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# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Published for the Proprietor by A. W. Smith, at his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.

No. 7] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1855. [Vol. 22

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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

## Correspondence.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

Mr. Editor.—Having observed a letter from a Shareholder in your publication of last week, wherein it is mentioned that a vote of £1600 had been made to John Wilson for his valuable services: a number of the Shareholders are in consequence very much alarmed at finding their property squandered away in such an unjustifiable manner, and well they may. In order to ease the minds of the Shareholders, I beg to inform them that they need not feel alarmed at the circumstance. Thank Heaven, we have a Court of Justice in New Brunswick, altho' we have not a Railroad. The Law requires a vote of the Shareholders to grant any remission to a Director. The Directors have not the power to do what they have done, either legally or morally. They have just as much power to stop any Shareholder in the street and demand him to deliver up his money. No Shareholder would quietly submit to the latter treatment, you may rest assured, neither will he in the former instance.

The Assembly are in Session now. I observe Mr. Street has just presented a petition in favor of a bounty for the Destruction of "Wolves." I should humbly suggest to the Shareholders of the Railway, to get up a petition to the Legislature praying for a bounty for the Destruction of Railway Directors, as I think there would be little difficulty in reviewing the past, in proving that one Director would destroy more valuable property in a given time than any number of Wolves.

Yours, A CITIZEN.

EDUCATE THE CHILDREN!—In the course of a lengthy Speech delivered in Richmond, by Mr. Wise, the candidate for the Governorship of Virginia, the following observations appear, respecting a free educational system. The remarks will answer for the meridian of New Brunswick admirably—(we may, if we like, imagine the University to be King's College, Fredericton).—

What is your University at present? You have five hundred students and 10 professors. And what are these professors? Not what they ought to be. (Great laughter among students of the University.) These professors know what I mean; they are not professors, but merely examiners, they are always bending their heads over other men's thoughts. Give us ten more professors, and let them come forth and tell their experience and research, and leave to others the work of examining the class. Let the people have such a University here, and let it be the superintendent of the public mind. Let the professors of the colleges superintend the common schools, and let them all be open to the public, leading all the way of knowledge. Do you tell me all men are created equal, when one man's son has to work all day to help feed his father, while the rich man's sons have nothing to do but study? You think it a hardship to starve that child, but you will look indifferently upon the starving man. The body may die—it is fit food for worms—but the immortal mind—blessed be God—it never dies. If there is any miser among you, any old bachelor among you, who has no children of his own and is not willing to feed the mind of his neighbor's children—who is too mean to take some poor man's daughter and make her his wife—if such are unwilling to be taxed for this system of education, let them go to the polls and vote against me, for if I am Governor I will urge on this system step by step till it is accomplished.

BOYS AND GIRLS.—The times have indeed sadly changed. One entire portion of life is struck out. It is now babyhood or manhood. There is no conservatory state—we do not speak politically. Once there were intermediate states of boyhood—Larfed and bean porridge eating state—and spelling and ciphering period—when there were boys to do chores and go errands—when apprentice indentures were in fashion and the line between boyhood and manhood was well defined by the "freedom sun." But there are no such things now. The child steps out of his diaper and frock into a long-tailed coat and high-heeled boots. He exchanges the nipple for the cigar. Not one of the present generation has ever seen a real bona fide "nine-day-old" pot of bean porridge; and Noah Webster's spelling book is crowded out of school by high works on philology and metaphysics. There are no apprentices now. Young men take a few lessons in the trade they fancy, and then set up for themselves.

But the present generation is as destitute of girls as of boys. It is either baby or lady—clout or bustle—nursery or parlor. The mother tends her infant, or waits upon her daughter. Instead of spinning flax for their father's shirt, they reel silk for the lady's

fair; and instead of knitting stockings and mending trousers for their brothers, they work lace and make stays for themselves. The mother milks, chews, mends, washes, reads novels, dress, and make and receive calls. They make parties instead of puddings, and cook by the book, rather than from knowledge.

We should be delighted to see a generation of boys and girls—in looks, actions, and dress—we should have hope for health and strength, industry and sobriety, frugality and economy, prosperity and happiness. We go for perfection to this class of our community. Every father should impose a tariff on the introduction of fashionable follies into the family. He should protect and enforce home industry. He and his wife and children should enter into a "Home League" on the subject. This is the tariff that will restore confidence. This is the bank that will freely discount and never suspend.—*Alexandria Index.*

SLIDING DOWN HILL.—We copy the following melancholy accident from a Cahoon paper, and trust that it may serve as a caution to the youth of this place, many of whom are in the habit of coasting down hill.

