

The St. Andrews Standard.

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N. 48

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859.

[Vol 26.

Railroad connection with the Lower Provinces.

(From the Portland Advertiser.)

The tone of the Canadian papers is at the present time decidedly in favor of continuing their Railway improvements until a connection is effected with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—thus uniting Montreal and Quebec by bonds of iron with St. John and Halifax. From a recent article in the Quebec Chronicle touching this question, we make the following extract:

"It has been the custom to argue this question in a military point of view, and the force of such an argument cannot be controverted. But we would maintain that, apart from this consideration, there are reasons of sufficient force arising from the mutual advantages, which the junction would confer on the inhabitants of the country both above and below. There is no doubt that military considerations would form the principal grounds, on which expectations of Imperial aid would be founded. In a letter recently addressed to the London Daily News by Joseph Nelson, Esq., (a gentleman who has always taken great interest in our colonial affairs) some curious illustrations were given of the increasing necessity of Great Britain becoming more independent of the United States in every possible manner, not only for purposes of war but for the purposes of peace also. As we recently republished this letter in our issue of the 29th ult., we need not now repeat its details. Some persons argue that the projected line of railway would be too near the United States boundary to be sufficiently safe for military purposes in critical times. This objection is more plausible than real, and certainly might be urged with some force against the Grand Trunk, besides running into Maine is within more immediate reach of our neighbors, all the way from Cornwall to Toronto. With such a railroad running through the chief Provinces of British North America, and connecting Canada with an Atlantic port in British territory, we should no longer want a suitable harbor for such vessels as the Great Eastern itself, connected by railway with Canada, our fellow-subjects would be enabled to supply sufficient cargoes and traffic at St. John, or Halifax, even for the new leviant class of ships."

It is quite manifest from the tenor of these remarks that the advocates of the proposed line have access to the ocean through an unbroken line of British territory, and that to effect this end they are willing to embark on the apparently unwise scheme to which we have referred. It is at the same time quite obvious that without the active cooperation and "material aid" of the "Lower Provinces," it will be quite impossible even for the project to prove successful. It is equally plain that it would be adverse to Portland to have the Canadian railways extended in that direction. The palpable defect would be to send to St. John or Halifax all the traffic of the Quebec branch of the Grand Trunk that now finds its way to Portland, and this though at present not amounting to a great deal, is prospectively very valuable. The tendency would also be to detach a considerable portion of that which comes over the Montreal branch, and give it a direction similar to that which would be taken by the Quebec trade. It requires no arguments assuredly to show that this would be adverse to the interests of Portland and of the whole State generally.

How can the consummation of this scheme be prevented? Why simply by detaching the Lower Provinces from the Canadian railway interest, and affording them inducements to unite directly with the Railways of New England. The people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia greatly prefer to come in this direction, and are eager to co-operate with us on this side of the line in effecting a connection. We can give them the most direct route to the commercial cities on the Atlantic sea-board, and self-interest will prompt them to come through our State, if we will but meet them half way. Shall this be done? Shall we make one vigorous effort to secure for all time the trade of those rich Provinces, or shall we by our supineness and indifference force them into an unnatural connection with Canada? Portland has a deep and double interest in the matter. First, to prevent the Canadian trade seeking the sea-board at St. John; and second in securing the trade of New Brunswick for herself so far as she can. The question is one of importance, and though it has not attracted any great share of public attention for some years past, it is constantly growing in magnitude and urgency.

Proposed Eastern Extension of the Grand Trunk Railway.

(From the Toronto Leader.)

"When the project of a Grand Trunk railway was first conceived its extension through British territory to the ocean was a part of the scheme. At one time the British Government, through Lord Grey, who was then

Colonial Secretary, agreed to guarantee the capital which was necessary for the construction of an international line of Railway. Advantage was taken of a dispute regarding the location of the line to get rid of the obligation implied in this promise. It was immediately after the withdrawal of the promised aid, by the Imperial Government, that the Grand Trunk project became a reality. Since then various attempts have been made to induce the Imperial Government to carry out something that would be equivalent to its original pledge; but so far without success. The Indian war or some other national exigency, creating an extraordinary demand on the Imperial revenue has from time to time been urged as a reason for refusing to render the assistance asked for.

It could scarcely be possible to urge anything new in favor of the continuation of the Grand Trunk through British territory to the ocean. Now that line has been completed as far as Riviere du Loup the question of its extension naturally forces itself upon public attention. Under these circumstances Messrs. Forsyth and Rhodes came forward to suggest what every one else is thinking: The line cannot be permitted to stop short of the New Brunswick boundary, where it will connect with another leading to the ocean. There are no less than four or five separate interests which require this extension. In the first place the Imperial Government, if it intends to hold these provinces by a firm grasp, must have the means of communicating with the whole of them during the winter months. At present this cannot be done, and an army could not be brought into the country in case of war with the United States, except during the season of navigation. During the winter months the whole of our frontier towns, most of which are without any military protection worth speaking of, might be taken by an invading army from the south side of the frontier line. Even during the dominion of the French the necessity of a military road through these Provinces to the ocean was strongly urged; for in time of war with Great Britain they had found it necessary to send troops all the way round by Hudson's Bay. The necessity of a military road was recognized by the Imperial Government not a dozen years ago. But since then so many other matters of more pressing urgency have made demands upon the Imperial exchequer and have absorbed the time of Imperial ministers, that this project has been forgotten or neglected. England spends numerous sums in the conquest of distant portions of earth, but she frequently fails to take timely precautionary measures for their preservation. It requires an American war, a Canadian rebellion, or an Indian mutiny to rouse her energies and wake her up to the realities and necessities of the case.

The Provinces are of course also interested commercially in the construction of an international Railway by the extension of the Grand Trunk through British territory to the ocean. A great deal was made for this purpose by our Legislature some years ago; but this has not secured the success of the project. The Province has already made such extensive exertions to effect and aid great public undertakings, that at this moment there seems a general disposition to pause and not go further at present. Besides, there is a prevalent feeling that the interest at stake makes assistance to the extension of this line, an imperative duty on the part of the Imperial Government. The Grand Trunk Company has also a deep interest in the success of the project. It was never estimated that the eastern section of that road would earn more than two-thirds of the western; and experience shows that, without a connection at the New Brunswick frontier, the disproportion will be much greater. Between the western portion of the New Brunswick line, as at present constructed and the Grand Trunk at Riviere du Loup there is a gap of only 180 miles. The question is how to find the means of bridging this over. As to the necessity of the work there is no difference of opinion; and where there are so many and so powerful interests concerned, the problem is sure sooner or later to find a solution. It is important for all interests that this consummation should be brought about with the least possible delay.

An infamous attempt to enslave a family of free negroes was thwarted in Louisville. A negro man and his wife were some years emancipated by their master. By industry and frugality they gained a sum sufficient to purchase their son, who afterwards married a slave, and she was purchased by the old couple. The old man died very suddenly, when a tailor named McGrath, conceived the idea of enslaving the free negroes. In company with another person, he applied to a lawyer named Cherry, and promised him four hundred dollars to aid him in the scheme. The lawyer prepared bills of sale from the old negro to McGrath, who proceeded to take possession of the free negroes. But the old man had given his children free papers, of which McGrath was ignorant, and the nefarious plot was thus easily exposed. It is said the lawyer intends turning state's evidence. The parties are now lodged in jail. It is surmised by many that foul means were used to produce the old negro's death from its great suddenness.

