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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E carissimum est optimum. — Cic.

No 15] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1855. [Vol. 22

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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NEW BRUNSWICK. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday March 29.

Mr. Harding moved the reconsideration of the grant to the Adjutant General, (Col. Hayward.) He was not willing to take £87 of the people's money, and give it to a man because his name was put in an Almanac as Adjutant General. He would have services performed, and not pay out yearly a sum of money for a mere appendage to a name. That officer had never done anything for the Country, and he considered it a gross outrage upon the Country.

Mr. Hartweg seconded the resolution with great pleasure, although the Adjutant General was one of the constituents for the County of York. The money was uselessly squandered by giving it to a man that was not doing the least service. This office was only nominal, no duty was performed, and he called upon Mr. Partelow who put the sum on supply to state to the Committee the services that officer had performed.

Mr. Wilnot supported the grant.

Prov. Sec. said it had struck his mind that it was not a right time to take it off, when it was difficult to tell what a short time might accomplish, and in the present aspect of troublous times.

Mr. End would not oppose the grant, &c.

Mr. McPherson would not pay a man for services when he had rendered none, and he would say a word to the ear of the Prov. Sec.; he must be cautious how he follows the line of his predecessor (Mr. Partelow)—for if he gets out from the frozen ocean, it may sink from under him.

Mr. Cutler said we may be on the eve of a great crisis, but he was surprised when he saw the grant on supply.

Mr. Partelow said from all that had been said, one would suppose him the originator of the grant—but it had been granted 40 years ago—and he would support it as he always had, and would vote for it now, wishing to abide the consequences. He considered the Adjutant General the connecting link between the House Government and the Militia. Affairs of the Province, and requested the House to pause before they would refuse the grant.

Mr. Kerr expressed his disapprobation of the grant, and always had opposed it; the service was not adequate to the salary.

Mr. Connell said the question came before the House in 1818, and was abandoned after ten or twelve divisions of the House. In 1852 it had come up again, and of it he had always only one opinion, and that was, that it was unjust.

Mr. Gillmor said he had been engaged in one of the rooms writing, and an hon. member passing by informed him the Committee was debating an "old affair"—he listened and something caught his ear which brought him in, and from what he now heard he was convinced it was an "old affair"—(laughter)—so old, that it ought to be done away with.

Mr. English was willing to pay him (the officer) every shilling that he earned, but as he performed no service he should get no pay—the subject was so old it had almost become outlawed—(laughter.) The question was subsequently taken on sustaining the resolution and carried in the affirmative. The question was then taken on filling the blank with the sum of £85 10s. which was decided in the negative, when Hon. Mr. Smith notified the House that he would move for a reconsideration to-morrow, after which the House adjourned at nearly 6 P. M.

April 2.

Mr. Cutler's Bill for preventing certain persons holding seats in the Assembly, in his motion fixed for the order of the day to-morrow. He also asked for information from the Government respecting the offices of Auditor General and Receiver General.

The House next went into Supply and passed several small grants, and one of £1,000 to buy seed for the poor.

The College Report was next taken up and opposed by Smith and Cutler, and advocated by Brown. These speeches were long and interesting, but evidently displaying in this particular a want of unity in the government, although upon no government measure.

April 3.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Victoria Scrutiny Committee, rendered a formal Report, stating that investigations had for the present Session been suspended.

The House went afterwards in Supply, and passed a great number of grants, some of them warmly contested.

At 3 o'clock, Cutler gave notice of his moving an inquiry on the subject of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, and Hayward shortly after put a question to the Atty General, on the intentions of the Government with respect to the embodiment of the militia. Atty General is to give his answer to-morrow.

The Legislative Council have passed the

St. John Board of Health Bill, although pretty strongly opposed by Messrs. Hill, Saunders, Odell, and Harrison.

The European Times of the 18th March, seems to say there will be some difficulty in bringing France into the terms settled upon at Vienna by the Plenipotentiaries. It says:—

The feeling which now troubles us most is an apprehension that the Emperor of the French will not allow peace to be made on the terms to which a few months back he agreed. Had Sebastopol fallen, and the military prestige of France been sustained by some brilliant exploit in connexion with such a victory, he might possibly have adhered to the policy which he then professed; but Sebastopol has not fallen, and the belief is becoming general that an engagement in the open field between the allied forces and the enemy must be fought before the fortress is taken. Hence the rumours of the Emperor's impending visit to the Crimea, hence the exertions which are now being made in France to strengthen the military force of that nation in Russian dominions, and hence, too, the feverish anxiety of Louis Napoleon lest the disclosures before Mr. Roebuck's Committee should compromise the discipline and arms of France, as our misfortunes and mismanagement at Balaklava have compromised the British army. Napoleon is just the man to make the occasion bend to his purpose—to carry out his destiny theory for the attainment of his own ends; and a peace made at the present time however favourable the conditions, and however humiliating to Russia, would fail to realise those visions of military glory which are the day dreams of his life.

A Correspondent to the London Times writing from Paris, adverts to the Russian concessions as they are said to have been interpreted by the Emperor of Austria, and which are believed to be such as to satisfy England, and adds these significant ominous words:—"But the same idea of the sufficiency of such an arrangement is not attributed to the Emperor of the French, who, we are told, is likely to be the great, if not the only obstacle to peace, and whose equanimity has been disturbed by the turn which matters are said to have taken at Vienna." In other words, the French Emperor is not satisfied with what will satisfy England and Austria, and the anxiety of Russia for peace has disturbed his equanimity,—the strongest possible confirmation of the views which we put forth in advance of any journal published within the British empire. If it be as we surmise—if the war is to continue after the objects for which it was commenced have been offered and rejected, a deep responsibility will attach to our French ally, and a still heavier responsibility will fall upon ourselves if we continue, against our better judgment, to aid him in projects of ambition and glory foreign to the end with which the war was commenced.

A Great Work in Italy.

Recent letters speak of an undertaking by the King of the Sicilies, which if accomplished, will do more for his credit than anything that has as yet transpired since his accession.

We refer to the drainage of lake Fucine, or Cellano. This lake lies about 110 miles north of Naples, and is surrounded by the highest Apennines. The melted snow and the rains flowing from these mountains run into the lake and as it has no outlet, the surrounding land, which is of great fertility, is constantly liable to be submerged. Julius Caesar intended to have the lake drained, but he did not live long enough to accomplish his design. The Emperor Claudius undertook it, and had 30,000 men employed for 11 years in constructing a canal through the mountains, but his work was destroyed by his successor.