On Friday night last, while some young men were engaged in sliding on a horse sled down the steep hill leading to a bridge, one of the number, Edward Hale, aged 17 yrs., was instantly killed. He was seated on a small sled, with the shafts of his horse sled under his arms, directing his course in rapid descent, when they took a sudden turn, and ran against the fence. The shaft penetrated the fence, between which and the body of the sled, young Hale was instantly crushed to death.

The number of men who, up to this time, have sailed from France and Algeria for the seat of war in the East, amounts to 118,000.

We learn that a highly respectable meeting of the Manufacturers of this city, took place last night in the Mechanics Institute for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature as the scale of duties to be introduced in the New Tariff. The general opinion among whom was a Protective Tariff for the purpose of employing our own Mechanics in the execution of our own business.—[Chronicle.]

POPULARITY OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of Jan. 11th, says:—

I was informed yesterday by a respectable Paris banker that on the day previous the demands were from Paris 270,000,000, and from the departments 250,000,000, in one single day. The applications are so numerous that it is probable the demands will exceed very greatly, if not double, the 500,000,000. At the Treasury, the Trecote Centrale, and the Ministries, where subscriptions are received, the crowds are so very great that many of the applicants have to wait the whole day before they are admitted to subscribe, and a great number are put off to the next day. The number of subscribers for small amounts is extraordinary. This morning applicants were in attendance before daybreak, so as to make sure of passing.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, alluding to the reiterated demands of the "Times" for the recall of Lord Raglan, suggests the propriety of appointing the "Crimes" correspondent of the "Standard," Commander in Chief, at the same time, urging the measure of elevating him to the Peerage, under the title of "Baron-Pen and Taker-man."

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

The California steamer at New York have brought dates to the 9th ult.

Two French frigates arrived at San Francisco January 7.

The Governor's message was delivered on the 2d, and from it we learn that the indebtedness of the state is \$1,000,100,284,142. The Governor recommends that the entire debt be liquidated. He urges the amendment of the Constitution as a means to decrease the expenses of the State. He advocates the enactment of laws for the more effectual protection of actual settlers, and to secure the blessings of common school education to children. He gives a very flattering account of the prospects of the mining and agricultural interests of the state, as well as of the commercial and manufacturing, while the advance of improvements is extolled. He alludes to the growing Asiatic emigration, and recommends that measures be taken by the federal government to check the evil.

From the territory acquired under the Gladsden treaty, reports come in various shapes, of the discoveries of rich mines of gold and copper. Emigration is tending to-

wards the new purchase, and it will soon be filled with an active population.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From the Sandwich Islands we have the important announcement that King Kamohameha died on the 15th of December, and that his son, Prince Leholia, had been declared his successor.

We learn that a disturbance took place at Kalaena, an island adjacent to Oahu. One of the chiefs revolted against the King of the island, and a by the amount, which lasted five hours and resulted in the destruction of the rebels, with a loss to the government treasury of four and a half the rebel's eight killed.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, have been in session here for the last two or three evenings. We learn that there are upwards of one hundred representatives from the different Divisions present, and that their discussions have exceedingly animated. There is no doubt that a stringent code for legislation—probably the Maine Law—has been agreed on.—[New Brunswick Reporter.]

We understand that W. H. Needham, Esq., is to be brought forward as Mayor of this City at the ensuing election. The experience which Mr. Needham has had during his service of Alderman in St. John, may be an additional reason why his friends wish to place him at the head of Municipal affairs in Fredericton; and it is said that the present Mayor resigns in his favour.—[ib.]

A RUSSIAN SPY.—A letter from before Sebastopol, in the Presse, says:—A Russian was lately taken prisoner while walking about in our works with the audacity of a better fate. He was dressed in the uniform of a captain of the African Chasseurs; killed at Balaklava. He thus reached the English works, where he acquired all the information he wished. Emboldened by the success, he returned on the following day, and was then more unreserved in asking questions. An English colonel, who spoke to him, being astonished at the ignorance he displayed on some points, became suspicious, and arrested him, telling him that if he turned out to be really a Frenchman an apology would be made to him for his detention. An investigation was accordingly instituted, and the truth turned out to be a Russian.

