the rates of river pilotage.
- 10th.—All pilots detained on board vessels while performing quarantine to receive 10s. per day.
- 11th.—All vessels, except those exempted by Rule first, arriving at or departing from any of the ports or places before enumerated to pay the same rates of pilotage as the said arriving at, and departing from St. Andrews.
- 12th.—Pilotage from St. Andrews or the Ballast Ground, to and from the rivers emptying into the bay, to be as follows, viz: from 75 to 300 tons 20s.; from 300 to 400 tons 25s.; from 400 to 500 tons 30s.; over 500 tons 40s.
- 13th.—Vessels bound to the Ledge, upon the master's requiring the Pilot to proceed above Joe's Point, to pay 1s. 6d. per foot more than to St. Andrews.
- 14th.—All pilots offering their services to inward or outward bound vessels, and not being accepted, shall be entitled to full rates of pilotage, providing that no Pilot be on board at the time, and that no half pilotage has been previously been paid or demanded by any other Pilot.
- 15th.—From first of November to first day of April, all inward and outward bound vessels to pay one shilling per foot, over and above the rate before enumerated.
- 16th.—Every branch Pilot not complying with Regulations numbers Two and Three, and taking any vessel in or out of Port, such Pilot shall be subject to a fine of five pounds, to be recovered and applied as directed by the fourth Rule.
- 17th.—It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to give every Pilot who shall apply for it, a copy of these Rules and Regulations, they paying for the same.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the "Standard"]

Mr. Editor,—

The circumstances connected with the resignation of the Volunteer Company formerly attached to the "Torrent" Fire Engine, are so well known to the public that they are only referred to in the present communication with the lamentable, yet laughable exhibition of Monday evening last.

On the arrival of the Engine here last April, the inhabitants were rejoiced to see that there was at last a machine capable of doing some good at a fire; while the Firewards, apparently of the opinion that this Engine was all that was needed to save the Town, allowed the venerable men who had so long kept watch and ward over us, with their equally venerable machines, to retire into dignified repose. The formation of a new company, on the Volunteer principle seemed to be the favourite scheme, and to this the Firewards consented, granting to the Company liberty to make their own rules, elect their own officers, and to choose, reject or expel members as the circumstances might require. A Company was formed, composed for the most part of the ablest and most active young men of the town; and respectable men too, though they have been stigmatised by the Firewards as *Fausts* and *blackguards*. These persons confiding in the honour of those with whom they had agreed, were so foolish as not to have their treaty stipulations reduced to writing, and the usual consequences of misplaced confidence soon appeared.

That this Company fully, faithfully and diligently performed their duty, has been satisfactorily proved. That they, as a Company, were over-guilty of any act of rowdiness or insubordination, no one will dare to assert. Yet occasion was not long wanting for the unmaking of the true disposition of the Firewards toward the Company.

An altercation which occurred at a Fire between a member of the Company and one of the Firewards, (a stranger too,) appointed upon the principle which seems to govern our rulers, "*omne ignotum pro magnifico*," created much excitement in that august body and among the members of the Company, though it was a difficult matter to decide whether the Fireward or the Fireman was the aggressor, the Company distinctly disapproved the conduct of the member and expressed their disapproval of any semblance of insubordination. Notwithstanding this, their mightiness issued their *ukase*, commanding the Company forthwith to expel the person who had rendered himself obnoxious to the distinguished stranger. The Company to their honour, refused to become the instruments of carrying out the vindictive feelings of the Firewards, or to submit to a mandate which was in defiance of an express understanding with them. This was followed up by a code of rules so despotic and so supremely absurd that the Company had nothing left for it but to resign. Fortunately for them the neglect of the Firewards had precluded them from any attempt at forcing the Company to continue, or it would most assuredly have been tried. The Engine being thus left without a Company, a warrant was issued, and unwilling recruits from the highways and byways were compelled to come in, until the brakes were half filled. Remonstrance, argument, entreaty, were alike in vain. A Company they would have, and a Company they have. So had Fa'stuff. But he wouldn't march thro' Coventry with them. So neither would the majority of our Firewards remain on Monday evening, to witness the performances of their picked men. They, being convicted of their own consciences, sneaked off, one by one.

The turn out of the Company was ludicrous in the extreme. About twenty of them drew the Engine to the place appointed, at a pace somewhat slower than a snail's funeral procession. Having there arrived, and expended some twenty minutes in attaching the hose, succeeded in forcing the water so high as actually to wash the chimney of a house of one story and a half on the opposite side of the street! After about half an hour's pumping the water from which they were drawing was lowered the incredible depth of two and three-quarter inches!

Now it was not that the Company could not do better, but they would not, and by their display have emphatically expressed their sense of the stupid tyranny which broke up a willing and efficient Company, and forced into the service men who neither from their occupation or their strength are adapted for the duty. The appearance of the Engine, covered with dust and rust, was also a good proof that the efficiency of the Fire department under the present management is hopeless.

The Firewards have rendered, not only their office, but their persons obnoxious to the public. We can bear with harsh language and arbitrary usage from those

who understand their business, but ignorance and assumption combined are never long tolerated. I venture the assertion that not one of the eight Firewards is qualified for the duty of his office. I well remember one of them last summer crying lustily to the Hosemen that they were screwing on the Hose the wrong way! Another equally sagacious once ordered the ten Hosemen to lift bodily off the ground about three hundred feet of Hose, full of water, in order that the delicate texture of those costly articles might not be injured by contact with the gravel!

There must be something singularly attractive in the office of Fireward, that these gentlemen hang on to it with such pertinacity. Three of them were struck off the list last Saturday by the Justices, and there arose a tempest until the poor Justices had to reapoint them. They were told they were personally and officially distasteful to the Company and the public, and they ordered the Company out on Monday evening to see whether it were so. Let us hope that they are now satisfied. The demonstration was too plain to be mistaken. The Firewards have an opportunity of relieving themselves from their unenviable position. The Sessions have been postponed until Saturday. Let them resign their Offices and let new Firewards be appointed who will have the confidence and sympathy of the public.