Through succeeding ages the work was repeatedly resumed, but never completed. At length, King Ferdinand II. has granted to a Neapolitan company, chiefly composed of Frenchmen, however, certain advantageous terms, and they are about commencing operations on the works of Claudius, and they are to finish it within eight years. The lake is to be thoroughly drained; and the effect, it is said, will be the reclamation of thirty three thousand acres of the richest land, which will become the property of the company. With the use of gunpowder and the apparatus of modern science, the work will not be so difficult as it was in the time of Claudius. Antiquaries are looking forward to the drainage of the lake with much interest, for three ancient cities have been swallowed up in the waters, which, it is supposed, will reveal treasures of antiquity equal to those of Pompeii. During the reign of Charles III. in the latter part of the fourteenth century, the waters fell so low that the ruins of the ancient city of Valeria were revealed.

Whitfield and Chesterfield.

The eloquence of the celebrated Whitfield

it is said, was at times irresistible. The accomplished sceptic Chesterfield, was present when this popular preacher presented the votary of sin under the figure of a blind beggar led by a little dog. The dog had a broken string. The blind cripple, with his staff, between both hands, unconsciously groped his way to the side of the precipice. As he felt along with his staff, it dropped down the descent, too deep to send back an echo. He thought it on the ground, and bending forward, took one careful step to recover it. But he trod on vacancy, poised for a moment, and then fell headlong. Chesterfield sprang from his seat, exclaiming, "By heaven! he is gone!"

A New Shell.

Among the numberless new inventions of engines of destruction to which the war has given birth, one much talked of at present in the scientific world of Paris is a shell invented by M. Chassin, a member of the Council General of Yonne, which he asserts will not only double the force of the powder used, but being without a match, will have the inestimable advantage of falling on the spot desired, without giving notice to the enemy by that stream of light in the air which accompanies the present shell. Ignition is brought about by chemical process, which is said to be so completely under control that a shell may explode, according to the will of the projector, either in two minutes or twenty-four hours after its being projected. Thus it would be possible to throw any number of shells successively upon a given point, and adjust the period of their explosion so that all should burst at the same moment. This shell would explode as certainly under water as on land; and it is asserted that the principle will complete the idea of the *boulets asphixians* which hitherto have not been very effective.

Tricks on Animals.

In breaking or in managing a horse, however intractable or stubborn his temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault the brute has, arises from ignorance. Be patient with him; teach and coax him, and success will crown your efforts. There are tricks, however, which are the result of cunning habit or viciousness; and these, sometimes, require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured by putting him to the top of his speed on such occasions, and running him till his prey thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling his bridle and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits by tying him tightly to a stake driven on the brink of a deep stream, with his tail pointing to the water; he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parted; over the bank he tumbled, and after a somersault or two, and floundering awhile in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and break no more bridles.

A ram has been cured of butting at every thing and every body, by placing an unresisting effigy in a similar position; the sudden assault on a wily dog resulted in tumbling his ramship into a cold bath, which his improved manner took good to avoid in future.

THE DISTURBANCES IN AUSTRALIA.—We have, by way of California, dates from Sydney, N. S. W., to Dec. 20, which gives the following particulars of the outbreak at Balarat:—

"Commissioners Rede and Johnson had been imprudent enough to approach the miners and demand their licenses, backed by a large force of police. This aroused the vengeance of the latter, who mustered in great numbers on the 30th of November, when a skirmish ensued; and again on the 4th of December, when an irregular battle was fought. Several hundred soldiers and one hundred and fifty mounted troopers proceeded to the Eureka camp, and fired on the insurgents; about twelve were killed and several wounded. Two soldiers were killed on the spot, several wounded, four or five of whom subsequently died. It was also rumoured that 15 mounted troopers had been shot from the bush. A reward of £500 had been offered for the body of one of the ringleaders, dead or alive. The miners have resolved to pay no more licenses, and everything leads to the supposition that the mining districts are in an absolute state of revolution."

In our summary of News by the Africa, as will be remembered, we gave a despatch to the London Herald from Trieste, which stated that the people of Australia had risen and declared their independence, and that the troops had fought a sanguinary engagement with the insurgents. The above is undoubtedly the foundation of that despatch.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The House of Assembly sat until three o'clock on Saturday morning, discussing the Seat of Government question. Mr. Brown's amendment, it was seen by the Parliamentary Summary, was

adopted, and, therefore, according to the pledge given in 1849 and 1851, Parliament, after the present Session, goes to Toronto for four years. A proposition to retain the Government at Quebec until a permanent site be determined upon, and another by Mr. Papin to fix it permanently here, were negatived by the votes of sixteen Lower Canadian members. Great excitement prevailed in the House, and the galleries were filled with strangers up to the hour when the vote was taken. Mr. Papin's motion would have been carried by a small majority, had not the Representatives of this District voted as they did. We hear there is some intention of giving Messrs. Alagon, Blanchet and Chabot an opportunity of explaining, at a public meeting, their motives for what many will be inclined to consider an extraordinary expression of the wishes of the citizens of Quebec.—[Quebec Chronicle.]

THE ROYAL ALBERT BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. A letter of late date says,—"We are flooded, blockading the entrance to Sebastopol, about three miles distant. How soon we may have the pleasure of testing our metal here is profoundly secret. Something, however, leaked out lately, that Admiral Lyons (charming fellow he is: I like him uncommonly) had, after a late consultation with the Generals, hinted, when all was ready at 10, he would * * * We were posted opposite their largest three-decker, the Twelve Apostles. You would be amused at the calculation made by our lads as to what she was worth as a prize, for we are at a sad loss to have a tug with her. My next letter will bring you I suppose, the tidings of a cork leg or a gold chain."

On the 10th instant, a grand banquet was given at the London Tavern, to Gen. Vivian and the English officers attached to the Turkish Contingent of the army of the Crimea, previous to their departure for the seat of war. After the cloth was removed,—

General Vivian said, he rejoiced to think he would be associated with a band of gallant soldiers. It was with pride and pleasure he had read a speech made the other day by his gallant friend Major Nasmyth, in reference to the Turkish army. With such material, and with such officers as he would have to assist him, he had no doubt of success.

Lord Palmerston did not seem very hopeful as to the Vienna negotiations. In referring to the Turkish contingent, he said:—"I have no doubt they will march to victory, that they will cover themselves with glory on the battle-field, and contribute to obtain for us, by the mediation of the sword, that future security for the peace of Europe which we have not been able to accomplish by persuasion or negotiation."