SHIPWRECK AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—The barque Argyle, Capt. Portin, from Glasgow for New York, struck on Squin Beach on the night of the 25th ult., and at 11 P. M. on the 26th she had broken up, her masts had fallen, and her top masts with the masts, sails and rigging had washed inside the bar. Unfortunately all on board were lost except one man. The Argyle belonged to Portsmouth, N. S., and the Captain leaves a wife and four children (who reside in Charlott) to mourn their bereavement. There were ten persons belonging to the barque and one passenger. She was loaded with pig iron, cement and dry goods. The vessel was valued at \$12,000, which, together with her freight money and a portion of her cargo, is said to be insured in Great Britain.—[New Brunswick.]

AN "ENGLISH MANNEE."—A complaint worthy in a book recently published of the character of the "Penguin." It says that it is impossible to get on in Russia without being born. Ship-keepers lie high born ladies and gentlemen appropriate whatever valuables they can get hold of, and altogether there is a mode of life among them. Here is a single anecdote to illustrate their manners, which an English woman told about the Dressing maid, who looked her Lady's care.

An amusing anecdote was told me by a French lady. One of her countrywomen was engaged to a dressing-maid to a lady of rank in Russia; one day, while combing out her mistress's long black hair, she hurt her head; the lady turned round and gave her a slap on the face. The Frenchwoman who had hold of her hair, which she was on the point of tying, so that it was all gathered together in her hand, grasped it tightly, and then inflicted a sound correction on the lady's ears with the hair brush. Perhaps it may be thought she was immediately punished by being taken to prison, or at the least summarily dismissed from the household. Far from it; the maid knew the character of the Russians well, and also what she was about; she was perfectly aware that her mistress would not dare to expose her, on account of the disgrace to herself; for it would be an indelible one for a noble lady to have been beaten, (in any place but Count Orloff's office, and especially by a maidservant; she therefore not only took the whole quietly, but presented the Frenchwoman with 30 silver roubles and a new gown to buy her silence; she was ever after treated with much consideration.

and at the time the anecdote was told to me was still in the same situation.

## A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

The most beautiful and affecting incident we know, associated with a ship-wreck is the following:—The Governor, an East Indian, home-walk bound, coasted ashore on the coast of Cape York, in a number one hundred and thirty five some small indentured's passage on foot, across trackless deserts, impeded by wild beasts and cruel savages, to the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. With the object before them they finally separated into two parties, never more to meet on earth.

There is a solitary child among the passengers, a little boy of seven years old, who has been separated from his mother and father, and when the first party was moving away, he cries after some member of it who has been very kind to him. The crying of a child might be supposed to be a little thing to men in such a great extremity, but it touched them, and he is immediately taken into that detachment, from which distance the child is suddenly made a sacred being. He is pushed on a little raft across broad rivers by the swimming sailors, they carry him by turns through the deep sand and long grass, so patiently walking at other times; they shake with him such a patrol, but he says find to eat; they find some and wait for him when the rough carpenter, who becomes his especial friend, lags behind. Hast by lions and tigers, by savages, by thirst and hunger, by cold in a crowd of glaucous shags, they never—oh, Father of mankind, the name's the blessed for it—forget this child. The captain stops exhausted, and his faithful companion goes back and is about to sit down by his side, and neither of them shall be any more beheld until the great last day; but the rest go on for their lives, and take the child with them. The carpenter dies of poisonous berries eaten in starvation; and the soldier, succeeding to the command of the party, succeeds to the sacred guardianship of the child.

God knows all he does for the poor baby. He cheerfully carries him in his arms when he himself is weak and ill; how he feels him when he himself is gripped with want; how he folds his ragged jacket around him, how he tries to warm him with his own body, how he sings to him as he sings along mindfully of his own parched and bleeding feet. Divided for a few days from the rest, they die a grave in the sand and bury their good friend the cooper—these two companions sleep in the wilderness—and the first companion when they are both ill, and beg their wretched partners in despair, to wait by them—wait. They wait by them one day; then they wait by them two days. On the morning of the third they move very softly about in making their preparations for the resumption of their journey, for the child is sleeping by the fire and it is agreed with one consent that he shall not be disturbed until the last moment. The moment comes; the fire is dying; and the child is dead.

The faithful friend, the steward, fingers but a little while behind him. His grief is great. He sobs on a few days' down in the wilderness and dies. But he shall be reunited in his immortal spirit—who can doubt it?—with the child, where he and the poor carpenter shall be raised up with the words "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto me."