In such case we may again have a good Fire department, but otherwise the Fire Engine will be of as much practical use as the old Tin Tub of former days, and the first alarm of fire may be but the prelude to a disaster which will long commemorate the ignorance incapacity and obstinacy of the present Board.

Your obedient servant,  
April 19. OBSERVER.

### HOW TO PLEASE A HUSBAND.

One day as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking was prescribed, the good woman well knew whether she boiled it or made it into chowder, her husband would hold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once if possible, and therefore cooked several portions of it in several different ways. She also, with some difficulty procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault finding look, the moody man commenced conversation.

"Well, wife, did you get the fish that I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you cooked it. I will bet anything you have spoiled it for my eating. [Takes off the cover] I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled frog!"

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing. You know better, I never loved fried fish, why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it. But I have boiled some also."

So saying she lifted the cover; and lo! the shoulder of a cod, nicely boiled, was neatly deposited in a dish, a sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice but which only added to the ill nature of the husband.

"A pretty dish, this! chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind you would have made it into a chowder!"

His patient wife, with a smile immediately placed a tureen before him, containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear, said she, 'I was resolved to please you. Here is your favorite dish.'"

"Favorite dish, indeed, indeed! I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I'd rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there lay a large *Bull Frog*, of portentous dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah spring from his chair not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear, said his wife, in a kind entreating tone, 'I hope at length you will be able to make out a dinner.'"

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right, and that he was wrong—and declared that she should never again have reason to read him such another lesson; and he was as good as his word.

### DEFENSE.—The Perthshire Advertiser

reports a recently discovered mode of con-

versing with those afflicted with partial deafness, viz., by taking the individual by the hand at the same time placing the thumbs together. By this simple process, the sound is conveyed in a more direct manner to the ear and the person spoken to will hear distinctly in a tone several notes lower. It is also important to add that a chain could be formed upon the same principle, by a number joining hands in the manner alluded to, when the individual affected will hear in a moderate key at either end of the chain.

A SHARP TRICK.—On Saturday week, a "navvy" went into a shoemaker's shop in Burnside; asked for, had handed, tried on, a pair of boots, worth 14 shillings, and was completing purchase arrangements, when suddenly a friend in guise of an enemy, entered, struck him a violent blow on the cheek and instantly made off. "Shall I stand that?" indignantly asked he of the fan of leather. Under the circumstances we might have told him by no means, no true Briton would; but by the way we should not have had time, for "navvy" waited for no response, however brief, but started off in pursuit; and to the best of the counter-man's knowledge is running yet, with the shoes on his feet, and (Oh, far worse) with money's worth of the shoes in his pocket!

—

"Father, I see a man laying down asleep at the market-house." "You shouldn't say laying, my son—hens lay!" "But I have seen men lay, too." "Oh, no, my son." "Yes, but I have, though; I've seen 'em lay—bricks!" "Go and split your kindling—I can't talk to you now."

—

"Do you know Mr. Brown?" "Yes, my dear." "Is he not a very deserving young man, pa?" "Yes, he deserves a flogging, and if ever he gallants you home again I will give it to him."

—

What is a Bloomer? A woman who pants for notoriety.

A gentleman one day last winter was looking intently at some amusing caricatures, in the window of a celebrated print seller, when a sudden, he felt some one at his pocket. As there was only one person standing near him, he instantly turned round upon him, and looking him full in the face, said—

"Your hand, sir, was in my pocket."

"Was it sir?" the other calmly replied, "I really beg your pardon, if it was; but the weather is so very cold, one is glad to get his hand anywhere."

—

### Advantages of Possessing a Medical Education.

"Doctor," said a old lady, the other day to her family physician, "kin you tell me how it is that some folks is born dumb?"

"Why, hem! why, certainly, madam," replied the doctor; "it is owing to the fact that the come into the world without the organs of speech!"

"La, ma!" remarked the old lady, "now jest see what it is to have a phisic education; I've axed my old man more nor a hundred times, that at same thing, and altho' I could axer get out of him 'kase they is'."

—

### Question Before a Debating Club.

The question before the meeting is this:—If a fellow—what is a fellow—and his gal—are about to be parted for a time—and they propose to exchange daguerotypes—and for that purpose the feller goes with his gal to the Jaguer Reotype shop—and is to pay for having the "pictures took"—and he only has money enough to pay for one picture in ordinary case, and the other in magnificent case—which picture should be put in the magnificent case his own ugly mug, or hers? Would it be gallant in him to put her mug in the ugly case? Would it be finetong in him to put his mug in the ugly case which she is to keep? That's the question before the meeting. We are open for the discussion.

—

### Don Junior on the Morning of Life.

"My friends—at twenty we are as well as partridges. There is no such thing as taming us; we ride that fiery force, headstrong animal, Passion over fences, ditches, hedges, and on to the devil—leap the live-barred gates of Reason, without touching the curb of Discretion, or pulling harder than a titmouse upon the string train of Judgement. 'Oh, at twenty you are a perfect locomotive, going at the rate of sixty miles an hour; your heart is the boiler; love is the steam which you sometimes blow off in sighs and hope; fear, anxiety, and jealousy, are trains you drag. At three score of life, you are filled with the exhilarating gas of romance; every thing to you looks romantic by spells; even a jakes philosophizing over a barrel of vinegar. You (both girls and boys) now read novels till your zizzards have softened to sentimental jelly, and settled in the pit of your stomach. 'Oh, I know how you feel! you feel as though you would like to soar from star to star! kick little planets aside, take crazy comets by their blazing hair, and pull them into their courses;

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.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, April 15th, 1854.  
This morning Mr. Scoullar read an address to His Excellency, which he intends to move on Monday, praying His Excellency to cancel the Lands given by persons who cut timber on that part of the Disputed Territory that now belongs to Canada under the late award of the Commissioners.