Lord Panmure, among others, addressed the company and gave a more cheerful view of the condition and prospects of the Army of the East than the public are accustomed to see:—

"No doubt there has been much suffering during the late campaign, and there were, no doubt, many omissions which experience may correct in future; but I have every reason to believe—and I may say it with confidence before this company and the British people—that the corner is turned, that the sun is again shining upon us, and that, with returning spring, the health, the spirit, and the energy of our troops are returning also, and that we may now hope that our gallant army in the East will add fresh laurels to those which they have already gathered—when they will again call forth the meed of their country's praise—again be seen fighting, and fighting with good service, in the cause of truth and liberty, against despotism. (Cheers)—In a cause which I hope will be dear to the people of this country, and one for which they will ever encourage their fleets and their armies nobly to fight."—(Loud cheers.)

THE WEALTH OF LONDON.

The immense and prodigious wealth of London exhibits itself, despite the many efforts to cloud it. It is not seen, as in New York, on the backs of the owners; or as in Paris, in a beautiful day, in the Bois de Boulogne; nor in the house display of costly curtains of brocade and lace, mosaic work, fresco painting, Bois de Rose, Buhl, or Marqueterie. For, wherever such things exist, they seem to be cloaked rather than ostentatiously displayed. Nevertheless, the great and mighty wealth of London peeps out in spite of itself, as it were. I stood for an hour in Hanover street, I think it was, gazing with outstretched eyes and open mouth, upon the horses, the carriages, the servants, the liveries, the equipages, receiving the wealthy visitors of an afternoon public concert there. The ladies and gentlemen were well dressed, no more; but the coachmen, the liveries, the horses, are explicable—all. There was not a hair in a horse's tail or mane, that did not seem to have been elaborately tidied. Calfeur, or Fricqueur, or Bourgeois, never more dressed a Parisian dandy, for the eye of mistress fair, than had been

groomed these steeds for this display. The liveries of the servants were not so much dazzling as rich. The carter was not so abundant as sober, tawny colours, but all things bore the mark of cost and care. Such equipages were there, not in twos, nor fives, nor tens, but in hundreds. To an American eye, it was a show of something between fairyland and haregion—and I could have gazed upon it, as upon a vaudeville, for hours. The humble policeman regulated and governed the equipages of the great, as if he had been Cesar himself. The crook of his finger turned back even Duchesses of Duke. All were as obedient to his nod and his beck as if Xerxes had been wrapped up in this policeman's buttoned coat. The armorial bearings, the escutcheons about were all Greek to me but I suppose they meant much, or they would not have been so carefully wrought for public display. England shows, ostentatiously shows, titles, not gold. Rank is worth more than gold.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

About two years ago the Rev. Wm. Hoold of Monroe county, Miss., was robbed of about \$300 on board a steamer, while on his way home from Mobile, Ala. One passenger on whom suspicion rested, stole the steamer's yawl and escaped; another was suspected and searched, but no money found. Not long since a negro discovered a man's leg sticking up among some drift wood, near Demopolis, Ala., and on examining the leg, which was very much decomposed, some gold coin was found, and \$750 in Mobile bank bills, and which were fully identified as Mr. Hoold's by the merchant's who paid them to him.

Mean men desire wealth, great men seek true glory.

Men like watches, should be valued according to their correct doings.

Much coin, much care; much meat, much melody.

Miseries have power over men, not men over miseries.

No faith is to be expected from him who will take a bribe.

Nature sometimes makes a fool, but a coxcomb is always of his own making.

One perverse disposition will destroy the peace of a family.

Of all the virtues gratitude has the shortest memory.

Our actions are in our power, our destiny in the hands of providence.

Public men should have public minds, or private ends will be served at the public cost.

Put no faith in a rebel to his king or an apostate to his creed.

Personal beauty will fade, but the beauty of the mind endures forever.

Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Drunkennes is an egg, from which all vices may be hatched.

Consider well before you tie a knot you can never undo.

CULTIVATION OF SQUASHES.

As soon as the ground is warm enough to insure quick germination, I dig on a southern exposure, holes two feet deep and two feet apart each way, excluding the bottom soil and retaining the top. The holes should be filled within ten inches of the top with well rotted hog or stable manure; the former I prefer. The holes should then be filled up with the top soil taken out, and be allowed to remain three or four days, till the hills are thoroughly warmed before planting the seed. Care is required to plant the seeds at a proper depth to insure their coming up—in a warm dry soil, from two to three inches; in a cold, wet soil, from one to two inches deep.

As soon as the plants appear above the surface, place four bricks, blocks of wood, or a small box large enough to place a pane of glass upon; this will force them along rapidly and protect them from the depredation of the bugs, &c. They should be watered once a day, till large enough to dispense with a covering, being careful not to apply cold spring water, or at a time when the sun shines upon them. Morning or evening should be set apart for this. I think one good healthy plant in the hill sufficient, as it will produce larger squashes. When the plants begin to cover the ground, cut off all the runners from the main vine except the one nearest the root as these will set first and produce the best. Not more than one or two squashes should be allowed to grow on a vine. Snap suds or liquid manure is good for them while growing being careful not to apply it too strong, or on the leaves.—Country Gentleman.

If a boatswain marries, does his wife become a boatswain's mate.

A lady out West brags that none of her relatives were ever sent to States Prison or to Congress.

An innkeeper observed a postilion with only one spur, and inquired the reason.—"Why what would be the use of another?" said the postilion; "if one side of the horse goes, the other can't stand still."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

GREAT ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

St. John to Saint Andrews	£700
Fredericton to Saint Andrews	400
Waweg to Saint Stephen	70
Oak Bay to Esli River	750
Dead Water Brook to St. Stephen	180
Rox's to Oak Bay	150

Lower Trout Brook to Lwer Town, 180

April 5.—The House remained in Session until 3 o'clock, and several exciting debates took place during that time.

There was a long discussion on the motion to pay Mr. Kinnear and the Secretary of the Law Commission, for their services in preparing the reports and furnishing them with an index. A length £400 was voted for the general services and £28 for incidental expenses.

Mr. English gave notice that he would move the surrender of the Initiation of Money Grants to the Executive.

The Bill to authorize commissioners to expend the bye-road money was agreed to, as also a Bill relating to the St. Stephens railway.

Progress was reported on the St. John's wharfe Bill, after which the House adjourned to Saturday.

April 4.

House went into supply this morning, and among a number of grants passed was one of £1,000 for opening up a line of road from Tobique to the Grand Falls and thence to Restigouche—Year 22, Nays 21.

Progress has been reported in a long Bill relating to Sewers in the City of St. John.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of an address to His Excellency in relation to the conduct of the Sheriff of Albert.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply to Col. Hayward's question of yesterday, said the government considered the Militia as efficient a condition as the circumstances of the country required, and that the government would be prepared for any emergency without any further law on the subject.

Hon. Attorney General brought in a Bill relating to the Post Office.