Poetry.

A Voice from Heaven.

I shine in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow,
Through the shadow of death my feet have trod
And I reign in glory now.
No breaking heart is here,
No keen and thrilling pain,
No wasted cheek, where the frequent tear,
Hath rolled and left its stain.
I have found the joy of Heaven,
I am one of the angel band,
To my head a crown is given,
And a harp is in my hand;
I have learned the song they sing
Whom Jesus hath made free,
And the glorious halls of Heaven still ring
With my new-born melody.

No sin, no grief, no pain,
Safe in my happy home;
My fears are fled, my doubt all slain,
My hour of triumph come.
Oh! friends of my mortal years,
The trusted and the true,
Some walking still in the vale of tears,
I wait to welcome you.

Do I forget? oh no!
For memory's golden chain
Shall bind my heart to the hearts below,
Till they meet and touch again.
Each link is strong and bright,
And love's electric flame
Flows freely down like a river of light,
To the world from whence it came.
Do you mourn when another star
Shines out in the glittering sky?
Do you weep when the voice of war
And the rage of conflict die?
Then why do your tears roll down
And your hearts ache sorely risen?
For another gem in the Saviour's crown
And another soul in Heaven?

NATURES BOMBERGERS.

The scarlet pimpernel, (*Anagallis arvensis*) shepherd's barometer, or poor man's weatherglass, is the best floral barometer; because, not only does the flower never open on a rainy day, but long before the shower is coming it is conscious of its approach, and closes up its petals. This peculiarity was noticed by Derham in his "Physico Theology;" by Lord Bacon, who calls it vinco-pipe, and by Leyden. Not only does the pimpernel shut up its blossoms during rainy and cloudy weather, but it is one of the best of clock flowers, opening its petals in our latitude at about ten minutes past seven in the morning, and closing them a few minutes after two in the afternoon. Dr. Seeman, the naturalist of Kelle's Arctic expedition, mentions the regular closing of the flowers during the long day of an Arctic summer. "Although," he says, "the sun never sets while it lasts, the plants make no mistake about the time, when, if it be not night, it ought to be; but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, they droop their leaves and sleep, even as they do at sunset in more favored climes." This naturalist adds, that if ever man should reach the Pole, and be undecided which way to turn when his compass had become sluggish and his time piece out of order, the plants will show him the way; their sleeping leaves will tell him that midnight is at hand, and that at that same the sun is standing in the north. The chickweed flower is one of the best, as it is one of the commonest indicators of the changes of weather. It has been recommended that the traveller by the roadside should wrap his cloak around him if the flower is not quite closed; for rain, if not come, is not far off. But if the chickweed flower be fully expanded, he may walk gaily on with a pretty good assurance that for hours at least, he may be safe from rain. Miss Pratt, in her "Flowers," says, that constant as the flowers are under their accustomed circumstances, yet there are certainly cases in which, if unusual darkness comes upon them, they do, as Dr. Seeman expresses it, make a "mistake." This lady further states that some years ago an eclipse of the sun having brought darkness at midday, she took a lantern and went out to examine the flowers and leaves, and found both folded up just as at midnight. Various species of gar-

den convolvulus, the pleasant eye, and several other flowers, were quite closed, and marigolds "had gone to bed with the sun." The leaves of lupine, laburnum, and acacia, all hung drooping as at night time; and darkness gradually disappeared, the flowers and leaves opened and stood erect as if to meet the dawn.—"Dickens" All the Year Round.

THREE DAYS LATER.

HALIFAX, Nov. 30.
The Europa from Liverpool 19th inst. arrived this morning.

France has issued letters of invitation to Congress to the powers who signed Vienna—treating and three Italian rulers. Attitude of the English and French is daily becoming more hostile. London Times calls upon Napoleon to put an end to suspense.

Congress is expected to meet at Paris—no date mentioned.

London Society of Arts have inaugurated movements for a Great Exhibition to be held in 1862.

Paris Bourse steady at 69 25.

Napoleon opposes Buot's campaign assuming the regency of Central Italy.

Reported that Garibaldi had resigned command in Central Italy and joined the Sardinian Army.

Breadstuffs firm but quiet. Corn declining tendency.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Accounts from Chili state, that a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 9th of October, which was felt throughout the Republic, but most severely in the province of Copiapo.

The direction of the shock was from southeast to northwest, and its duration, it is said about four minutes, having caused considerable damage in Copiapo and the port of Caldera, overthrowing some buildings and leaving a great many others in a ruinous condition.

The Copiapo and Caldera railway suffered some damage, but its repair will be easy, and not very expensive.

In Caldera the sea retreated several times from the coast, leaving a beach of 150 yards, which caused a panic among the inhabitants, who fled affrighted to the neighboring hills; fortunately the sea returned to its place without any violence, and did not occasion the least disaster. After the first shock the earth continued in unceasing motion; and, according to the observations made, the number of shocks in the lapse of 18 hours after the first great one was not less than 116. Nine lives were lost at Copiapo. The number of private houses totally destroyed was 115; partly in ruins and uninhabitable 224, which, to rebuild and repair will cost \$600,000; buildings attached to these \$140,000; loss in goods, furniture, etc. \$40,000. Loss in damages to the Church of La Merced to the public prisons, Hospital, Intendencia, etc. \$80,000; other losses, \$10,000.—Total, \$930,000.

Among the scions of the house of Bonaparte is a son of old LUCIEN, the Prince DE CANTON.—The young man is a priest of the Romish Church, and being the personal "protector" and favorite relative of his Imperial cousin at Paris, has seen himself raised from one clerical dignity to another, till at last the influential post of Private Secretary and Almoner to Pio Nono had to be accorded to him. Nothing else stands between him and the purple of the Cardinal, but the fact that he is not yet thirty. It is thought, however, that the law may be varied to suit the case, and that on the decease of Pio IX, he may be made Pope through the influence of Napoleon III.

A boy was frightened to death at Ottawa, Canada, on the 2d inst., under the following circumstances: Some men were about to slaughter an ox, and had attached one end of the rope to the horns and passed the other through the door into the slaughter house, and were driving the animal in. The boy, Simon O'Donnell, held a candlestick in one corner to throw light on the proceeding. When the beast was driven in, it appears that it made a sudden movement toward the corner where the boy was and was instantly seized by the nose by one of the butchers dogs, when it roared out loudly, the boy dropped to the ground in an instant, and died.

HEAVY SEIZURE.—New York, Nov. 22.—Diamonds and jewelry to the amount of \$600,000, which had been smuggled to this country in the steamship Assa, were seized last week in Jersey City. The property was found in the possession of two Spanish gentlemen, who came passengers.