Mr. Williston, by leave, brought in a Bill relating to the sale of spirituous liquors. The object of this bill is to repeal the present liquor law, with certain restrictions added.

The House went into Committee of Supply. One of the first grants passed was £40 to Mr. Gouthouse, teacher in the Normal Training School at St. John, in addition to his present salary, thus making his salary £100. £40 was granted to George Bell, a ferryman at Miramichi, for ferrying the Mails across two years.

Mr. Smith moved for a grant in aid of a new Gaol at Dorchester, but there being no plans or specification before the House, and no petition from the Magistrates in favour of it, the Committee rejected the resolution by a large majority. Mr. Smith then withdrew the resolution by Consent of the Committee.

A grant of £20 was then passed to the widow of the late Town Major Gallagher, of St. John, and a grant of £25 to the widow of the late Mr. Phillips, of the "Head Quarters" newspaper.

A grant of £10 was passed in favour of Walter Patterson, an old teacher, and a similar grant to Angus McFee, an old teacher, was rejected.

Next came a few small school grants, &c., and then a grant of £200 for a steamboat wharf at St. Andrews, £150 of it being an appropriation of money granted last year and not drawn. Mr. Lindsay moved for a grant of £50 in aid of an Academy at Memramouc, Westmoreland, the same not to be drawn until £150 have been raised and expended by the inhabitants, a school-house erected, and a school established. Mr. Landry stated that the object in view was to teach the French youth the English Language. The grant was sustained by a division of 19 to 5.

The House having resumed, a bill was committed and passed, authorising an assessment in St. John to build a Dead House.

Mr. Kerr moved an address to His Excellency calling upon him to cancel the Old Bridge Bonds. St. John. He argued that the bonds had been standing for eighteen years, without a penny having been collected, that every one knew it was not intended to force the collection; that it would be extremely hard on the parties to do so, and that there were doubts in the minds of the Law Officers of the Crown whether a *perpetuo* could be obtained if the bonds were put in suit. The Attorney General responded to the last sentiment. The address was carried by a majority of one as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Street, Wilton, Kerr, Scoullar, Harding, Williston, Gordon, English, Jordan, Goulard, Needham and Taylor—12.  
Nays—Messrs. Bagle, Ryan, McPherson, Bousford, Purdy, Siles, South, McLeod, Boyd, Lewis, and Connolly—15.

The House then went into Committee on the bill to amend the Law Courts. There was not much discussion until they came to the naming of the date when the law should come into operation.

The hon. Speaker proposed that it should not go into operation until after the next session, as there were, probably, imperfections in it that might not at once be discovered.

The Attorney General took the same view of the case, and made a motion to that effect. To this Mr. Johnson moved as an amendment that the law shall go into operation on the first day of December next.

Messrs. Johnson, Hatheway, and others, supported the amendment on the ground that whatever errors the Act may contain would not be detected until it went into operation, and that if the first of September be named those errors will be detected before next session, and then be amended, whereas by the other plan they would not be amended until 1856. The Attorney General lengthened with his motion, and the first day of September was inserted without a division.

The House are now getting on rapidly with their business. There is, probably, but three measures before the House, or coming before it, that will excite much discussion; these are the Bill of the Committee on the Auditor's Accounts, the Report of the Committee on the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, and Mr. Williston's Liquor Bill. When the railway debate takes place it may possibly embrace other schemes than the St. Andrews line. The House expects to rise on the first or second of May.

At the Battle of Tunka, the Russians took 150 Turkish prisoners.



## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

April 17th.  
The Steam Regulation Bill passed to-day, and will come into operation on the 1st of July. The clause for red and blue lights is struck out.

The salary of the Inspector is to be £200. Mr. Smith moved that the salary be paid by the steamboat proprietors, which was lost, 19 to 7.

Mr. Scouller's address to the Government to stay suits on timber bonds was carried, 11 to 10.

The House then went in Supply, and several small grants passed. A grant of £200 to the Female School at Sackville was discussed and withdrawn. It was objected to chiefly on the ground that the School was not in operation. A grant of £50 passed to James Hogg for reporting the debates in the Council the present session. Grants to Wm. Wais and J. G. Lorimer, for reporting last year, were rejected.

### THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.

THURSDAY, April 20.  
Yesterday the House was chiefly occupied on the Live to License the sale of spirituous liquors. Mr. Needham moved the postponement of the Bill for three months, avowing his intention—should the resolution be carried—of moving certain amendments to the existing law. After a brief discussion the motion was put, and the Committee divided as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Needham, Connell, Ryan, Guller, Pickard, Purdy, English, Scouller, Lewis, Godard and Gilbert.

Nays—Messrs. Partelow, Street, Montgomery, Gray, Read, Jordan, Barbare, Laundry, Williston, Gordon, Rice, Stiles, Boisford, Smith, Taylor, MacPherson, Hathe way, Robinson, McPhelim, Thomson, Boyd and Porter.

The question was then taken on the first section of the bill, which repeals the present law, which was sustained by a division of 21 to 11, the only difference between this and the former division being occasioned by the absence of Mr. Jordan, who had in the meantime left the House.

The bill was then proceeded with, and section after section passed after considerable discussion. The clause allowing wholesale dealers to sell five gallons, or upwards, without license, was struck out, and all comes under the denominations of "Tavern Keepers" and "Retailers." "On one pint" coming up as the minimum quantity a retailer should be permitted to sell, Mr. Boisford moved that the blank be filled up with "five gallons," to which Mr. Boyd moved an amendment that it be filled up with "one gallon," which was carried. At this time the House was thus but after some time several members having entered the House, hon. Mr. Montgomery moved a reconsideration of the motion, which was carried; it was then moved to fill up the blank with "one pint," to which Mr. Scouller moved an amendment that it be filled up with "half a pint." The amendment was put and negatived by a division of 25 to 4—11 n. Mr. Montgomery's motion to fill up the blank with "one pint" was then put, and carried 20 to 9.