The debate on the College Report has been resumed, and a speech made by Halseway in its favour. Johnson has also spoken without committing himself to any special policy, and Street is now (S. P. N.) speaking for the report.

I had omitted a motion of Connell's, carried yesterday, for making the office of Post Master General political.

LORD DUNDONALD AND THE RUSSIAN FORTRESS.—Lord Dundonald has presented a petition offering plans and services for the destruction of Sebastopol and Cronstadt. The petition appears in the papers, prefixed by a letter, in which the veteran seaman says: "Let not my motives be mistaken. I have no wish to command a fleet of 100 gun boats, or to attack first-rate fortresses by gun-batteries or steam gun boats. That which I desire is, first, secretly to demonstrate to competent persons the efficiency of my plans, and then to obtain authority, during night or ten days of fine weather, to put them into execution. The means I contemplate are simple, cheap, and safe in execution. They would spare thousands of lives, millions of money, great havoc, and uncertainty of results. Their consequences might, and probably would, effect the emancipation of Poland, and give freedom to the usurped territories of Sweden. The petition itself recites the past efforts of the noble lord, from 1811 downwards, to obtain an investigation of his plans, and concludes by the prayer: "That your hon. house will be pleased, by searching inquiry, to ascertain whether the aforesaid secret plans are capable, speedily, and certainly, cheaply to surmount obstacles which our gallant, persevering, and costly armies and fleets have failed to produce."

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT OF AN EDITOR.—The appointment of the Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Editor of the "Edinburgh Review," to the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, has created quite a sensation in the literary circles of England. The London "Illustrated News" says: "The successor of Jeffrey has now to divide his time between bull-and-blue articles for his forth-coming Budget. Sir George Cornewall Lewis is an able man; he is not a brilliant speaker, but he is a matter-of-fact narrator of what he has to tell; he is not a sparkling writer, but he has proved an excellent editor. His training for his Chancellorship has been first rate; he was long, and in stirring times, the best financial Secretary that the Treasury has had for many a day. Able editors of reviews and papers are becoming, we are glad to think, candidates for serving in high offices out of the fourth estate. Gifford—the well known editor of the "Quarterly"—held no higher public office than that of Paymaster of the Board of Gentlemen Pensioners; and Mr. Lockhart, his successor, was thought to be well rewarded with the office of Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Two editors of the "Quarterly" barely divided five hundred a year between them, their State influence being confined to a portion of the incomes of a youth under age; here we have the editor of the "Edinburgh" with five thousand a year, and his hand in the pockets of every person in Great Britain and Ireland."

QUEBEC, March 29.—Important proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.—The second reading of a bill for introducing the elective principle into the second branch of the Legislature, was carried in the Assembly last night by a vote of 80 against 4. The measure is generally regarded as a step to-

wards the election of the Governor, and is consequently warmly supported by the annexation party.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855

STEAMBOAT WHARF.

We are pleased to notice, that public attention has at length been aroused on the subject of having a Pier erected for the accommodation of passengers to and from the Steamers; the present miserable accommodation, or as our friend "Civis" expresses it, "the entire absence of any accommodation" for this purpose has long and seriously been felt, not only by the inhabitants of this place, but also by visitors, many of whom, we learn, have, when the steamer arrived, at low water, preferred proceeding to Calais or Eastport, rather than land in the mud and run the risk of breaking their necks on the slip. We are credibly informed that the Capt. of the Steamer "Queen," has said that he will not call here when the tide is out, but land the passengers at Joe's Point, nearly a mile from the Town, thereby subjecting them to the inconvenience of walking that distance, or the expense of paying for a conveyance to bring themselves and luggage to the wharfe; we cannot find fault with the Captain should he do so, and therefore urge upon our townsmen, to take decided action in the matter at once, as no time should be lost, get up a requisition calling a public meeting; let the subject be calmly and fairly discussed—decide upon a suitable site—open a subscription paper, and raise an amount equivalent to the Legislative grant, passed for the purpose, viz: £300—Several persons have expressed themselves willing to subscribe liberally—Capt. Michener has stated that he will give £25 towards the erection of such a Wharf, and no doubt, if it is required, £100 can be borrowed by the Magistrates for the purpose; then let tenders be issued for the material and building. It is an old adage "what is every body's business is nobody's"—we therefore suggest that our friend Mr. J. H. Whitlock or some other public spirited inhabitant take the matter energetically in hand, and there need be no fear of want of success. Then with respect to the most eligible site—we have conversed with several on that point, and it appears to be the prevailing opinion, that the Market Wharf is not only the most central place but best adapted for a steamboat wharf, besides it is public property. Another and a most powerful reason is—we understand that Mr. Thompson, our Railroad Manager, suggested some time ago, that the Railroad should be built from the Point along the head of the wharves, as far as the Market Wharf, with a turn table on each of them, for the purpose of loading and unloading freight, and it is very probable that this suggestion will be carried out before many months elapse; would it not then be a decided advantage and benefit to have the terminus so central, and at the same time increase very materially the value of the wharves and landed property through which it would pass? It is to be hoped that the subject will receive the serious consideration of the people, all of whom are interested. We have not space to enlarge upon the matter this week, and conclude with the desire that ere our next number is issued, a public meeting will be convened, and that it will be decided to erect a Steamboat Wharf without delay.

England's Battles by Sea and Land. Persons desirous of becoming subscribers to this work, can have the several Parts left at their Houses, (at a period of 3 weeks interval) by leaving their name and address at this office.

ERICSSON'S ENGINE.—We learn from United States papers, that Ericsson's Caloric Engine is now allowed to be a failure. It is also said that the inventor has lost by his attempt, an ample fortune, and is removed from affluence to poverty. It is now upwards of a year, since the New Brunswick Government Inspector of Steamboats, himself a thoroughly educated and practical Engineer, after having inspected the Engine while in New York, upon his return to St. John, stated that Capt. Ericsson's Engine would turn out a failure, and gave his reasons on scientific principles why it would prove so—notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of some of the leading Engineer's opinions in the U. States.

Several sheets of the outside of this days impression were misprinted April 11, instead of April 11.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General

Sessions of the Peace, were opened here on Tuesday, his Worship Justice Hatch, presiding.