AN ANGRY FEMALE.—The Baton reporter reports a most singular case of duplicity on the part of a certain lady in that city. For some time past a lady on Tremont street had been in the habit of assisting a woman who called upon her frequently, and in the most obliging terms brought her charity. The richer's dress was always made of scant and poor materials—her face the very picture of woe—and then she had such a peculiar manner of shuddering tears that a harder heart than that of a benevolent lady would have been melted at her tale of distress. Her story was, that being left a widow, why do they always represent themselves widows? Does it excite more sympathy in females? With one child, she had been forced to struggle on with a cold world as best she could, and that her only hope was to bring her daughter up a respectable and virtuous woman—like her mother. That she had had numerous offers of marriage (widows always say that,) but she could not forget the dear departed deceased, and preferred to get a precarious livelihood by the respectable mode of beggary, than again endure the chains of matrimony. Of course, the lady's heart was touched by such appeals, and she came down liberally with clothes, cold meats, pastry, good shoes, and comfortable clothing for the little girl, who was always left at home, on account, as she widely alleged, of being unprovided with dress. Day after day did the persevering widow call and receive her

rations, until our Tremont street lady thought it would be a good plan to find out where she lived; but upon questioning the widow, she burst into tears and declared that she was ashamed to tell, and did not wish to shock the ears of her listener by telling her how poor they were, so much poverty and misery in the world. This was not enough to satisfy a laudable curiosity, so the widow was followed, and her footsteps traced to a respectable looking house in North Margin street. A day or two after, our lady friend thought she would call and see how her protegee was getting along, and she was not great out of provisions. She went to the door and rang the bell, and a little girl came and invited the visitor to enter a neatly furnished parlor, where she took a seat on a sofa and then inquired for the widow. The little girl was not up to the tricks of her mother, and in a very artless manner said that she had gone out with father to see about having a new house, as the present one was not large enough to accommodate all the boarders who applied. The visitor fell from one benevolent friend's eyes at once, but she persevered, and by other inquiries found that her widowed friend had a husband who worked in a machine-shop, and earned the respectable sum of \$8 per week, while the wife attended to the household and did the begging. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

More Accidents.—We extract the following paragraph from the New Brunswick Star of yesterday:—

An "Ir. Isaac Broad, of Cambridge, Quebec County, an industrious farmer, was returning home from this city, on the night of the 10th January, with two horses and a cow, when near the Jacob Day's Wharf, at the village of Washburne Lake, his horse broke through the ice, and we regret to state, that both his horses, valued at \$100, were unfortunately drowned.

## THE CHEST.

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D.

THE MOST EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE OF CONSUMPTION.

PREVENTIVE CURE FOR PULMONARY DISEASES WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE.

THE CHEST PROTECTOR.

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, according to fashion, and the continual changes of our climate. The Protector is simply a chemically prepared tar, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner, that, once worn, it becomes a constant and a comfort.

The Protector, although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canada, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the Continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recurring to distorting of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Hareourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

REMEMBER THIS IS A STAPLE ARTICLE, AND NO PATENT MEDICINE.

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Ladies' do, 1.00 do.

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H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America.

Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters, and Milliners, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store-keepers, are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business.

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

Correspondence.

SIR.—It is hard to keep pace with the headlong impetuosity of the present Board of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company in their career of wild and shameless daring. Proof accumulates on proof of their utter disregard of all faith and honesty. Public indignation is aroused and loudly vents itself at every corner of the streets, and still they rush recklessly forward, as though they thought, by the very magnitude of their misdeeds, to be able to overpower the spirit of Opposition—leaden the sense of Justice—and paralyze the voice of Truth among us.

Surely, Sir, there must be a limit to forbearance; this veriest worm will turn when trod upon—and long suffering as the Saint Andrews people and the Shareholders have been, I cannot bring myself to believe that they will patiently suffer such a flagrant and glaring act of wickedness, (as your correspondent "a Stockholder" very properly designates them,) to pass unmarked by public censure.

Not many years since, when another Director at the Board, though no one thought of accusing him of mercenary or self-interested motives—as indeed they could not—but only believed the policy he pursued was injurious to the railway and the town; he was made to feel the weight of public indignation—and shall it now be said that you were capriciously punishing, so severely, such comparatively light and trivial errors—errors of opinion only—and are now afraid to pass public judgment on much heavier wrong?