The bill was then passed with certain amendments. By its provisions the charge for license is not to exceed £25, nor to be less than £5—2s. 6d. fee for Clerk.

Rates to be made by Sessions (by Mayor and Council in St. John and Fredericton), who are authorized to impose penalties not exceeding £5 nor less than £1.

Bonds to be given by Tavern Keepers to the amount of £40.

Witnesses refusing to give evidence, penalty £5.

Retailers selling a smaller quantity than one pint, penalty \$10.

Tavern Keepers receiving pawns to be fined £5 and the pawned articles to be restored.

Selling liquor to apprentices and minors, penalty not exceeding £5.

Selling on Sunday, penalty not exceeding £5, nor less than £2.

Tavern Keepers or Retailers selling smuggled liquor, penalty £5, and license forfeited.

Selling liquor in brothels, &c., penalty £5.

### THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, 20th April.

The steamer *Asia* arrived at one o'clock. Breadstuffs declined; Wheat 9d. to 3d., Flour 18d. to 2s., and Corn, 6d. lower.

Consols closed at 87½ to 87½; other markets generally unchanged.

No naval or land engagement had taken place.

The fleets were between Batschik and Varna, on the 27th March.

An order in Council protects Russian vessels sailing from Her Majesty's ports prior to the 29th March from seizure.

April the 25th is appointed a National Fast throughout Great Britain.

France and England peremptorily refuse the King's propositions made in his letter to the Czar of Prussia.

Immense bodies of Turks and Russians were concentrating, and a great battle was momentarily expected.

Distressing Circumstances.—On Wednesday evening last a daughter of Aaron Eaton, Esq., of the firm of Eaton & Ry, of this City, left her father's residence in Carmarthen street, about nine o'clock, and has not since been heard of. Mr. Eaton was from home at the time, being in Nova Scotia, on business, and the young lady, who is about sixteen years of age, left the other members of the family in the sitting room and retired, as it was thought, to her bedroom, for the evening. On some enquiry being made how-

ever, it was found she was not there, and a search was immediately made for her in every direction, but we deeply regret to state up to the present time, without success.—[Courier.

TUNNELING THE ALPS.—The Council of the Canton of Ticino has decided, by a majority of 93 to 11, to give out the making of a tunnel through the Alps, from Lake Maggiore to Lake Constant, to unite the Piedmontese line with that of Central Germany. This tunnel will be 16 miles (25,900 metres) in length, and is to be lighted and ventilated by 50 shafts of enormous depth.

Bad News if True.—It is reported that the Russians have obtained the secret of manufacturing a sort of infernal projectile, termed the "Boule Asphyxiante," when Mr. Fortier offered in 1830 to the Minister of French Marine, who refused to accept it. In 1842 another proposal was made of the same invention, registered in the Archives of the Marine as Fortier's Patent Asphyxiante, no longer made by the inventor but by a M. Chompon, a man who, as a speculator on the Bourse, had won and lost many fortunes. The offer was again refused, and the late visit of a certain French engineer to Sinope, who, upon examining some of the wrecked ships, gave as his opinion, that the missiles used in the destruction of the Turkish vessels were of novel invention, and unlike anything hitherto used in warfare. Some of the ships from the dismantled ships were dispatched by him to the French commandant, to be duly examined by persons of experience in matters of this nature. Among those present was the captain of one of the frigates, who had, under Louis Philippe, formed part of the Council of the Marine.

The programme of Fortier's invention describes it as a liquid fire burning under water and destroying life by suffocation, in all that happens to be within a certain distance of its explosion. The observation made at the end of the report which has been sent home is this:—If the Emperor of Russia is really in possession of this deadly element of warfare, possession of this deadly element of warfare, the combined armies of the whole world would be powerless against him. The report of this affair has given rise to great searches among Frenchmen of science; and the dossier containing the Fortier affair has been ransacked during the last few days in order that experiments may be made to ascertain if, from the few hints thrown out in the inventor's official description, a result would be arrived at whereby to some kind of judgment might be formed of the deadly importance of the weapon.—[Edinburgh Advertiser.

CHOLERA.—The Ship *Blanche* arrived at quarantine from Liverpool on Wednesday night, after a passage of 23 days. We regret to learn that during the voyage 35 cases of Cholera presented themselves, which terminated fatally.

The *Blanche* will be retained at quarantine for the present: her passengers were landed at Partridge Island yesterday, and several cases of cholera are now under treatment of quarantine physicians. Dr. George J. Harding, who officially reports to the Board of Health to-day, that the patients are doing well and are likely to recover. The disease, we understand, has been mainly confined to the Norwegian emigrants on board of the *B.*, whose former diet and uncleanly habits have a tendency to subject such people to this and other infections.—[Chronicle.

Comparative Cost of Iron and Wooden built Ships.—In a recently issued circular by Mr. James Hodgson consulting engineer, of Liverpool, we find the following comparative annual cost of the working of a wooden and iron ship of 1,000 tons each:—"Suppose a wooden ship of 1,000 tons to cost £16,500 or £16 10s. per ton; then suppose an iron ship to cost £13,500 or £13 10s. per ton, both fitted for the East, we have the following result:—Wood—£16,500 at 3 per cent. for insurance, £495; ditto at 5 per cent. for depreciation, £825; £2,145 deducted £13,355—78s. 10d.—£13,500 at 3 per cent. for insurance, £405; ditto at 5 per cent. for depreciation, £675—£1,350; difference in favour of iron £795. A wooden ship 1,000 tons, trading to the East, will carry more than 1,500 tons, which, at £5 per ton, for the voyage out and home, will give £7,500, while an iron ship of 1,000 tons, built from the same external lines, will carry 1,800 tons, which at £5 per ton, will give 9,000; deduct £1,350 and the difference will be £1,500 making a total in favour of an iron ship of 1,400 tons of £2,295. In the above statement it will be seen that I have taken the lowest estimated cost for a wooden ship, and also the lowest depreciation of the same, and as regards the iron ship, I have now under my superintendence three large ships for 1 gentleman, of nearly 1,500 tons each (exclusive of others) one of which is 2,700 tons O.M. which will be less than £13 per ton so that the above case is under rather than over rated in favour of iron ships." The above estimates are