The Annual Election of Church Wardens and Vestry Men for the Parish of St. Andrews, for the ensuing year, took place on Easter Monday, when the following persons were chosen:—

G. D. Street,	Church Wardens
J. H. Hatch,	Jas. W. Chandler,
T. Berry,	Nathan Treadwell,
J. W. Street,	Geo. F. McKinney,
Jas. Stinson,	Thos. Jones,
Jacob Maddock,	C. A. Thompson,
David Stinson,	S. T. Gove,

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following persons are appointed Sheriffs for the several undermentioned Counties for the ensuing year:—

Benj. Wolhaupter, Esq. for York,	Victoria,
Francis E. Beckwith Esq.,	Sunbury,
John Hazen, Esq.,	Queen's,
N. H. DeVoe, Esq.,	King's,
LeBaron Drury, Esq.,	Charlotte,
Thomas Jones, Esq.,	Westmorland,
Blair Botsford, Esq.,	Northumberland,
James Mitchell, Esq.,	Gloucester,
Henry W. Baldwin, Esq.,	Restigouche,
John L. Barberie, Esq.,	

The above named Sheriffs are required to transmit the Bonds required by Law without delay.

William A. Black, Esquire to be Deputy Treasurer for Newcastie in the County of Northumberland.

By His Excellency's Command S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 31st March, 1855.

Charles Johnston, Esquire, to be High Sheriff for the City and County of Saint John for the ensuing year.

William Bayard, Esquire, M. D., to be Coroner of the said City and County for the ensuing year.

By His Excellency's Command S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 3rd April, 1855.

Arrival of the BALTIMORE.

Boston, April 6. The Steamer Baltic arrived at New York from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th.

At the Vienna Conference the first of the four points of guarantee, viz. that the Danubian principalities be placed under the joint protection of the five powers, has been agreed to.

The second point is under discussion. The Czar Alexander has made a speech to his army, which is interpreted as pacific. The siege of Sebastopol is unchanged. Lord Raglan officially admits that the Russians are making their fortifications stronger.

The general news is unimportant. Western canal flour, 42; white wheat 12. 6d.; yellow corn, 43. Consols 92½.

The Vienna Conference unanimously agreed on the first point—placing the Principalities under the five powers.

The new screw steamer City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool and Pennsylvania Company, had been taken up by the French Government for six months, and had left Liverpool for Marseilles, having in tow the American ship Ticonderoga, also engaged by the French Government.

The new Czar had made several mild speeches in the Diplomatique, and very strong ones to the army. On the whole, his language was interpreted in a pacific sense.

New and Useful Invention.

We saw yesterday a new and very ingenious electric telegraph machine, invented by Mr. Ray, designed for the use of railroad conductors, to enable them to give immediate notice at head quarters of an accident or any occurrence by which a train is interrupted. It can, by a very simple and rapid process, be attached to the wires of any telegraph line on the route of a railroad, so that immediate communication may be had with the station at the end of the line, and any information be transmitted which may be desired. It has been tested, thoroughly, as we understand, and is found to be perfectly practicable, and unerring in its operation. It must be invaluable to railroad companies, as it may be employed to give them immediate information of any accident or embarrassment of trains on the road; the nature and results of an accident; the kind of assistance needed; the measures requisite to prevent a collision of trains in consequence of the interruption &c.; and thus danger may be avoided, and time, and money, and even life saved. It can be supplied at a moderate cost, and railroad companies will probably subserve the comfort and safety of passengers, as well as their own interest, by furnishing it to every one of their conductors. It is called "The Railroad Conductor's Announcer."—(Boston Trav.

Unlawful Marrying. At Oxford, England, recently, the Rev. John Allen Giles, D. C. L., was indicted for marrying at uncanonical hours, and making a false entry in the register. Dr. Giles, it appeared, was a man of great literary attainments, who spent much of his time in study. The parties married were a young woman in his service, to a shoemaker of the village of Bampton. By the laws, no marriage can take place before eight o'clock in the morning, without a license or banns, and had made an entry in the register of the marriage having taken place two days before. He had sent the parties to the Bishop of Oxford stating that he had erred in ignorance of the law, and offering if the prosecution were foregone, to do any penance that might be imposed. On the trial it was proved that Dr

Giles had been the means of getting Mr. and Mrs. Pratt out of the way, they having sailed to Australia, the doctor having paid their passage money.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy; and in addressing the court, he stated that he had worked for years past very hard at the rate of twelve hours a day, publishing the ancient records of the country. 120 volumes were the result of his labors. His study had been so great that he frequently did not know what he was doing. Lord Campbell, the presiding Judge, sentenced him to imprisonment without hard labor, for twelve months.

In the House, on Tuesday, the Attorney General laid on the table of the House a letter of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant to the Home Government, dated 30th March, 1851, enclosing the address of the House and Count di, on the Russian War and offering that this Province should defend the forts and arsenals of the Colony, in case Her Majesty wished to withdraw the Troops. It will be recollected that the Hon. Mr. Howe moved this address, and Hon. Mr. Johnston seconded it. The letter of Sir Gaspard added the available force of this country could be increased to 50,000 men,—the organization and command of which he was perfectly prepared—from his own military experience to undertake.

B. Colonist.

On the morning of the 12th inst., the dwelling house of Antonio Gendron, in Canada West, took fire, and before assistance could be obtained three of its inmates were burned to ashes! One, an ad-pied daughter of Mr. Gendron, aged about twenty two years, the other two, aged ten and twelve years, daughters of a Mr. Gagne, who was living in Mr. Gendron's house.

Arrest of a supposed British Officer.—A person by the name of J. R. Bucknall, said to be an officer of the British army, was arrested in New York on Saturday by the U. States' authorities, on a charge of enlisting persons to serve in the allied armies against Russia. He says that he is an engineer, and was engaged in enlisting men to work upon railroads in Texas, and not to go to the Crimea.—Boston Journal.

Serious Election Riot.—Cincinnati, April 2.—The result of to-day's election is not determined, but the Know Nothings are probably ahead. Several serious rows have taken place this afternoon.

Dr Brown was assaulted by a foreigner and severely beaten. The Know Nothings turned out en masse and took a cannon from the Dutch and Irish and fired upon them. The K. N.'s are marching in procession through the streets with cannon, and have ordered a rendezvous in the eleventh ward tonight. The eleventh ward contains a large majority of Germans, and it having been charged that parties were prevented from voting American tickets in that ward, a party of Americans took possession of the ballot boxes and destroyed the tickets. Several were wounded, but none killed. Dr Brown is yet alive and likely to recover, although badly injured.

Two strange laws have been passed by the Maine Legislature. The one provides that no naturalized citizen shall have the right to vote at any election, unless three months at least before the day of election, shall produce to the aldermen, selectmen or assessors of the city or district where he resides, his naturalization papers, and if these appear genuine, &c., the name of the party is to be entered in a book kept for the purpose. The other prohibits all courts created by authority or jurisdiction in the administration of the naturalization law.