WOMAN? Bride of life, sunshine of love, a poster of joy, a companion of sor-

row. She is the guiding star of domestic happiness. She is a delicate organism, and like a weak and tender vine seeking a trellis for support; she chooses a help mate one of the stronger sex; in love she wins the choicest of her affections, and for him she gives all. She forsakes the home of her childhood; she gives her parents name for his; she breaks all the ties of endearment from loved friends of early days, for with him she would divide nothing, her whole life is concentrated in her husband's happiness. She welcomes each departing day with delight and listens for his homeward footfall, for she longs to greet him and press him to the home of his heart with the loving caresses of a ministering dove, she watches every change of his countenance that she may add to his comfort without words, and make him happy. When affluence smiles and all is beautiful in life, she rejoices with him, and in adversity, when the pangs of sorrow and disappointment would bid her heart her gentle tones of love and sympathy are as a balm of consolation to the afflicted one. Woman is an equal sphere of everything in life.—Obedient from choice, and submissive in love.—The sphere of women is the world of affection.

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1859.

ORDERED—That the County Treasurer call upon all DELINQUENT ACTIONERS, in the County of Charlotte, for the payment of their Auction Tax, due the County for the present and two last years; and if not paid within one month, proceedings be taken against them for the recovery of the same.

By Order of the Sessions.

In compliance with the above Order of Sessions, the County Treasurer now calls upon the parties concerned for payment of their Auction Tax, within one month from this date, or he will proceed against them for the penalty inflicted by Law.

St. Andrews, October 12, 1859.

THOS. B. WILSON,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor.
Office.—Dr. McStay's building, opposite C. Bradley's store.

House to Let.

A Comfortable Cottage on the Hill, suitable for a small family; has a good cellar and well, with a Barn &c., attached. Apply to J. W. STREET.

Oct. 17, 1859.

Notice.

THE Subscribers announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and the County generally that they have commenced business as

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND ALSO—

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS

Hoping by strict attention to business, and low prices, to receive a share of public patronage. Store formerly occupied by D. Bradley, Water street, near the extension of the Railway. SLASON & RAINSFORD.
St. Andrews, June 14th, 59. 2141

Administrators' Notice.

All Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late W. C. MacStay, physician, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY ANN MACSTAY, Adm'x.
ALEX. MACSTAY, Adm'x.
JOHN PARSONS, Adm'x.
St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

Sugar and Molasses.

By J. W. STREET, 1859.
40 H HIDS. Muscovado Molasses,
7 do. do. Sugar.
For sale low. J. W. STREET.

TAX NOTICE.

All Persons who have not paid their Taxes for the current year, are required to do so within thirty days from date, in order that the return may be made as the law requires.
JAMES STEVENSON.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS Hannah Wheaton, Administratrix of John Wheaton, deceased, has this day filed her petition, duly verified, in the Court of Probates for the County of Charlotte, for license to sell the Real Estate which the said John Wheaton died seized of, or some part thereof, for the payment of the debts due from the said Estate; Notice is hereby given to the heirs and assigns of the said John Wheaton and all other persons interested that the said petition will be taken into consideration by a Court to be holden at the office of the Register of Probates in St. Andrews on Tuesday the second day of August next at the house of J. W. STREET.
Dated the 31st day of July, 1859.
By the Court,
GEO. D. STREET,
Register.

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FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

A warlike article in the Times of the 15th produced great sensation in Paris. The Journals generally say that unfriendly feeling, if any exists, is entirely owing to violence of the British press.

Official investigation into the loss of the Royal Charter is progressing at Liverpool without developing anything new. Divers at the wreck had brought up several small boxes of gold.

It is stated that the British Government under conviction that it is not politic to rely on only one National War Laboratory and Arsenal, have determined to establish an inland Arsenal on a large scale, and to commit its working to civilians. It is not intended, however, to supersede Woolwich.

General Montebian is named General in Chief of the French expedition to China. This nomination is unpopular in the army. Prince Metternich had received letters of credence as Austria's Ambassador to Paris. It is stated that Chevalier Bismarck had postponed his departure for Central Italy to assume Regency. Emperor Napoleon disapproves of the whole proceeding, and notified his disapprobation to Sardinia. Torino journals are unanimous in declaring that the King of Sardinia cannot recede from his act.

Parma, Modena and Romagna tendered thanks to Prince Carignan for naming a substitute, and informed him they accepted with gratitude Regency of Bismarck.

The Paris Constitutional announces that the Cabinet of Turin to annual expedition of Regency which it has delegated to Bismarck, as such course would prejudice questions and encroach on competency of Congress.

It was rumored in Paris that Garibaldi was about to resign and retire to the Island of Sardinia. In confirmation of this, the London Post's correspondent says that Garibaldi had sent in his resignation of the army of Central Italy; the King of Sardinia accepted it, and named him Lieutenant General of the Sardinian army.

It is said that Sardinian Chambers will be summoned to meet before Congress assembly, question of annexation of Central Italy will be fully discussed, and numerous addresses from the people of Duchies will be presented, in order to give weight to their cause.

The Government of Bologna decreed the suppression of inquisition.

Latest telegram from Paris says it was rumored that Bismarck would tender resignation of Regency to Sardinian Government.

Marshal O'Donnell had returned to Cadix, after having effected survey of the coast of Africa. Military operations commenced immediately.

A protest by the Moorish Government against the conduct of Spain in declaring war is published. It asserts that the demands of Spain were in each instance upon being acceded to followed by increased pretensions; and Morocco protests against Spain because on three occasions it paid no attention to its engagements, and declared war without legitimate cause.

Two British War Steamers had succeeded in bringing off 350 Christians from small ports of Morocco. General massacre of fugitives was feared.

Spanish army under orders for Africa estimated at forty thousand, with 80 pieces of field cannon. Landing on Atlantic coast of Morocco expected early in December.

Semi-official Madrid Journal says London Gazette omitted to publish a document in which Spanish Foreign Minister declares that though Spain does not intend to occupy permanently any point likely to give her dangerous supremacy in Navigation of Mediterranean, she considers herself perfectly free to act as she may think fit in other parts of Morocco.

Latest Madrid, 18th, Correspondence Autograde contradicts rumor that Spain had received diplomatic note from England relative to expedition to Morocco.

Orders given Neapolitan exiles who may demand permission to return.

All ministers of Turkey had acquiesced in reforms proposed by new Grand Vizier. Foad Pacha and Riza Pacha remain definitively in office. Reported that Vely Pacha is to be Ambassador to Paris.

Official Gazette declares Portugal has no means placed definitive Veto upon carrying out Suez Canal.

Bombay mails of Oct 26th arrived at Aden Nov. 6th—Expected to reach London 21st.

The Chinese Government has repudiated its treaty with the United States by refusing to open the ports of Suantopia and Saiman as stipulated by that treaty.

Paris, Saturday—No formal invitation to take part in Congress, which is to be held 16th Dec. as yet sent by France to England, but Count Persignie has been instructed to arrange the preliminary conditions with Lord John Russell. The formal and official invitation will be sent to London from Cabinets of Vienna and Paris simultaneously, invitation will not be identical.—Austria will propose that Congress assemble in Paris while France will abstain from indicating any place; it is certain that Austria through medium of Prince Metternich has protested against nomination of a Regent by Piedmont, as such Regency would be contrary to the conditions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Zurich. It is stated that England also has made representations against Regency.