You have well said that "it will not do to be inactive or remain indifferent to all that is going on until the Shareholders shall assemble." I fully echo that opinion; and say, it would be well to let Mr. Wilson and such Shareholders—if any there be—who are vacillating and in doubt, feel and know that the whole community reprobate and condemn such acts as the £1,600 grant to himself, and those others which are enumerated by a "Stockholder."

With respect to that vote of £1,600, Stockholder says he "cannot think that the President could be a party to it;" and I know that he is right in that belief; but even if I had not informed myself for certain on that subject—much as I think the President is deserving of blame for many of his late acts—I would have agreed with "Stockholder" in believing him incapable of consenting to such a deed. Yes, Sir, the Resolution giving that sum to Mr. Wilson, was passed after Col. Hatch had left for Fredericton, and I wish to assert and make public understanding this most positively, because Mr. Wilson has stated when the question was put to him point blank—as I know it was—that the Colonel was present at the passing of the Resolution.

Now, Sir, to another matter: I mean the statement made by Mr. Hill to Mr. Sheriff Jones, of "the necessity of getting rid of the Secretary." I do not intend to go into the question of whether such a measure is necessary or even desirable. It would be a bad compliment to Mr. Whitlock for me even to condescend to argue such a matter, and every one who knows anything about the Company at all, will at once admit that it would be about as sensible to try and finish the road without iron as without Mr. Whitlock. No, Sir, that is not the question; it is this—If Mr. Hill thinks it necessary "to get rid of that Secretary?" it is his duty to get up in his place at the Board and move his dismissal, but failing to do so, while he privately declares that it ought to be done, he either pronounces his own unfitness for office, or else must acknowledge that his motives for wishing the dismissal will not bear the test of either Directorial discussion or Public opinion.

You began your leading article last week with a very appropriate proverb—permit me to finish this letter with another. "It is the last straw breaks the camel's back." In the case of the poor beast it is to be presumed that each additional burden heaped upon his unfortunate hump decreased in weight until it dwindled to the last fatal straw, which was too much. In taxing the endurance of the Railway Shareholders, the Directors have proceeded on the opposite system; beginning with little things and ending with enormities; and after the last most infamous act of the Board, no one, I am sure, could be surprised to see, from the letter of Stockholder, that their patience is at length beginning to give way; the only matter of astonishment is, that with the knowledge of so many disgraceful acts as he enumerates, and which must have been known to many more besides himself, the Shareholders have been so forbearing and long suffering.

new opponent, who kicks against the load with which he has been saddled, and who, declaring himself a Shareholder, cannot, I should think, be stigmatized as unworthy a reply from the famous "Junius the Illiterate," or even from the Board itself.

I am, Sir,  
Your obt. servt.,  
CIVIS.  
[For the Standard.]

Mr. Editor,  
I am very much alarmed by the proceedings which have lately taken place at the Railway Board, viz: The act of the Directors raising money for their own remuneration. It is evidently an illegal act, I am borne out in that assertion by the following opinion, quoted from the American Railroad Journal:—

"The Shareholders are the proper parties to determine what remuneration the Directors are to receive for services, and not Directors to presume to vote the property of the Shareholders for their own use, or for such a purpose, is a stretch of power quite beyond what they rightfully possess, and which they should never be suffered to exercise."

I think the above quotation is to the point in the matter mentioned by a Stockholder in your last. It appears that the Board he alludes to, are in a very unpleasant position; they are, evidently, like a parcel of Thimble Riggers who see the approach of the Police; they are "making a clear sweep of all the cash on the Board before breaking up, when they leave the "Poor Devils," who ventured their stakes, to whistle for their money.

Yours,  
AN INHABITANT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 9th.  
The resolution on behalf of the Patriotic Fund was taken up in committee. It was introduced by the Attorney General, and in a powerful and eloquent speech, splendidly seconded by Mr. Gray, who named the sum of £5,000. A less amount, £2,500, was moved by Mr. Cutler, seconded by Mr. Gilman. Long and eloquent speeches followed all round. Mr. McPhelim was opposed for the lesser sum; all the rest ranging for £5,000 to £5,000 cur. Mr. Cutler withdrew his motion, and £5,000 passed unanimously. It was sent to the Legislative Council, where several members eloquently supported it. Mr. Saunders would prefer a less sum, but it was passed unanimously and sent down, and subsequently read as engrossed, and passed below. It will be assented to by the Lieut. Governor tomorrow. A debate afterwards took place on the Albert scrutiny, and the House adjourned pretty late.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th.  
This morning a long adjourned debate took place on the technicalities and antecedents of the Albert election, with reference to the conduct of the Sheriff, and the mode of returning.  
At 12 o'clock, His Excellency came down and assented to the appropriation Bill for the Patriotic Fund.