SPITZBERGEN WHALE FISHING.—A subscription is now being taken to raise \$40,000, in New Bedford, in shares of \$100 each, to send two vessels to the Spitzbergen seas to fish for whales. The Mercury thinks the shares will be taken, and the vessels leave at an early day, and return in six or eight months from their departure.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, April 3. The steamship Star of the West reached her dock at about 6 1/2 o'clock, with about 200 passengers and \$230,000.

The publishers of the California Statesman have prosecuted Senator Gwynn for breach of contract, laying their damages at \$95,000. The Statesman was Gwynn's Sacramento organ, and the publishers allege that he contracted to procure for the paper certain government patronage and otherwise contribute to its support in consideration of its advocacy of G's election to the U. S. Senate.

Business was exceedingly depressed and money very stringent.

The rains continued, and miners were actively engaged, but owing to scarcity of coin but little dust had been bought.

The Kafir River Diggings were attracting thousands, being represented as the richest yet discovered.

Wells, Fargo & Co., were going ahead as formerly.

It was doubtful when Page, Bacon & Co. would resume, while all the bank failures were bad ones.

At Sonoma, depositors broke open the vault of Adams & Co., and through a committee paid themselves, leaving a balance of \$8000. Nearly every article of merchandise had declined.

On Sat.—That Mr. Partlow is appointed Financial Secretary—the office to be non-political.

Enlistment for the Crimea, a Failure.

The project of enlisting men in the U. S. for a British foreign legion, to serve against Russia, has been brought to a speedy close. Publicity was given to the proceedings; and we doubt not that the Russian Minister has instigated the authorities to be very vigilant in guarding against any violation of those neutrality laws, which have become almost a dead letter in respect to what are termed filibustering expeditions. In Philadelphia, as most of our readers know, a batch of the would-be volunteers was arrested on Wednesday, en route for New York and Halifax, and legal proceedings have been commenced against them. The effort to circumvent the law seems to have been but clumsily managed. Advertising killed it off. No considerable number of men have been sent forward.—N. Y. Athlon.

A despatch from Portland, Maine, states that Neal Dow has been elected Mayor of that city, by a majority of 40 votes over McCobb.

Extract from a letter by the Rev. Mr. Curcume, of Boston, who is now travelling for his health in the East.

"It gives me an ever present idea of the expansive enterprise of his countrymen, to find their commodities of commerce continually in his path wherever he goes. I have not yet visited any considerable city of Turkey where I did not find the Medicines of my country represented by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In Smyrna, Aleppo, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, we see in each, on the doorstep of some bazaar, the peculiarly American looking iron card, of Dr. Ayer, saying in a language which not one in a thousand of the passers by can read, 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Colds and Consumption Sold Here.' On a shelf behind the cross-legged muslin man are seen the bottles with their English, Spanish, French and German faces turned to the crowd, and on enquiring we are told that foreigners are not the only purchasers, but the true believers themselves have their trust in it to try this product of American skill when they find there is no other cure for them." I was told here yesterday that the Cherry Pectoral had been presented to the Sultan, and is now in constant use in his harem, and in the Hospitals of the Empire."

The letter of A. H. Gilmor, Esq., in reply to Dr. Thomson, came too late for insertion this week.

Holloway's Pills, the most celebrated Remedy in the world for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—Edmund Alga, of Niagara, was for the period of nineteen years a complete misery to himself, and a burden to his friends, he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed, the doctors did him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and his wife called last week at the store of Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully that her husband is quite cured. Professor Holloway hopes that the thousands others who have been benefited will now come forward.

DEATHS. At Carleton, (St. John), on Thursday morning last, in the 55th year of his age, Capt. NICHOLAS JOHNSTON, a native of St. Andrews, N. B. and for many years a respectable shipmaster out of the port of St. John, leaving a widow to mourn the loss of a kind husband. He had just arrived from New Orleans, where he left his ship on account of his failing health.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED April 5.—Packet Spray, Balson, St. John,—merchandise.

CLEARED 5th.—Brig Grace Douglas, Meloney, Boston, wood.—J. Hanson.



CROWN LAND OFFICE, April 3, 1855.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of May next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previously to the applications for the purchase, of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

By Deputy Mahood, at St. Andrews.

- 109 acres, lot 12, block I, south of Ketzie, Digteguash, T. Clarke, improved.
- 100 acres, lot 104, block K, west of Dog Brook, V. Fraser; 10s survey
- 200 acres, lots 1, 2, range 13, Clarence Hill, John Radley
- 100 acres, lot 7, range 14, Clarence Hill, James Lee
- 100 acres, lot 26, north of Saint Andrews road; D. O'Donnell; improvements to be paid for to Mrs. Waters, formerly Mrs. McCallum
- 100 acres, lot 37, north of Saint Andrews road; J. O'Donnell; improvements to be paid for to Mrs. Waters, formerly Mrs. McCallum.

JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

4w

Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, in Saint Andrews, on the first TUESDAY in MAY next, at noon, for the purpose of CHOOSING DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business.

Dated at Saint Andrews, March 3rd, 1855.
S. H. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK, will meet at their Office, On Monday the 7th May, at noon, to elect Directors, and take into consideration such business as may be laid before them.

C. C. Bank, 24 April, 1855.

Ship Timber for Sale.

TWO HUNDRED TONS of spruce and Hardwood TIMBER, for sale at Big L'Ecluse Island. The timber is suitable for building a vessel from 300 to 500 tons. Parties about building will make early application to

PETER CAMERON.
Mascareen, April 11, 1855.

IN STORE,

And for sale by the Undersigned, MARCH 31, 1855

- 10 Bbls. bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR (in bond).
- 22 Chests, Congou and Souchong
- 8 Boxes, TEAS
- 6 Bbls. refined crushed Sugar
- 3 Boxes, 1 cwt. each, best Poland Starch
- 3 Bbls. best bottled and raw Linseed Oil
- 2 Tons No. 1 & 2 London and L'pool White Paint, 14 and 28 lb. kegs
- 30 Kegs black and yellow Paint
- 1000 Feet Window Glass—assorted sizes
- 2 Casks Whiting
- 20 Boxes Glasgow & Woodstock Pipes, 10 gross each
- 24 Boxes Moulds and Dipt Candles
- 20 Do com. and p. y Soap
- 2 Do Sperrin Candles
- 1 Qr. Cask best White Wine Vinegar
- 2 Hhds. best Cider Vinegar
- 100 Gross Beet and Wine Corks
- 70 Bbls. Bya-W London bottled Porter and P. Ale—quarts and pints.