London, Saturday M.—Funds have been dull to-day at yesterday's quotations with very little business going forward in this or any other department of the stock

Exchange—Closing prices, money 95 1/2 96; account 96 1/2; Three 94 1/2 94 1/2.

Paris, Saturday, 12 P.M.—The Bourge continues very dull; rentes opened 69 90.—Funds closed a shade lower; rentes 69 85, or nearly below one-eighth of yesterday's. Markets—St. John White Spruce \$14 to \$16 1/2. Consols closed 96 to 99 1/2 for money and account with very little doing.—Tea continues dull and inactive.

From the New York Advertiser.

The INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.—The partial completion of the Grand Trunk Railway to Riviere du Loup, the certainty of its being opened for traffic to that place in the spring, and the impossibility of regarding that point as a terminus of sufficient commercial value to make the extension of the line remunerative, have caused the Inter-Colonial Railway scheme to be once more revived in Canada. The most feasible project for the extension of the Grand Trunk to a seaport in the Lower Provinces, seems to be that which proposes that the Canadian and New Brunswick governments should unite to continue the line of St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, the works of which were suspended in the early part of the summer. It is thought that the sum necessary for this purpose might be obtained in the London money market on the responsibility of the two governments and at as low a rate of interest as three or four per cent., if the Imperial Government will guarantee the payment.

The inducement for this guarantee is the value of the railway in a military point of view, though it must be confessed that a road running so near the frontier of the only enemy our neighbours ever dream of, as the contemplated line of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, does not seem to offer very strong military advantages. The commercial prospects of the route are, we believe, very good. Yet it is doubtful whether the conflicting interests of the Northern and Southern sections of the Province of New Brunswick, and the interest of Nova Scotia in the route by way of Miramichi, in continuation of the Halifax line, will permit the government of New Brunswick to pledge its credit towards the completion of the St. Andrews line to Quebec. Some may, however, be given towards completing the railway to Woodstock—a fine agricultural district—from which it is yet unfinished a distance of twenty-five miles.

THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The Montreal Gazette of Friday, 25th Nov. says:—

Yesterday afternoon, at 2:25, the contractor's engine, now employed in carrying iron plates and rails into the tube, and a platform-car carrying over 60 persons, mostly connected with the Grand Trunk Company, passed through the bridge to the south side of the river. It was originally intended to run the Directors' splendid car through with the party; but owing to some immaterial accident it was not used, and seats were placed on a platform car. The party consisted of Mr. Blackwell, the Vice President; Hon. G. E. Cartier, Attorney General; Mr. Grant, Mr. Hodges, Mr. A. M. Ross, Mr. Grand, Major Campbell, Messrs. Robson, Grosvenor, McPherson, Webster, J. B. Forsyth, and Captain Rhodes and Mr. Brown, N. P., of Quebec, and a number of gentlemen, whose names our informant could not learn. In all, the party consisted of 60. On arriving at the centre tube, the train stopped, and the party gave three cheers for the Queen, they then proceeded, and on emerging from the tube, at the south side of the river, Mr. Cartier made a few pertinent remarks about having had the pleasure of passing over the longest bridge in the world; he also mentioned the engineers and contractors in a few happy phrases, and concluded by calling for three cheers for the Queen; these were given and God save the Queen was then sung, the Attorney General leading. The company then dispersed; a train awaiting Mr. Blackwell and the Attorney General, who respectively proceed to Portland and Quebec, and the other gentlemen returning through the bridge to Point St. Charles. The time occupied in passing through was 12 1/2 minutes.

Port Sarnia, C. W. Nov. 30.—The propeller Milwaukee and the schooner I. H. Tiffany got in collision at midnight Monday, in the Straits of Mackinac. Both of them sunk in 16 fathoms of water. All hands of the Milwaukee took to the boats and picked up by the propeller Free State, which also saved all the crew of the schooner excepting the cook and four sailors.

St. Louis, Nov. 29.—The steamer Lake City lence off Arkansas River, sank at Carondelet, 6 miles below here, last evening. The boat was valued at \$150,000, and is insured in Petersburg for \$11,000, Cargo badly damaged.

New York, Nov. 30.—The entire business portion of Bowden, Carroll county, Ga., was burnt on Tuesday morning of last week.—The Masonic Hall was among the buildings burnt. Loss very heavy.

New York, Nov. 30.—Steamer Circassian, from Galway 12th, via St. Johns, N. F., arrived here early this morning.

It is expected that by the middle of next March, our Western coast will be within ten days telegraphic communication with the Atlantic States. This will take place by the simultaneous completion at the time of the telegraphic lines between St. Louis and Fort Smith at the one end of the route, and San Francisco and Los Angeles on the Pacific end, the ending of three and a half days on either side. Deducting these seven days

from the twenty between the two termini, and there remain thirteen. This time the stage owners promise to shorten three days. The time will thus be reduced to ten days between Fort Smith and Los Angeles, the two extreme telegraphic points.—N. York Courier.

Although South Australia is unable to show any returns of gold, she possesses other mineral resources of a not less important and reliable character. The Burra copper mines deserve to be called gold mines, and the history of mining adventure can furnish no parallel to the extraordinary richness and profitable character of those mines. Hundreds of miles in the northern districts abound in the same are in great purity, and it only requires the proper application of capital to labour, and the application of both in due proportion in the colony, to result in the opening of half-a-dozen Buaras.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 7, 1859.

Railway Connection with Canada.

In our last week's issue, we called attention to an editorial from the Head Quarters referring to some important letters which have passed between highly influential gentlemen in Canada, regarding the Railroad connection of their Province with ours; and as not only the Provincial Press but some of the American Journalists have taken up the matter as one of very vital importance, (vide an extract on our first page from the Portland Advertiser,) we return to the subject, sensible that it is of the greatest interest to the majority of our readers.

It will be remembered that the Portland Advertiser in striving to urge the greater benefits of which would accrue to New Brunswick by railroad communication with the States, rather than by the "unnatural" one between the Lower Provinces and Canada, displays throughout his article the selfish motives and sectional jealousy we condemned last week in other quarters. Portland, he says, would lose the trade from the Quebec Branch of the Grand Trunk, which aitho' of no great consequence now, "is prospectively of great value," and then he goes on to fear that, should the Provinces be united by railroad, "much of the trade of the Montreal Branch would follow in the same channel as that of the Quebec Branch," and moreover that the commerce of New Brunswick would in a great measure be lost to Maine. Our contemporary is not needlessly alarmed, he has hit the right nail on the head: all this and more would, and will, undoubtedly come to pass, and would it not ask him, be highly "unnatural" if the Provinces did not strain every nerve to find their commerce through a channel of their own rather than "supinely" let it flow through another and a foreign one, and particularly when (as he confesses) it is prospectively of such great value;—and again we ask would it not be more "unnatural" still that our rising North American Colonies should, for the sake of Portland and the New England States, be debarred from that union bond and mutual protection which only a Railroad running ENTIRELY through British Possessions can give them?