Negotiations were carried on between both Houses for the presentation of the Address to the Queen, by which the money is to be appropriated.

The Report of King's College Commission laid before the Assembly by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and ordered, after a long discussion, that 1000 copies be published.

Routine business followed, and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Wonderful Remedy for Rheumatism.—Copy of a letter from William Henderson, of Montreal, dated June 16th, 1854.—To Professor Holloway.—"Sir, I left England, now, three weeks ago, and for several days previously to my embarkation, I felt a terrible stiffness in my limbs, accompanied by the utmost pain whenever I attempted to move, with itching and burning; which was almost intolerable; however, immediately I got on board, I felt worse than ever, and was confined to my cabin for six days, when a fellow passenger (Mr. Martin, of this City) presented me with a couple of boxes of your Ointment and Pills, which completely cured me, and I am now as well as ever I was in my life."

In this morning's worshipping age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the "City of Spindles," we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and his prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the net profit is small.  
American Farmer, Phil.

[From the Commercial Advertiser, Kingston, C. W., Sept. 22d, 1854.]

HOLLOWAY'S NEWS ROOM.  
Go where you will, whether to the confines of India, the diggings of Australia and California, the wilds of Oregon, the Empire of the Sun and Moon, or the Metropolis of Europe, Holloway's medicines are well known and their virtues properly appreciated. This is entirely owing to the extensive and judicious system of advertising organized by Dr.

Holloway. In every newspaper of the world of any note, his Pills and Ointment are properly advertised and as a necessary consequence their excellent curative properties have been fairly tested and have acquired for them a popularity never yet equalled by any popular medicine. Every day, indeed, seems to produce new evidence of their value to suffering humanity. Dr. Holloway's establishment in the Strand is one of the lions of London, and should be visited by every sojourner in the modern Babylon. Not the least attractive feature in the establishment is the extensive Reading Room attached thereto, which is open to the public, and in which there is kept regularly filed almost every newspaper in the world. It even exceeds Lloyd's reading room, and is said to be the most complete collection of newspapers ever got together.

N. B.—The News Room is open daily for the accommodation of Visitors, free of charge, from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1855.

We have never witnessed such a general feeling of disapprobation at any single act of a public body within our little community, as appears to prevail respecting the already notorious "£1600 Wilson vote" by the Railroad Board. Our friend "Civis," is perfectly correct when he states that the President had left for Fredericton when that Resolution was passed, and we cordially agree both with him and the Stockholder in acquitting Mr. Hatch of being capable of joining in such an outrageous proceeding; but our correspondents seem to forget, that if he passively permits such a Resolution to remain in force without protesting against it, and using all his influence to have it repealed, he virtually makes himself a party to it.

We have every confidence that Mr. Hatch will view the affair in the same light as ourselves, and no one would rejoice more sincerely than we should do, to see him, as we hope he may, avail himself of the opportunity—which the unfair advantage that has been taken of his absence, affords him to recover the popularity which he cannot but feel he has lost, but which, until lately, he has deservedly enjoyed amongst us.

To be ranked in opposition to the whole we may say, of his family and all his old friends; can certainly add as little to his comfort, as it does to the estimation of the public at large; and with the example of Dr. Gove before his eyes in reference to this transaction, we earnestly hope he will seize of the occasion to sever himself from a connection, which has always—to say the least—been regarded unfavorably.

Mr. Hatch must remember the old Bank squabbles, and the impossibility he has ever experienced and avowed of being able to get along with Mr. Wilson, and it certainly does not tend to exalt his character for consistency after having been opposed to Mr. Wilson on so many acts of his life, to see him at his advanced age condescend to be made a tool of, in order to frustrate the success of a measure, which for several years past he has advocated as the only means by which the Railroad can be built.

That the line must be transferred and given up to the English Stockholders, no one can doubt, and every opposition that is raised to the continuation of an end so devoutly to be wished, can only entail mortification and disgrace upon its supporters.