especially important at this juncture, when the interest attached to iron ship is on the increase. Mr. Hodgson is the builder of the iron bark "Richard Colleen," which has made 10 rapid voyages to the East Indies, as well as of the "Sarah Sands," the first iron screw steamer that ever ran between New York and Liverpool, and of the "Antelope," the first iron screw steamer that ran between the Brazils and Liverpool.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### [For the "Standard"] AMATEUR THEATRE.

Mr. Editor,  
I have in vain looked over the columns of your paper for a notice of the Amateur Performances, that have given so much pleasure to the inhabitants, as well as to the strangers who have visited us. This I know has not proceeded from any want of just appreciation on the part of the public, of the able manner in which the various characters have been sustained, by the Amateurs;—when all have done so well, it would be invidious to mention any one individual. The characters in every instance have been well sustained, and in the female department has given unbounded satisfaction. The Theatre itself, with the handsome scenery, presents one of the most pleasing objects; and would reflect credit on artists in any part of these Provinces. In expressing the wish, that the gentlemen forming the Company of Amateurs, may long continue their amusing and delightful performances, I believe I am only expressing the feeling of the whole community.

Yours, X.

## THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854.

### By Telegraph.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning 25th inst.

The British frigate *Amphion*, 24 guns, is ashore near Digby, in the Gulf, attempts made to get her off proved fruitless.

Admiral Napier having received a report that 13 Russian ships of War at Heligoland, desirous to gain Revel, he was making ready to attack them.

The Austrians had entered Servia on the 13th, in consequence of the Russians violating Servian territory. Austria was acting more with Western powers and all the minor German States.

Admiral Napier left Kioj Bay for Gotland on 12th April—some of the Russian Ports were open.

Three American ships were in the Baltic with stores for Russia, an English steamer was in search of them.

Black Sea.—Admiral Dundas ordered his cruisers to take him and destroy everything on the 29th March an important sailing was made from Kalafat, and sanguinary encounter of four hours, the Russians were routed and pursued for a considerable distance. From 29th March to 2d April there were engagements of greater or less severity. An important battle was fought near Rosova from 24th to 26th April, result unknown.

Turkey purposely left free passage for Russians to Hirkova, then attacked them in rear—Hard fight—one half the Russians was cut to pieces, the remainder retreated across the Danube.

Gold was discovered at Ceylon. MARKETS.—Flour advanced 1s. per brl. Wheat 3d. to 6d.—Money easy.—Consols advanced.

STILL THEY COME.—As the last days of the present Legislature draw to a close, Candidates to represent this County, come forward, or more properly speaking in some cases are brought forward. We can state upon the "best authority," that Jas. G. Stevens, Esq. of St. Stephens, and Justus Wetmore, Esq. of St. George, will appear at the hustings—and we believe from what we can learn, will receive a large support. Charlotte County will have a number of Candidates to select from, and the people must blame themselves if they do not elect men of the right stamp. Several other candidates will be in the field, but until we can give their names upon reliable authority, no notice will be taken of common report, which is often the reverse of the truth.

We learn that Capt. Robinson, the present worthy member, will again come forward as a Candidate, and it is reported with a certainty of being re-elected.

THE CHOLERA.—We learn from St. John papers that the Packet ship *Blanche* of the Black Ball Line, arrived at that Port on Wednesday last from Liverpool, with 300 passengers, and that during the passage 35 deaths occurred from diarrhoea and cholera. The passengers were landed at Partridge Island, and 11 cases are now under the care of Dr. Harding. The Board of Health at their meeting on Saturday last passed an order giving to all parties to purify their Premises by the use of Lime and Whitewash, and to remove therefrom all filth, or offensive matter forthwith. A similar movement on the part of our Magistrates would not be amiss, as there are several places in the Town, which require to be looked after.

The following receipt sent us by a friend, was found by the faculty 9 cases out of 10, as a preventative during the late epidemic in the North of England; directly the least looseness is perceived, even if unaccompanied by pain. A Wine glass full of hot Brand and water, with a quarter of a tea-spoonful of cayenne pepper every three hours until it stops.

This a very simple remedy and within every body's reach.

The Court of Notaries was opened here yesterday, Tuesday. His Honour Mr. Justice Street presiding. There were twelve causes entered for trial.

Ms. Chinese agent for the "Anglo-American Magazine," is now at Town, at Bradford's Hotel, and will be happy to receive orders for the Magazine, and other standard works published by MacLear & Co., Toronto. Persons desirous to subscribe will do well to give an early call as his stay is limited.

The true motives which have regulated the conduct of the Czar towards Turkey, were exposed in a luminous manner by the Earl of Shaftesbury commenting on the Imperial manifesto, in which the Czar asserted that "England and France had sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, combating for the orthodox faith." The Emperor of Russia has all along set up a claim to be regarded as the defender of Christianity. Heaven save the mark! His whole policy in religious matters, since the very commencement of his reign, has been to stifle every attempt to disseminate and promote enlightened instruction in Christian faith and principles in every corner of his dominions, even where his subjects are overwhelmed in the darkest mental ignorance and still wallowing in gross paganism and idolatry. His liberal and amiable predecessor Alexander (as the noble Earl explained in his interesting speech) had patronized and aided the efforts of the Bible Society; he had encouraged the free diffusion of the scriptures throughout his dominions, and had most cheerfully permitted various Missionary Societies to extend their labours among his benighted subjects. Alexander died in 1826; and in the very first year of his reign Nicholas by an Imperial Ukase suppressed the Bible Society, and has continued to extinguish or negative the efficacy of the Missionary Societies ever after another. One instance given of his bigotry is most remarkable; though he has within his dominions a population of two millions of the Hebrew scriptures among them.