In these days when the necessity of a military road connecting the Provinces is of such paramount importance, when from year to year, and almost from week to week we know not where a blow may be struck at our national independence and might, it would be useless to multiply words on the stern necessity that exists, that this work should be undertaken as soon as practicable, and our Government and that of Canada must, in obedience to the voice of public opinion, in the approaching sessions of their respective Legislatures, give the subject their consideration.

Space will not permit us to enlarge on this theme to-day, but we shall return to it in the mean while we cheerfully endorse the opinion of our contemporary the "Head Quarters," that "surely if this Province can do anything more in aid of Railways it can raise the suggested Bonus, to accomplish an object so desirable," as a junction of the Grand Trunk Line with the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad, and which would then put Halifax in communication (via Saint Andrews) with the St. Lawrence, a distance of 476 miles, and which distance could easily be compassed if necessary in 26 hours.

Halifax to Windsor 40 2
Windsor to St. Andrews 100 12
St. Andrews to St. Lawrence 276 12
476 26

The contemplated Examination of the G. C. Grammar School will take place on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, when the pupils and friends of the pupils are invited to attend.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle states, that the Portage road from Riviere du Loup to the St. John river, is being repaired, and that "undoubtedly" the railway is built it will form a portion of the 187 miles of highway between the railways at Riviere du Loup and Woodstock, N. B. The same paper also learns by telegraph from Montreal, that:—

"The Railway to Riviere du Loup will be opened for traffic almost immediately.—This circumstance must add great additional interest to the subject under discussion and give an impulse to the efforts made towards effecting a practically useful junction between the Railway and the principal roads of communication in the adjacent Provinces."

FIRE.—On Monday last, the dwelling owned by Mr. Charles McQuoid, on the corner of Montague and Adolphus streets, occupied by W. Avery, took fire, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen was destroyed. We learn it was partially insured.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. G. W. Street, 16th Regt. and Lady, arrived here on Monday last from England. They came out passengers in the ill-fated steamship Indian, wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia.

THE PROVINCIALIST.—We are sorry to learn from Mr. Clinch, that he will discontinue the publication of his paper, The Provincialist, after the next number. The cause he assigns is one which operates against ourselves as well as others, viz.—the dilatoriness of subscribers in making payments, and we speak feelingly when we state that a paper cannot be published without considerable outlay in money. He offers the establishment for sale, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co. of New York, the November number of this old and highly popular Magazine; and have had only time to glance at the contents, which are as follow:—

The French on Queen Mary.—Vaughan's Revolutions in English History.—The Luck of Ladyssmede, Part IX.—Captain J. H. Speke's Discovery of the Victoria Nyanza Lake, the supposed Source of the Nile; from his Journal; Part III.—A Week in Florence.—The Idylls of the King.—On Allied Operations in China.—The Future of India and her Army.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—This popular Scientific Journal contains a large fund of information of service to the man of science, the mechanic, manufacturer, the Turner, and Housekeeper, is rapidly approaching its fifteenth volume. It is issued weekly by Messrs. Munn & Co., New York, at the low price of \$2 per annum; each number contains 6 pages of letter press, with numerous illustrations. Now is the time to subscribe. Will the proprietors please order the copy for this Office to be addressed St. Andrews, New Brunswick, instead of St. Andrews, Canada West, as, owing to this mis-direction, we have not received the numbers between Sept. 16, and Dec. 16.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Sunday forenoon, two lads were drowned in Lily Lake, by breaking through the ice, upon which they had most incautiously ventured. Their names were Wm. McDewitt and Michael McGarey, the former aged 17 and the latter 15 years. This should act as a caution to others.—Courier.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.—New York, Nov. 29.—A letter from Panama to the Times states, that a battle had been fought at Tepic, Mexico, between the Conservatives and Liberals. The latter under Gen. Coronado were defeated, with the loss of 400 killed, General C. being among the number. Loss of Conservatives unknown. The Liberals fled to Mazatlan.

Coronado imprisoned the British Consul at Mazatlan for refusing to pay duty on the specie which had been smuggled from the port by the steamship Calypso, but the commander of the Amethyst released him and blockaded the port, seizing two cotton laden ships.

The Liberal party at Mazatlan had refused to recognize the American consul, until the arrival of the St. Mary's, when all difficulties will be settled.

The California papers announce that in March next San Francisco will be within ten days' telegraphic communication with the United States. This will take place by the completion, at that time, of the telegraphic lines between St. Louis and Fort Smith on the Atlantic side, and San Francisco and Los Angeles on the Pacific side.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Macbean George Colebrooke, C. B., formerly Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, has been gazetted Colonel and Commandant of a Brigade in the Royal Artillery.

Final Notice.

Persons indebted to this Office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, will confer a favor by paying their bills as early as possible. There are some delinquents of several years standing, who will, after the present notice, be called upon in another manner. A winter supply of paper, &c. cannot be obtained without money.

The overland mail from California brings dates to the 7th Nov., two days later. Business was stagnant.

Accident.

On the 20th October last, at the Cathedral of Armagh in Ireland, by the Rev. Benjamin Wade, Rector of the Parish, GEORGE W. STREET, Esq., Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, to SEPTIMA CAROLINE, third daughter of JOHN STANLEY, Esq., of the Pavilion, Armagh. On Thursday evening, the 1st. inst., at St. John's, by the Rev. A. M. Stavelly, Capt. Neil Morrison, of St. Andrews to Ann, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Ritchie, of St. John's.

Dead.

On the 21st ult., of scarlet fever, Samuel W. aged 18 months, son of Mr. Wm. Watt. On the 30th ult., George, aged 17 years, seventh son of Mr. John Waycott. On the 5th inst. of scarlet fever, Elizabeth aged 17 years, third daughter of Mr. George Elkington, of Chamecock. At St. John on the 20th ult., Mr. P. John W. Forster, fourth son of C. V. Forster, Esq., late of H. M. Customs at this port. On Sunday last, of Scarlet Fever, in her 6th year, Elizabeth Bell, only daughter, and on the 30th ult., Renwick, aged 3 years and 2 months, fifth son, children of Robert and Elizabeth Ewing, of St. John's.

At Portland, Maine, on the 24th Nov., Mr. Anthony Stewart aged 60 years, formerly of Fredericton, N. B., where he was well known and deservedly respected. At his residence, on the Vista-Bella estate, Trinidad, Richard Doherty, Esq., at the age of 56, much regretted by his family and friends. In all the positions of life in which he was placed, he was consistent, honorable, and straight forward. This loss is severely felt in that part of the Island, and especially by the poor, to whom he was a kind benefactor. He was born at Letter-Kenny, County Donegal, and emigrated at an early period to the West Indies, where he was very successful in business.

Press and Types for sale.

THE Establishment of the "PROVINCIALIST" OFFICE, in this Town, is offered for sale on easy terms. Apply to Dec 5, 1859. PATRICK CLINCH.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY certify all persons trusting my Wife CAROLINE, on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her after this date. LAWRENCE DODD, JR. St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1859.

LICENCES.

Granted April Sessions, 1859, Charlotte County, for One Year.