We fear that it is intended to make an improper use of this Resolution of a gift of £1,600 for the purpose of swamping the voters at the approaching meeting of Stockholders, but if such an attempt should be made by subdividing existing shares, or the creation of new ones, we unhesitatingly affirm that such an act would be illegal. No Board of Directors in any Company has the right or power to vote away the Stockholders' money unless with their sanction and approval given and obtained at a general meeting, nor would it for a moment be allowed that the shares so created, should be valid. For a confirmation of our views we beg to refer to an extract in "an Inhabitant's" letter in another column.

We trust that no one could be found base enough to accept such shares, for the purpose of abetting and assisting—a futile though it would be—in the support of a measure that once unprincipled and absurd.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—The House of Assembly has now fairly commenced business. Since the passage of the Address in answer to the speech several bills have been brought in and petitions presented. The new Government have proved, that at all events they will not deserve the title of a "nothing Government," notwithstanding little time has been at their disposal since their advent to office. Among the measures which

they will bring forward are—a new Election Law, which will receive the utmost care and attention in framing; from some hints we have had, we may safely state, that it will embrace an extension of the franchise—registration of voters—vote by ballot,—with some other highly necessary clauses.

A Financial Secretary, for the proper audit of the Public Accounts.

A Board of Works,—a department very much required in this Province, and one, which will be a great saving and promote internal improvements.

A new Education Act—this will be a difficult subject to Legislate upon. The Hon. Attorney General, will also bring in amendments to the present Municipal Act.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary on the 7th inst., laid on the table, a statement of the financial condition of the Province, from which it appears the Province owes £242,227, and the assets from all sources are £201,836, showing a balance against the Province £40,391. But it is stated that a considerable amount of these assets are worth nothing! and it is probable the real debt is about £100,000! This is exclusive of the amounts payable by law to the Railroads, viz: £20,000 to the St. Andrews and Quebec, and £236,000 Sig. to the European and North American. This is but the commencement of revelations to be made.

We have received (from before Sebastopol) a communication from our own correspondent, on "The Charge of the Sixteen Hundred" suggested by Alfred Tennyson's "Noble Six Hundred" I will be published in our next.

The Coxeter, in aid of the Poor of this town, came off last evening in the Town Hall, and was attended by one of the largest and most respectable audiences, we have ever witnessed in this place; we are happy to learn that the Performance gave universal satisfaction. We understand that the Amateurs have some intention of giving a Concert at Calais and perhaps St. Stephen's.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Feb. 9.  
The Atlantic arrived to-day. Lord John Russell has resigned and it is expected the whole Ministry will go out of office. Public feeling seems favorable to peace.

Sebastopol dates are to the 14th Jan. Affairs unchanged, except that the British army is in a wretched condition, owing to the most flagrant mismanagement. There were occasional sorties. The weather was very cold.

The Vienna Conference will assemble in the middle of February.

The Swedish army is placed on a war footing.  
The Queen of Sardinia is dead.  
40,000 Russians with 80 guns concentrated at Percepok.  
Consols closed 91 1/2 to 91 1/4. Breadstuffs dull, at previous rates. Provisions unchanged.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Atlantic brings 58 passengers, among whom are the Hon. G. Upham and family. The steamship Great Britain arrived at Liverpool with £350,000 in gold from Australia.

The chief feature of the news centres in the proceedings of the British Parliament, in which the Government have been severely denounced.

On Friday night, Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his conduct. The general opinion is that the whole Ministry must go out of office. The public feeling seems leaning towards peace.

THE CHINA.

Gen. Liprandi had again abandoned his outposts on the Tchernaya. Sebastopol dates of the 14th Jan., announced that sickness was increasing in the camp.

The Russians had made two sorties, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The weather had been cold but was getting milder.

Considerable reinforcements were reaching the Allies.

Letters state that the French had mined the Flag Staff Battery, and only waited a favorable opportunity to blow it up.

Menshikoff is reported to have said:—"Our troops may rest. Generals January, February, and March, will fight our battles far better than we can."

The Russians had returned and re-occupied the Quarantine Fort.  
Gen. Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

The Allies were about to establish a hospital for 2000 men at Smyrna, an establishment for convalescents at Rhodes.

The Russians report numerous desertions from the Allies to the Russian ranks.

St. Petersburg letters of the 18th Jan., are of a pacific character.

An Odessa letter of the 9th says:—The Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received large reinforcements.