IN BOND, and Duty paid:—

- 15 Hhds. best Rotterdam Geneva
- 2 Pipes, Hennessy & Martell
- 2 Qr. Casks Brandy, vin. 1851.
- 2 Hhds. Pale Brandy
- 4 Qr. Casks
- 3 Punts, old Jamaica and Demerara Rum
- 6 Punts, Alcohol, 90 to O. P.
- 1 Do best Mat Aqua
- 2 Hhds. Old Port Wine
- 2 Qr. Casks
- 1 Qr. Cask fine old brown Sherry
- 1 Do O. L. P. Madeira
- 11 Baskets first quality Champagne—qts and pints.
- 14 Bbls.
- 12 Half C and FF Gunpowder.
- 180 Qrs.

HARD WARE:—

- 10 Tons Pig Iron
- 8 Boxes Tin Plates
- 2 Tons Sheet Iron
- 7 Bags, 100 lbs. each, Horse and Ox Nails
- 43 Do Deck Spikes, assorted sizes
- 5 Do Cut do
- 22 Do Fine Cut Nails
- 40 Stones Iron Wire, assorted;
- 1 Rail Sheet Lead, &c., &c.

J. W. STREET.

TENDERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the ALMSHOUSE will receive Tenders until Monday the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock, for Boarding the Paupers for One Year from the 15th inst., the person tendering to say for what sum per week each he will Board the Paupers, he taking the Farm at a Rent of £20 per annum, and signing a Lease similar to the one under which the Farm is now let.

The person whose tender is accepted, will have to give sufficient security in the sum of £200 for the faithful performance of his Contract.

By Order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT KER, Secretary.

St Andrews, 2d April, 1855.

Molasses & Flour.

EX UTICA from BOSTON, now Landing, 100 Bbls. Canadian Superfine Fancy FLOUR, 24 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES.

J. W. STREET.
April 3, 1855

To Let,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on the corner of Water & Enza both streets; to which is attached a large Garden. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to

G. F. CAMPBELL.
St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855.

CARD.

Messrs. R. Storr & Co.

BEG to inform their friends and the Public of St. Andrews, that they have been enabled to secure the services of a FIRST-RATE CUTTER, to superintend their TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

who will be ready at all times to attend strictly to the wishes of their Customers, and furnish them with articles of the newest Fashion, patterns of which he is constantly supplied with.

Messrs. R. S & Co. beg also to state, that they have now on hand, A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE NEWEST GOODS, In Fanny, Doe Skins, Vastings, Broadcloths, &c.

In making this announcement, Messrs R. S & Co. beg to thank their friends and patrons for the kind and uniform encouragement which has been shown to them since the opening of their establishment, and of which they respectfully solicit a continuance.

St. Andrews, March 19—1855.

Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that arrangements have been made for Working the Line between St. Andrews and the Fredericton Road Station, and that on and after Monday the 26th inst. A TRAIN WILL RUN DAILY, until further notice, for the conveyance of Passengers and Merchandise.

For further particulars, apply at the Office in St. Andrews, where freight declaration papers may be obtained. By order of the Board.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Secretary.
St. Andrews, March 19, 1855.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday next, (8th inst.) at 9 A. M., via Halifax; and via New York on Thursday and Friday 12th and 13th inst., at 6 A. M. Also, via New-York, Tuesday, 17th inst., at 6 A. M. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d the single rate, and via New-York is 5d, pre-payment optional.

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
Post Office, St. Andrews, April 3d, 1855.

Now is the Time

TO GET A GOOD DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURE. The Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of St. Andrews and vicinity, that with his

Skylight Travelling Saloon

will remain in the place (Market Square), for a few weeks only. Persons wishing a good likeness of themselves or friends, will do well to improve the present opportunity.

FRED. A. STODDARD.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the tenth day of May next, at the hour of noon, on the premises, in the town of St. Andrews, for payment of the debt of the late Frederick Augustus Babcock, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Probate Court of the County of Charlotte, the lands and premises following, that is to say:

All those Stores and buildings on "Wyer's Wharf," so called, comprising a Blacksmith's Shop, the lot of land and wharf directly opposite at the head of the landing place, the House and Shop, a present occupied by John Morrison, the small store, and Cooper Shop adjoining the same, on the south.

The two large Stores or warehouses on said Wharf, together with the whole of said Wharf and ground on which the same stand, extending to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, That valuable and pleasantly situated corner lot No. 2, in Block letter "A" in Parr's Division, directly opposite Dr. Alley's residence, 80 by 160 feet.

Also, Lot No. 4, in Block letter "C," in Morrison's Division, with the Building's thereon, known as the Green Mill Lot, also one Steam Engine and Boiler of about 18 horse power; also two of Platt's patent portable Grist Mill Burr Stones, with the bands, shafts, drums, &c., in complete order for grinding Corn or other grain; also one Old Mill with belt and fixtures for the manufacture of Flour.

Also, One Moiety or half part of Lot No. 24, in the Penobscot Association grant, situated in the rear of the Town of Saint Andrews, containing about 130 acres mostly under improvement, with a convenient House and Barn on the premises, known as the Katy's Cove Farm.

WILLIAM BABCOCK, Administrator.
St. Andrews, 7th March, 1855.

ALBION HOUSE, SAINT ANDREWS.

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

MESSRS. STORR & CO.,

Have received a considerable portion of their

FALL STOCK,

Which is Opened and ready for Inspection.

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

WINTER STOCK,

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

BROAD CLOTHS,

IN EVERY COLOR: DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS, WINTER SHAWLS, COBBOURG CLOTHS, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is replete with novelty. Some splendid designs in FANCY DOESKINS, WINTER CLOTHS, &c. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon having them promptly and faithfully executed. MESSRS. STORR & CO. return their sincere thanks for the very extensive patronage they have received during the past season, and trust from the advantages they are enabled to offer, that this may be continued and extended.

R. STORR & CO.

Oct'r 4, 1854

Emigration.

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

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

Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:—For each Adult—3 Quarts water—daily; 2 1/2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice, 1 1/2 lb. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

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

J. & R. REED.
St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. consisting of—Gold and Silver Lever & Lepine Watches, Guard Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article; Earrings, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Shawl Pins, Black Brooches, &c. &c. Joseph Rodgers & Sons old English Razors, Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives, &c.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired &c.

GEO. F. STICKNEY.
St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 24th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time a d. place all Magistrates, Coroner and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 20, 1855.

Houses to Let.

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

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

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

Also, the large and commodious HOUSE in Water street owned by the undersigned, and now occupied by Mr. George McCulloch. For terms, &c. apply to

J. W. STREET.
February 6th, 1855.

Notice.

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

SAMUEL GETTY.
St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Just received per Packet Ships via St. John, John Bannerman, John Barbour, Middleton, British Steamer Alps, Liberia, and Sutley 68 Bales and Cases, containing the Largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT ever brought to this market.