Table listing names and locations for licences granted in April Sessions, 1859, Charlotte County, for one year. Includes names like Timothy Beardon, James M. Cready, James McLaughlin, Richard McGee, Joseph McPherson, Francis Gillespie, William Cassidy, Thomas Boyling, Michael Haggerty, Wm. McGowan, Richard Dyer, Mrs. Davis, John Gair, Mps. Harley, Angus Kennedy, Samuel Billings, Capt. D. Sullivan, Edward Fitzgerald, James Ash, Eunice Church, Mrs. McCawley, Morris Norris, Thomas Smith, Jane Callagher, John McParland, Alexander Melroy, Michael Shannon, George P. Ryder, Martin Horner, Robert Kelly, Isaac Melroy, Andrew Cummings, Ann Quinn, D. Sullivan jr., Martin Murphy, Michael Egan, Andrew Taggart, Jane Constantine, Henry Murphy, Samuel Elliot, Charles Reynor, Mark Hall, Charles Gilliland, Sarah Lynn, Edward Pheasant, James Boyd, John McCarroll, John Dougherty, R. T. Fitzsimons, James Gallagher, James Ryan, Daniel O'Brien, John Bradford, Charles O'Neill, Edward Thompson, Slavin & Rainford, James W. Street.

September Sessions, 1859.

Table listing names and locations for licences granted in September Sessions, 1859. Includes names like Alexander Melroy, Michael Shannon, George P. Ryder, Martin Horner, Robert Kelly, Isaac Melroy, Andrew Cummings, Ann Quinn, D. Sullivan jr., Martin Murphy, Michael Egan, Andrew Taggart, Jane Constantine, Henry Murphy, Samuel Elliot, Charles Reynor, Mark Hall, Charles Gilliland, Sarah Lynn, Edward Pheasant, James Boyd, John McCarroll, John Dougherty, R. T. Fitzsimons, James Gallagher, James Ryan, Daniel O'Brien, John Bradford, Charles O'Neill, Edward Thompson, Slavin & Rainford, James W. Street.

Just Recd 75 BARRELS Extra F 60 Bags Yellow C 4 Doz Half Boxes Sardi For sale low. SLASON.

Administrators

All Persons having any claim against the late deceased, are requested to present to the undersigned from this date, and all persons said Estate, are required to present to the undersigned.

DANIEL Administrator cum test. St. George, November 5, 1859.

LETTER

REMAINING in the Hands, 1st Nov.

Table listing names and amounts for letters remaining in the hands as of 1st Nov. Includes names like Berg Angelo, Bailey Sarah Ann, Balwar Hannah, Brown Benjamin, Crook Michael, Jonny W. C., Lovitt John, Larkin Daniel, McVicar Peter, McLaughlin Charles, McVicar John.

Far Ship

Table listing names and amounts for far ships. Includes names like Ross Thomas, Shaw Daniel 2, Aleott Mr., Harper Thomas, Manson Bruce.

Persons calling for 1 will please sign advertisement G. F. CAM

25th October

W. WHITI

Has just received ex Sch New York 84 Bbls Extra Ohio Family 115 " " State 10 " Paste 4 Bags Dried Apples, 2 Boxes Cheese, 1 K 20 Bbls Cement, 1 Cu 1 cask Paraffin Lamps and -Ex Schooner "Jane" 1 9 PortGwine Parlor Stoves, 1 doz Case bottom Locking 2 bbls Burning Fluid, 2 1 Bbls Spirits Turpentine, 15 coils assorted Manila Ro 1 keg prep'd Horse shoe Nails 5 Rolls tarred and untarred -Also in Sto.

Muscovada Molasses, in tier Heavy Mess Pork, Tea, Su Soap, Candles, Corn Meal, Beans, Shirts, Rubber, all Albertine Oil, Lamps and Cooking Stoves, Nails and 8 Baled and Raw Paint Oil, Varnishes and Japans, &c. All of which will be sold at a low price.

AMBROSE

THE subscriber begs to announce that he has received a large quantity of Ambrosy Salt, in Rooms belonging to the over Charles Stevenson's, which will remain for a few days, a stand-on all who may require themselves or friends. Dag-ings and Engravings copied in the art, with fidelity and accuracy. Perfect satisfaction given, at all weather. Price from 25c per ing to size and quality of each.

Last Cha

As the subscriber will remain longer, those requiring Pictures early application. Copies of The Public are invited to specimens. Nov 23, 1859.

B. R. STEVE

Attorney at Law at Office—Breen's building, of St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

Valuable Real I Sale.

THE Farm property owned by the subscriber, one mile St. Andrews. The New Brunswick and passes through the whole length there are valuable shore privs quoddy Bay, and good water. The stock and crops and plant purchasers or not. Terms like hers apply to CA Sep 6.

FLOUR

FOR N. & October 24, 1

EX Gipsy from New York: 100 Bbls. S. fine and Ext 100 Bags best Yellow CO Also, A few barrels double extra FLOUR. JAN

House to

A Comfortable Cottage on the a small family; has a good Barn &c. attached. Oct. 17, 1859.

Just Received,
75 BARRELS Extra Family FLOUR,
50 Bags Yellow Corn Meal,
4 Doz Half Boxes Sardines.
For sale low. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late James Moreland deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
DANIEL GILLMOR,
Administrator cum testamento annexo.
St. George, November 3, 1859. 3m

LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE, St. Andrews, 1st Nov., 1859:—
Berg Angelo
Bailey Sarah Ann
Baker Hannah
Brown Benjamin
Cronk Michael
Jonny W. C.
Lavit John
Larkin Daniel
McVicar Peter
McLaughlin Charles
McVicar John
Mugford W. B.
Magford Robert
Maxwell Hugh
Main John
Simon William
Sweeney James
Shea Con
Twiman Mrs Elizabeth
Thompson Miss Janet
Thompson Hugh

For Ship.

Ross Thomas
Shaw Daniel 2
About Mr
Harper Thomas
Manson Bruce
Pearson Andrew
Spain Capt. J
Booness Joseph
Jameson William

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

25th October, 1859.

W. WHITLOCK,

Has just received ex Schr. "Gipsy," from New York:

84 Bbls Extra Ohio Family Flour, (round hoop) 115 " " State " all from new 10 " " Paste " Wheat
4 Bags Dried Apples,
5 Boxes Cheese,
1 Keg Lard,
1 Tierce Rice,
1 Case Card Matches,
1 Case Paraffine Lamps and Chimneys,
—Ex Schooner "Jane" from Boston—
9 Portlaine Parlor Stoves,
1 doz Case bottom Rocking Chairs, Child's do,
1 doz Burning Fluid, 2 bbls refined W. Oil,
1 bbl Spirits Turpentine,
15 coils assorted Manila Rope,
1 doz pref'd Horse shoe Nails, 1 box wool cards,
5 Rolls tarred and untarred Sheeting Paper,
—Also in Store—
Mascovado Molasses, in tierces and barrels,
Heavy Mess Pork, Tea, Sugar, Coffee,
Soap, Candles, Corn Meal,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Common Chairs,
Alberline Oil, Lamps and Wicks,
Cooking Stoves, Nails and Spikes,
Baled and Raw Paint Oil, Window Glass,
Varnishes and Japans, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.

AMBROTYPES!