The case has latterly been widely different in Turkey, where free scope has been allowed for the promotion of any moderately conducted religious movement; and there has been no hindrance except on the part of the Greeks and Armenians. Printing presses are allowed throughout Turkey, and the scriptures are printed in various languages in all the principal cities. Through the unwearied exertions of that great and good man, Sir Stratford Canning, the Christian subjects of the Porte have been placed on an equality with the Moslems in essential respects; and the numerous converts to Protestantism have been protected from the oppressive and vindictive bigotry of the hierarchy of the Greek Church and the jealous agents of Russia. The spread of Protestantism has latterly been going on rapidly though silently, and in the wake have closely followed the dissemination of enlightened principles and a marked improvement in the condition of the people. So very conspicuous has this result lately become in several parts of the Turkish dominions, that the jealous alarms of the Russian Emperor were violently excited for the integrity of the Greek Church might speedily fade from his grasp, and the long cherished hope of his family one day sitting on the throne of the Czar might thus be for ever extinguished.

The Czar has fully avowed the truth of this in his declaration. He acknowledges that since the year 1829 he has attentively observed the march of events in Turkey.—"He could not shut his eyes (he says) to the consequences of the changes, which were one after another introduced into that state. Ancient Turkey disappeared when it was sought to establish institutions opposed to the spirit, character and usages of Islamism, in institutions mostly borrowed from modern liberalism."—Beyond a doubt the Czar perceived that Turkey, from the increased considerations shown to the privileges of all classes would become more attached to her sovereign and less obnoxious to the ambitious despotism of Russia; would either reform herself and take a fresh lease of life and power, or else a growth of free Christian states would rise in her stead, and form a more efficient bulwark against Russia.

Lord Shaftesbury truly observes that the alliance of England and France has at this moment been formed in the defence of a great principle, and for the maintenance of law, justice, order and peace. The Emperor of Russia has at all times and in every possible way impeded the advance of religious freedom; while the present Sultan has shown an unprecedented willingness to accede to every possible measure recommended for the amelioration of the religious and political condition of his Christian subjects.—[Quebec Chronicle.

The Hon. George Moffatt has been elected President, and the Hon. John Young Vice President of the Montreal Board of Trade.

## SPRING IMPORTATION OF BOOTS & SHOES.

AT THE LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE, NEXT THE POST OFFICE, WAVER STREET, SAINT ANDREWS.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has just received from New York, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, from the best manufacturers in the United States.

Domestic Work.—The Subscriber calls attention to his Gentlemen's Dress Boots, made under his own supervision, also to his Misses' and Youth's Boots suitable for Town or Country. Women and Girls' House Slippers; Children's Boot and Shoes of various styles.

The whole are offered for sale wholesale or retail, at reasonable prices for cash.

April 26, 1854. J. LITTLE.

## ST. CROIX STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

fast and favourite Steamer "NEQUASSET."

Capt. T. Carey, is again on the Route and will run every day (Sunday excepted) between St. Andrews, St. John, and Charlottetown, according to a weekly arrangement to be seen at the Agents.

ROBERT KER, Agent, St. Andrews, 26th April 1854.

## LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE ST. ANDREWS POST OFFICE 15th April 1854.

Cavanagh W.	Munroe David
Cutts William	Perrin John
Corbet James	Travis Thomas
Foster Albert	Tracy Wm.
Fish C. C. Professor	Vaughan Henry
Glover James	Vaughan M.
Henderson Mary Jane	Vaughan Thomas
Lofis Martin	Wilson Richard

Persons calling for any of the above will find say advertised.

G. F. CAMPBELL, P.M.

## BARLEY.

Will be wanted at the Patent Flour Brewery in the ensuing Autumn.

A small quantity of choice Seed Barley expected daily by "Urania" from New Castle, on Tynes, make early application to

THOMPSON & CO., St. Andrews, April 24, 1854.

## MAURICE DALEY, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that he has taken the shop in Mr. M. Falls building opposite the Post Office, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. He trusts by punctuality, strict attention to business, and neatness of style to receive a share of public patronage.

Garments made and cut to suit, at short notice.

Terms—liberal.

The latest style of Fashions ready for inspection.

St. Andrews, April 26, 1854.

## TENDERS.

Will be received by either of the subscribers on or before Wednesday the 3rd of May next for keeping the Stud Horse belonging to the Charlotte County Agricultural Society for three months from the tenth day of May next. Particulars will be given by either of the undersigned.

DAVID MOWAT, ROBT. C. ANDREWS, ROBT. STEVENSON, Committee.

St. Andrews, 26th April, 1854.

## HOUSE FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 11th of May, the House and Lot now occupied by W. Hatch, Esq., corner of King and Queen Streets, the purchaser to have rent from the day of sale until 1st Nov. at the rate of fifty pounds per annum. Terms very liberal.

W. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.

April 26, 1854.

Charlotte County Bank, 15th April, 1854.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL Stock, for the half year ending 3d. April, 1854, will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 15th day of May next.

By order of the Board, C. W. WARDLAW, Cashier.

## AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., at 11 A.M. on the premises:—

The House and Lot, now occupied by Mrs. Dougherty, adjoining the premises of Jas. McCarty.

Also immediately after—

1 Superior hair cloth (cov'd) Sofa (nearly new), 1 Mahogany Pembroke Table, 2 Bedsteads,

6 Mahogany stuffed chairs, and rocking chair to match,

6 Can bottomed chairs, and rocking chair, 2 Stoves, CARPETS,

and a quantity of other Household Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Mrs. Dougherty on the premises or

ROBERT KER, Auctioneer, Saint Andrews, April 15, 1854.



Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available





## SHERIFF'S SALES

To be sold at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews, on Saturday the 2nd day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of THOMAS SIME junr. to Part of the lot 10, 3 granted to Thos. Sime in the Grant to Alexander Morrison and others in the Parish of St. Patrick, County of Charlotte, commencing at the Eastern shore of Bonaparte Lake, containing 50 acres more or less, and purchased by Thos. Sime junr. from Thos. Sime.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Sup. Court at the suit of Samuel M. Gilmor, endorsed to levy 550 6s besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, 1  
Feb. 17th, 1854.

### FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land situate on the Pleasant Ridge in the Parish of Saint Patrick containing 200 acres more or less.

For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

ALEX. T. PAUL  
St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1854.

### PIG IRON.

Ex AQUATIC from Glasgow via Saint John.

50 Tons No. 1 Garth-erie Pig Iron.

For sale by the undersigned.

J. W. STRETT.

January 25th, 1854.

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILSON & BOLTON terminates this day. Persons having any claims against the firm are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

T. B. WILSON.  
JOHN BOLTON.  
Chamcook, 24th Dec 1853.

### AXES.

THE well known superiority of the GENUINE HARTFORD COLLINS AXES has induced some manufacturers to stamp their Axes H. COLLINS, and such axes are frequently sold as my manufacture.

The genuine COLLINS AXES, which have been made, under my direction for more than twenty years and which have sustained such an unvaried reputation, are invariably stamped COLLINS & CO. HARTFORD. They are to be found at our Depot in this city of New York, and at the principal Hardware Stores in the large cities.

SAM'L W. COLLINS.  
New York, April 23, 1853.

### Paint, Gun Powder, NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

To arrive per the "Louisa Munroe," from Liverpool—

1 Ton best White Paint.

5 Cwt. "Black" Paint.

13 Bbls. Gun Powder.

23 Qrs.

20 Box Hall's Patent Starch.

12 Hhds. Hollands Gin.

14 Hhd. best Port Wine.

800 Gross Beer Casks.

12 Casks Shot, Assorted No. B. B. &

54 Bags Nails and Spikes.

33 Bars Ref'd & Common Iron.

5 Bbls. Tobacco Pipes.

3 Blacksmith Vices.

1 Dozen Wire Riddles.

A quantity of Stone Ware comprising

Milk Pans, Cream Pots, Covered Jars

Handled Bowls, Trays, Cake Pans, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

Refined, Crushed & Leaf Sugar.

To arrive per "Louisa Munroe,"

6 Tierces Ref'd Crushed & Leaf Sugars

J. W. STREET.

### Furniture, Furniture.

THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for Sale, Mahogany and Walnut CHAIRS, Mahogany, Walnut, Pine and Cherry TABLES, Mahogany, Walnut and Birch Bedsteads, Mahogany Sideboards, Mahogany and Walnut Cabinets and SOFAS, Hair Racks, Dressing TABLES, WASH STANDS, &c. &c.

The above articles are made of the best Materials and by the best workmen, and cannot be surpassed in the Province.

UNDERTAKING attended to, with

Hearse and Pall.

MATTRESSES, CARPETS, BLINDS, &c., made at short notice.

ROBERT NISBET,  
St. John, April 7.

Prince William.

### Just Received.

Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Candles, Soap, &c. For sale low by

JOS. WALTON.

ON THE Philosophy of Marriage and the Secret Influences of Youth and Maturity. With fifty Coloured Engravings on Steel. In a Sealed Envelope, price 2s. 6d. sterling. SELF PRESERVATION: an Analytical Investigation of the Physiology and Functions of Marriage in all the bearings in which it is an important subject affecting the health and happiness of man, with its disqualifications, and impediments, tracing their origin to the effects of juvenile habits, youthful excess, tropical climates, of close study; followed by practical remarks on the treatment of impotence, nervous debility, local weakness, spermatorrhoea, syphilis, and all diseases of the urinary and generative system. Illustrated by fifty Coloured Engravings on the anatomy of the reproductive organs and their relative conditions in health and disease. By SAMUEL LAMBERT, M.D. No. 37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Lecturer at Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to point out, the fearful consequences resulting from certain habits, irregularities and excesses, which have produced more misery in youth, degradation in manhood, and premature decay at all stages of life than perhaps, any other class of disease known to modern pathologists. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled. The contents embrace the origin, effects, prevention and treatment of the deplorable catalogue of maladies connected with nervous debility, exhaustion of the vital energies, prostration of mental and physical capacity, local and general weakness, acute and chronic spermatorrhoea, and their endless modifications. The treatment adopted is founded on experience gained in the most celebrated schools of medicine, and by the most eminent practitioners, both in Great Britain and in Continental Europe. Every peculiarity relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the diseases incidental to the generative system is early explained, and the means of immediate relief and ultimate cure described in detail. The professional reputation of Dr. Lambert, who has taken the most distinguished medical and academic honours, at home and abroad, is in itself a sufficient guarantee that those who may place themselves under his care will, in every instance meet with that delicate consideration and inviolable secrecy which are so requisite in the treatment of these cases.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extensive sale of this work, which has now attained its sixteenth edition, several spurious and imperfect copies are in circulation. The genuine edition can be had only from the Author or his advertised agents. The work may be had in St. John of U. Chubb & Co., price 2s. 6d. sig.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, at the Gazette Office; Montreal, Mr. Dawson, bookseller. Dec. 14, 1853—6

### STEAM BREWERY

Messrs. THOMPSON & CO. having completed the erection of their Lager Steam Brewery, beg respectfully to announce, that after the 1st October, they will be ready to supply Families and the Public in general, with BEER in casks of various sizes. N. B. Malt, Hops, Grains, and Yeast, now on sale.

### NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received a very extensive assortment of British and American MERCHANDIZE, which together with a large stock of Groceries and Dye Stuffs, will be sold at small profit for cash.

JOHN LOCHARY.

### CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RANDALL E. SMITH, B.A., Principal.

The classes in this Institution, were re-opened on Monday August 1st.

TERMS.—PER QUARTER.

English branches, ..... £0 10 0

Mathematical, with the above ..... 0 15 0

Classical with all the above ..... 1 0 0

### WANTED.

SHIP-TIMBER of all descriptions, delivered at our Shipyard in Robinson. Apply at our Store in Robinson, or our Office in Saint Andrews.

F. A. BABCOCK & CO.

March 2, 1853.

### APPRENTICES.

Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the Printing business.

Apply at the

STANDARD OFFICE.

### Who would be without a HISTORY OF THEIR COUNTRY?

DR. FRANKLIN.

NOW PUBLISHING, in parts at 1s. 3d. or Divisions, handsomely bound, at 9s. 4d. Each part or Division illustrated with several maps or highly finished steel engravings.—John Tait & Co., 97 & 101 St. John St. London, publishers:—  
The History of England, from the text of Hume & Smollett to the reign of George 3d. thence continued to include the fall of Monarchy in Rome, and the Continental Revolution of 1848 to the exhibition of the industry of all Nations in '51.—By Thos. Gaspey, Esq.

History of Scotland.—By Thos. Wright, Esq. M. A., F. S. A.  
Do. of Ireland.—By ditto.  
Do. U. S. America.—By J. H. Nisbet, A. M.  
Do. The British Colonies—geographical, political, commercial, and statistical, including all H. M. S. possessions in North America, Australia, East and West Indies, &c. with maps of each possession, and portraits of the celebrated promoters and defenders of our Colonial Empire.—By R. M. Marten, Esq.

Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World.—Edited by ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS:—

The Universal Pronouncing Dictionary.—By Thos. Wright, Esq.

Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of all the eminent Personages of Great Britain.

Hogarth's complete Works.

Shakespeare, a beautiful illustrated edition the best ever published.

The American in Europe.

Modern System of Farming.

History and Description of the Chrysal Palace.

Goldsmith's Earth and Animated Nature.

London Illustrated, or a complete Guide to the British Metropolis.

With several other beautifully Illustrated Works.

GEO. GAY, Agent.

The above Works are now publishing in semi-monthly parts, at 1s. 3d. each. Subscribers names received at this Office.

### FRUITS &c.

JOHN B. BALSON.

Has just received a fresh supply of

FRUIT, SPICES &c.

among which are,

Boxes RAISINS, Zante CURRANTS,

FIGS, APPLES, NUTS, CONFECTIONS

SPICES, &c. 50 barrels CANADA FLOUR.

50 bags FRESH GRIND FLOUR.

On board Schr. "SPRAY," lying at the market wharf.

60 Tubs Cumberland BUTTER, from 20lbs. and upwards.

The above with a general assortment of Groceries, will be disposed of at the lowest prices for cash.

EX the Lisbon from London, via S. John.

10 Chests fine Congou Tea.

4 Hhds. best "Martell" Brandy.

6 Hhds. Pale Rotterdam Geneva.

4 Boxes best blue Poland Starch.

2 Casks D. & Martin's Japan Blacking.

Also, to arrive per the Grace from Liverpool.

1 fine old PORT WINE.

1 Hhd. fine old Jamaica Rum.

2 Hhds. "old Port Wine."

20 Hhds. Best Cognac BRANDY.

5 Pipes "Martell" & Hennessy.

5 Pipes "U. Vire Brandy."

1 Hhd. Brown Sherry.

J. W. STREET.

### GENUINE LINIMENT.

This Liniment is an invaluable preparation for rheumatism, sprains, wounds, strains, and other injuries, such as bruises, cuts, stiff joints, burns, scalds, Lumbago, &c.

Directions.—shake it before using, and apply it once or twice per day, directly to the part affected, and rub it in.

N. B. It has also been found one of the best applications for horses and cattle that can be procured for all sprains, wounds, cuts, and galls, &c.

Prepared in St. Stephen, N. B. by

JACOB HALEY.

### RHEUMATIC DROPS.

The best Medicine for Rheumatic Pains or pains in the stomach or Chest, ever offered to the Public.

DIRECTIONS.—

Take one Teaspoonful three times a day, morning, noon and night. Externally used, apply it to the part affected and rub it in thoroughly, and you will not fail to give instant relief in the very worst cases. Also, a certain cure for Cholera or bowel Complaint.

Prepared by

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JACOB HALEY.

### OINTMENT!

A's already mentioned cure for the Itch, scald head, and other diseases of the skin, and Sores, Burns, &c.

DIRECTIONS.—

Apply a small portion once or twice per day to the diseased part.

Prepared by

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Store of Messrs. Donald Clarke, and Miles Barnard.

Boiled and Raw Point Oil.

Ex the "John Holderness" from Hull.

14 Hhds. Doubled Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL, just received.

For sale low by

J. W. STREET.

May 24, 1853.

### EXTRACT OF AN ACT REGULATING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE PROVINCE.

Passed 3d May 1853.

The Act of the heaped Measure is hereby abolished and all sales or contracts for sales by the heaped measure, made after this Act comes into operation, shall be null and void.

The Standard bushel of Wheat, or Indian Corn, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, and all other grains; Potatoes, and all other edible roots, shall respectively be taken to be of the following weight in pounds avoirdupois:

Of clean Wheat, or Indian Corn, sixty pounds;

Of clean Barley, or Buckwheat fifty pounds;

Of clean Rye grain, Summer or Winter fifty six pounds;

Of clean Timothy Seed, forty pounds;

Of all other grains, fifty six pounds;

Of Potatoes and all other edible Roots, fifty six pounds.

Coals shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

COALS shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.