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

Terms will be Cash.

D. BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, Nov 14, 1854

Provision and Iron STORE.

ST. STEPHENS.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have taken Store in the "outh end of Mr. William Jones's woollen building, where they have received and offer for sale—

200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR,

1000 Bushels Corn,

25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork.

Also,

Received per Ship Pampylia from Liverpool: 36 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 1-4 to 7 inches diameter, round.

47 Tons flat and square Iron, all sizes

60 Do common Iron, 1-7-8, 3-4, and 5-8 inch round

6 Cwt best Cast Steel

5 1-2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 1 1-8, 1-7-8, 3-4, 9 1-16, 1-2, 7 16, 3-8, 5 16

6 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails

4 Kegs Boat Nails, 1 Keg Fun Rivets

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

5 Cwt. Hoop Iron

1 Ton best London White Lead

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

30 Chaldons Smith's Coals

23 Tons Pig Iron

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO
St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 1855.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,

1855.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under:—

Ships Captains Tonnage to sail

Liberia, Cruikshank 875 5th Feb'y.

Middleton, Delaney 895 5th March

John Owens, Doane 1236 20th Dato

John Barbour, Marshall 990 5th April

Eudocia, spurr 1015 20th do

John Bannerman, Robertson 1131 5th May

David G. Fleming, Kenney 1425 20th do

Josef Tarrant, Gray, 912 5th June.

Imperial, Moran, 1279 20th do.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the days appointed.

They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of Goods.

Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are respectfully solicited.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Liverpool, to Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co. Warner Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to

J. & R. REED.
January 16, 1855



AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

We invite the attention of the public to the Certificates appended below, and bespeak for them that candid consideration which their honest frankness deserves.

John C. H. Jackson, City, O. 29th Nov. '52 Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: The Cherry Pectoral is much inquired after. Several of our best Physicians have used it; three of them in their own case, and always with the happiest effects. The numerous patent medicines always before them, lead to credulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value in any article, that any thing like a general confidence can be excited.

The unrivalled excellence of this combination of agents (in the Cherry Pectoral) proved beyond cavil by repeated trial and their own observation. Has compelled medical men to proclaim abroad its usefulness. Its beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for Pulmonary Affections of this climate, at the same time sedative and expectorant—a rare combination of properties.

In the hope that it will prove its own reward, I subscribe myself,

Jas. H. C. MILLER, M. D.

Allegan Mich. 19th Jan. 1853.

DEAR SIR,—No one, no, not one—man, woman or child—can be found to deny that the Cherry Pectoral is all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues.

JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.

AGENTS—Odell & Turner, St. Andrews; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen.

NOTICE.

The PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of "E. TAYLOR & CO.,"

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are payable to B. R. Fitzgerald, who only is authorised to receive and give legal discharges for the same.

E. TAYLOR.

B. R. FITZGERALD.

Campobello, 3d Feb., 1855.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

WOOLLEN HALL,

TAILORING AND

Clothing Establishment,

WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING, Prince William Street.

A. SKILLEN

HAS now open and ready for inspection a larger and better assorted Stock of COATINGS, VESTINGS, and PANT STUFFS than was ever before exhibited at the WOOLLEN HALL.

A. S. solicits the attention of the Public to his large and superior assortment of WINTER COATINGS, in—

Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures,

Moscow and Siberian Mixtures,

Balkan and Elephant Beavers,

Crimea and Grosbeak Beavers,

Bryan O'Leary and Sultan Beavers

Beaslin and Whitney Cloths,

Pilots and Beavers, all colors,

Melton and Canada Cloths.

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

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

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

Nov 23. A. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

PACKET,

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

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

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

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

HUGH MELONEY, OBD. CLARKE.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extraordinary Cure of Asthma in an old Lady, seventy-five years of age. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite gony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did, the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old.

I remain, Sir, your obliged,
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy after being tapped three times.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours, sincerely,
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

Astonishing Cure of General Debility and Liver Complaint.

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintance, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague	Jaundice
Bilious complaints	Liver complaints
Bleeds on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colic	Retention of Urine
Constipation of the Bowels	Sciatica, or King's Evil
Consumption	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic Douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Veneral Affections
Fever of all kinds	Worms of all kinds
Fits	Weakness, from whatever cause
Gout	&c. &c.
Head-ache	
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 214, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—Is 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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

ODELL & TURNER,
Of St Andrews,
Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte March 28, 1855

Stoves, Chairs, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.
For Sale at Cost.

THE Subscriber intending to close up his business, offers his STOCK of GOODS, consisting of—
Groceries, Stoves, Chairs, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. at Cost,
For Cash.

Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts without delay.
ROBERT KER,
St. Andrews, Feb. 5, 1855.



AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Irritability, Liver Complaint, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Loins, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indolence, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much suffering and danger might be prevented, if a lowly but effective Cathartic were more generally used. No person can feel well while a purgative medicine is in the system, and it is a great mistake to suppose that the use of such medicine is necessary to keep the bowels open. The true and safe way to keep the bowels open is to use a mild and effective Cathartic, which will not only cleanse the system, but will also strengthen the bowels, and prevent the recurrence of the disease. There is no more effective Cathartic than Ayer's Pills. They are a new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Irritability, Liver Complaint, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Loins, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indolence, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much suffering and danger might be prevented, if a lowly but effective Cathartic were more generally used. No person can feel well while a purgative medicine is in the system, and it is a great mistake to suppose that the use of such medicine is necessary to keep the bowels open. The true and safe way to keep the bowels open is to use a mild and effective Cathartic, which will not only cleanse the system, but will also strengthen the bowels, and prevent the recurrence of the disease. There is no more effective Cathartic than Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Practical Chemist of the City of Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World.

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THE ALL-HEALING REMEDY!! Holloway's Ointment.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared.

By persevering with the medicine, for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear Sir, your truly,
(Signed) J. NOBLE.

Dated August 12th, 1852.

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

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near B. R. Station, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

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

I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

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

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King at Norwich.

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

To Mr. Dixon,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated Ankle, and after being in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his case became so much worse, that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by untiring application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, dear Sir, your very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH

Albert Street, Great Yarmouth.

Surprising cure of a bad Breast, Nervous Debility, and general ill health.

Copy of a letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss Lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt-street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

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

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chirco-foot
Bad Breasts	Chilblains
Burns	Chopped hands
Bunions	Corns (soft)
Bite of Mosquitoes	Cancers
and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Coccy-hay	Fistulas
Elephantiasis	Glandular Swelling
Gout	Lumbago
Scurvy	Piles
Sore Throat	Rheumatism
Tumours	

For sale by J. W. STREET.

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