THE subscriber begs to announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has opened an Ambrotype Saloon, at Rooms belonging to the widow Morrison, over Charles Stevenson's shoe store; where will remain for a few days, and will be happy to attend on all who may require LIKENESS of themselves or friends. Daguerrotypes, Paintings, and Engravings copied in the first style of the art, with fidelity and accuracy. Perfect satisfaction given, and Pictures taken in all weather. Price from 25 cents to \$5, according to size and quality of case.

Last Chance!

As the subscriber will remain only a few days longer, those requiring Pictures, please make early application. Copies of buildings taken. The Public are invited to call and examine specimens. W. L. HUGHES.
Nov 23, 1859.

B. R. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor.
Office—Green's building, opposite Post Office.
St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.
THE Farm property owned and occupied by the Subscriber, one mile and a half from St. Andrews.
The New Brunswick and Canada Railway passes through the whole length of the Farm; there are valuable shore privileges on Passamaquoddy Bay, and good water power on the farm. The stock and crops and plant will be sold to suit purchasers or not. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to
CAPT. JAMES,
St. Andrews.

FLOUR,
CORN, &c.
October 24, 1859.

EX Gipsy from New York:—
100 Bbls. S. fine and Extra S. fine FLOUR,
100 Bags best Yellow CORN.
Also,
A few barrels double extra Georgetown family FLOUR.
JAMES W. STREET.

House to Let.
A comfortable Cottage on the Hill, suitable for a small family; has a good cellar and well, with a Barn &c. attached. Apply to
J. W. STREET.
Oct. 17, 1859.

SLASON & RAINSFORD,

Have removed to the store lately occupied by Denis Bradley, where they offer for sale:

GROCERIES, &c.
15 HDS. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses
10 doz. bright brown Sugar, Bbls. Crushed
30 Chests Oolong, Souchong and Congou TEAS,
15 Boxes Coyote's and Owen's Tobacco,
5 Kegs Cavendish, extra smoking and Lump do.,
6 Cases No. 1 London Starch, (Colman's)
do Ground Ginger, Bbls. Beans and split Peas,
Coffee, London Mustard, 10 casks layer & cask Raisins, Common butter, and fine table Salt,
4 casks cider Vinegar, 3 Burning Fluid, 5 Turpentine, Boxes P. Y. Soap, Mould and Dip Candles,
English and American cheese, Ketchup, Matches, Castor Oil, Blacking, Ground Pepper,
Dried Apples, Pepper Sauce, sets of Measures,
Zinck and wood Wash Boards, Boxes of Tubes, clothes Pins, Balls, Brooms, Nests Pipes,
3 casks Paraffine Oil.
LIQUORS.
10 Hds. Hennessy's pale and dark Brandy,
10 Cases Brandy, 6 Hds Irish & Scotch Whiskey,
6 Hds. Hollands Gin, 4 casks Jamaica Rum,
10 Qr. casks Sherry and Port Wine; 20 cases Old Tom Gin, 24 Bbls. Bottled Ale and Porter,
2 casks draft Porter, Raspberry & Ginger Brandy, Windsor Bitters, 5 casks Burton Ale.
PAINTS, OILS, &c.
30 cwt. White, Black, Red and Green Lead,
8 pipes raw and boiled Oil, Pale Seal & Lard Oil, Sea Elephant and brown Whale Oil,
Boxes T. C. and D. X. Tin Plates,
Hardware, Crockeryware, and Glass.
Just Arrived:
200 Bbls. double extra family flour,
50 Bbls extra bolted Meal,
20 Bbls Mess Pork,
5 Kegs Tomatoes,
10M Ch. size Havana Cigars,
1 Crate Stone Jugs, half gallon to 3 gallons.
All of which will be sold wholesale or retail.
St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1859.

UNION STORE.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage bestowed on this establishment since it was opened, the undersigned begs to announce, that he has for sale a fresh supply of

Extra Ohio FLOUR, Corn Meal, PORK, DRY FISH.
TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES,
SOAP, CANDLES, BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS,
together with all other articles to be found in a Grocery store, which will be sold at the LOWEST market prices.
—St. Andrews, Sep. 28, 1859.
J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Just received per ship "Gertrude" via St. John, from Glasgow:

LONG and Square Gala Plaid & plain Shawls,
Paisley filled centres long and square do.,
Ladies embroidered Robes and Skirts,
Dress Feather for Hats and Bonnets,
Bleached and unbleached 8-4 10-4 12-4 Linen Table Cloths,
Flannel Towels, Diapers and Husbands, &c.,
Imperial 2 and 3 ply Carpetings, Crum'd cloths, and Hearth Rugs.
A few ends of floor Oil cloths, Table covers new patterns.
Still Further.
Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield Goods.
By British Steamship Arabia.
500 pieces Dress Goods, in the latest styles and newest patterns in German & Gala Plaids;
Plaid coatings, Persian checks, Round checks,
Check cashmeres, Cassian and Mantua cloths,
Indianna, Parametta and Argentine Lustras,
Montabell, Selferino stripes and checks,
An excellent assortment of French Merinos and Thibet in every color.
Silk wraps in Lustras, Coburgs and Henrietta cloths,
Check, Plain, and crossover Winseys,
Ladies Skirts and Aprons, Winsey Skirts and stripes,
October, 1859. 40lf

4 A few pieces excellent 8-4 Moreens of superior quality.
BEAVER CLOTHS, in Black, Brown, Blue, Oxford Grey & Invidible Green, in most excellent qualities wolen dies.
Black, Invidible Green, Claret, & Brown s'fine do.
Fancy Doeskins in new plaid stripes & crossovers
Windsor cards dark, hrb. slate & variety of shades,
New Goods all well adapted for Winter.
Seal & Lion skins, in black brown mixed crossover, lavender, claret, and a variety of shades.
Blue Devonshire wool dye fancy cloaking and Mantilla cloth, black satin stripe velvets and Bradford cords, cloth, strip.
From Manchester.
900 pieces good dark Fall Prints, Grey & white Cottons, 3-4 4-4 5-4 to 7-2 inch Sheeting, 400 bundles blue and white cotton Warp.
Remainder of our goods, by the neat British Steamer via Boston.
The whole will be offered either wholesale or retail at exceedingly low prices to meet those very
British House, St. Andrews,
and Victoria House, St. Stephen.
D. BRADLEY.

Executrix Notice.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Arthur O'Neill, tailor, deceased, of the Parish of St. George, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to
JOHANNA O'NEILL,
St. George, Sep. 6, 1859. Sole Executrix.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAMCOOK For Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale that beautifully situated property at Chamcook, fronting the salt water, and containing Two Acres of Land under a high state of cultivation. On the premises are a well-built, and thoroughly finished COTTAGE, with an L for a Kitchen, good Barn, and Out-Offices. The property is well adapted for a private family, worthy the attention of purchasers, and is within four miles of St. Andrews.
For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber at the Rolling Dam, or to the Editor of the Standard, St. Andrews.
NATHAN SMART,
Rolling Dam, Aug. 2, 1859.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS the undersigned has obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court against Robert V. Hanson, upon which he has issued execution to the Sheriff of Charlotte County, against the Real and Personal Estate of the said Hanson, and whereas, as appears by the Records, the said Hanson has given a Mortgage upon his Real Estate to his sons; and whereas, the undersigned having reason to believe, from information he has obtained, that the said Mortgage is void in law, as having been given by said Hanson for the purpose of securing his property from the just claims of his creditors, has determined to test the validity of said Mortgage; the undersigned therefore, hereby cautions all persons against purchasing or taking an assignment of said Mortgage.
ALEX. PETRIE,
June 6th, '59. 29141

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale, and is constantly receiving from Dougherty's Brewery in St. John, A.L.E. of superior quality, in 5, 10, 15, and 20 gallon casks.
June 1, 1859.—R. T. FITZSIMONS.

PROVISIONS and Groceries.
No. 1 King Street.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces, that he has rented the shop next the Allion House on King Street, where he keeps for sale—Provisions, Groceries, and Liquors, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.
He begs to return his thanks for the patronage bestowed on him, and hopes to receive a continuance of the same at his present place of business, where he will be happy to wait on his customers.
Remember No. 1 King-street, 25
October 12, R. T. FITZSIMONS.

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1859
ORDERED—That the County Treasurer call upon all DELINQUENT AUCTIONEERS, in the County of Charlotte, for the payment of their Auction Tax, due the County for the present and two last years; and if not paid within one month—proceedings be taken against them for the recovery of the same.
By Order of the Sessions.
In compliance with the above Order of Sessions, the County Treasurer now calls upon the parties concerned for payment of their Auction Taxes, within one month from this date, or he will proceed against them for the penalty inflicted by Law.
St. Andrews, October 12, 1859.

Notice.
THE Subscribers announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and the County generally that they have commenced business as
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND ALSO—
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS
Hoping by strict attention to business, and low prices, to receive a share of public patronage. Store formerly occupied by D. Bradley, Water Street near the extension of the Railway.
SLASON & RAINSFORD,
St. Andrews, June 14th, 59. 24lf

Notice to the Public.
TO prevent inconvenience to the public by the detention of their Letters for non-payment of postage until the new arrangements shall be generally known, Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, posted in this Province, insufficiently prepaid, will be charged with the deficiency of postage and a fine of six pence in addition until 1st November next.
CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster-General,
G. Dep. r 22, 4, 7, 10, July 28 1859.

MRS. WINSHLOW

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mother, her

SOOTHING SYRUP.

For Children Teething,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and will ALLY ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, arising therefrom.

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. A Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dysentery arising from its use. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its surgical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHERE WE KNOW," after ten years' experience, and PLEAD OUR REPUTATION FOR THE PREPARATION OF THIS SYRUP, and our own observation, and the experience of others, and the fact that it is used in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from relief will be found in the prescription of one of the SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with UNFAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied, will end in death. We believe it the best and most efficacious medicine for DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from colic, griping, or other complaints—do not the prejudices of your suffering child, and the relief that will follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the out side wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
For sale by Donald Clarke, St. Andrews.

MEDICAL ADVICE.
DR. LAMBERT (Registered), L. S. A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Society, M. D., of the University of Erlangen, &c., continues to be CONSULTED on all cases of Debility, Nervousness, and the most inveterate forms of Youth and Maternity, daily at his residence,
57, BEIFFORD SQUARE, LONDON.
Patients residing in the Colonies, with whom a personal consultation is impossible, can be successfully treated by correspondence, on forwarding a detailed statement of their cases, accompanied by the customary fee, either in English or Colonial notes. For more complete instructions they are recommended in the first instance to procure from the Local Agent, Dr. LAMBERT'S recently published work, entitled
SELF-PRESEYATION
A Medical Treatise on NERVOUS DEBILITY and FUNCTIONAL WEAKNESS, more particularly in reference to the INFIRMITIES and DISORDERS of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.
CONTENTS.
Section I.—The Physiology of the Generative Organs.
Section II.—Puberty—Manhood—The Moral and Generative Physiology—True and False Morality.
Section III.—Marriage in its Social, Moral and Physical Relations—Its Expectancies and Disappointments.
Section IV.—Spermatization and Impotence—Sterility in both Sexes, Self-inflicted Miseries, Sad Consequences of Neglect.
Section V.—The Vices of Schools, Effects of certain Pernicious Habits on the Mental and Generative Faculties, Impotence of Moral Discipline.
Section VI.—Treatment of Nervous and Generative Debility, Impotence and Sterility, Dangerous Results of various Novel Remedies, The Author's Principles of Treatment, Medical, Dietetic, and General, derived from Twenty Years' successful Practice.
"SELF-PRESEYATION" may be had in a sealed envelope, price one shilling sterling, of Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B., or the Author will forward it, post-free, on receipt of Colonial Postage stamps to the amount of eighteen pence sterling.
Oct. 19th

Whiskey, Paint, Oil, &c.
To arrive per the "Conquest" from Liverpool & Ailsa from Glasgow.
4 PUNS, Best Scotch & Irish whiskeys, A. O.
Per the Parkfield from London;
4 Hds. Raw Linseed Oil,
23 Cwt. "Brandram Bros." best white Paint,
21 Casks London Bottled Porter,
(Qts. & Pints, &c.)
J. W. STREET,
Oct. 17, 1859.

Notice.
THE Subscribers announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and the County generally that they have commenced business as
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND ALSO—
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS
Hoping by strict attention to business, and low prices, to receive a share of public patronage. Store formerly occupied by D. Bradley, Water Street near the extension of the Railway.
SLASON & RAINSFORD,
St. Andrews, June 14th, 59. 24lf

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumatic complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCURVY AND SCORPION COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Erythematous Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BOILS, TUMORS, NAIL RUPTURE, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DRUPES, NEURALGIA OR THE DOLLOREUX, DIBERTIS, ITCHING PELLERIA AND INDORSTION, ERYTHRELA, HEMORRHOIDS, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the liver at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many ranking disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcersous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the system whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this impubility of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overturned.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves such, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been found upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has been the result of the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, 50 Cents per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$3.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the relief of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF
Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by
SOLD BY
Orell & Turner, and Messrs. Hamish & Co., St. Andrews; E. P. Knight, St. George; W. McAllister, St. David; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephens; and by all Druggists.

CARD.

DR. GOVE respectfully informs his friends, and the community, that he has removed to his new residence near the Court House.
The shop will be continued as at present, until May next. Office hours in the same, from 9 A.M. till 5 P. M. St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1859.

Farm for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm at the entrance of the Didgequash River. It contains about 20 acres of land, which is under cultivation, and on which are a new House and Barn, with a good wharf. Terms reasonable. If not disposed of private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction. For further particulars apply to
St. Patrick, Sep. 29. THOS. ANDERSON

Notice to the Public.

TO prevent inconvenience to the public by the detention of their Letters for non-payment of postage until the new arrangements shall be generally known, Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, posted in this Province, insufficiently prepaid, will be charged with the deficiency of postage and a fine of six pence in addition until 1st November next.
CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster-General,
G. Dep. r 22, 4, 7, 10, July 28 1859.