It was reported at Vienna on the 25th, that a battle had been fought before Sebastopol, in which the Russians were victorious, but authentic advices from Balaklava the next day contradicted it.

It was positively asserted that Omar Pasha's force would begin operations on the 15th January, by advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast.

The last of the Turkish convoys left Varna on the 14th for Balaklava.

MARINE REPORT.

Captain Angus Holmes, Master of the Schooner "Nathaniel Neves" arrived at Maguadavie from Portland U. S. reports that on 31st January last about twenty miles to the westward of Mount Desert, he passed a vessel bottom upwards, as near as he could tell she appeared to be of about 100 tons burthen, with black bottom, saw nothing about her but some loose spars; the wind was blowing a gale at the time, could not learn the name.

DEATHS.

At St. Andrews, on Monday, Lydia, relict of the late Richard Longmuir, of St. John aged 82.

Houses to Let.

The following HOUSES will be let from 1st May next:—  
THE COTTAGE at the upper end of Queen street, at present in the occupation of J. Garby, Esq.  
THE HOUSE, now occupied by Mrs. Julia, in Queen's street, and owned by the heirs of the late Cornelius Connelly.  
ALSO, the large and commodious HOUSE in Water street owned by the undersigned, and now occupied by Mr. George McCulloch.  
For terms, &c. apply to  
J. W. STREET,  
February 6th, 1855.

PACKET.

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

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.  
St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Persons have circulated false and malicious reports prejudicial to my character, and injurious to the feelings of my relatives; I do hereby caution those defamers, that should they repeat their slanders, they will be prosecuted.  
Feb. 7, 1855. WM. KYLE.

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. &c. at Cost.

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

Emigration.

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

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

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

It will be necessary for persons in the country, remitting fee 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.

EDWARD DUNNIGAN & BRO.

New York.

Have in press, and will issue shortly,

History of the Catholic Missions

among the Indian tribes of the United States, from 1529 to 1854.

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

NEIL LOCHARY.  
January 24, 1855.

**ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY.**

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

Notice is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Members of the said Corporation, will be held at the Town Hall in the town of Saint Andrews, on THURSDAY the 5th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of transferring to the Class A Shareholders of this Company, the Rights, Powers, Property, and Privileges, now vested in the Corporation, to enable them to carry on, and complete the Line of Railroad from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, and of adopting such further measures as may be necessary to carry that object into effect.

- Dated at St. Andrews, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1855.
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| W. F. W. Owen,    | Jas. W. Street,    |
| W. Whitlock,      | Harris H. Hatch,   |
| Geo. D. Street,   | Geo. F. Stickney,  |
| Thomas Berry,     | Donald Clark,      |
| James Boyd,       | Charles Power,     |
| J. J. Robinson,   | John Bailey,       |
| Thos. Moser,      | A. W. Smith,       |
| John Farrier,     | Michael Faulstich, |
| J. W. Chandler,   | John Townshend,    |
| Dennis Bradley,   | Julius Thompson,   |
| Isaac Snodgrass,  | D. W. Jack,        |
| J. Irwin,         | Charles Gilliland, |
| Wellington Hatch, | Charles Kennedy,   |
| James Daugherty,  | Robert Glass,      |
| James McMaster,   | Michael Kearney,   |
| Edward Stenford,  | Charles Ingram,    |
| Henry O'Neil,     | John Wilson,       |
| Alex. Grant,      | Charles Bradley,   |
| John Syme,        | N. Treadwell,      |
| J. H. Whitlock,   | Robert Stevenson,  |
| Wm. Maload,       | Henry Hutchings,   |
| Edward Seel,      | Hugh O'Hara,       |
| George G. Bell,   |                    |

**Fresh Arrivals from England.**

**WM. ASHALL,**  
**Clock & Watchmaker,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has taken a Shop opposite the Post Office, for a short time, when he will be happy to execute any work in his line, which may be intrusted to his care, with promptitude. He has brought from England a selection of Watches, Gold Rings, Chains, Alberts, Pins, Studs, silver thumb-rings, Brooches, Ear-rings, and a variety of other Jewelry. Electro-plated Spoons, tea and coffee pots. Also, a quantity of small wares, tortoise shell combs; tooth, nail, hair brushes and combs, in great variety. Watch glasses and dials fitted; Spectacles and eye glasses to suit all ages. St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

**Flour. Flour.**  
Ex "Utica" from Boston:  
100 Bbls extra & superfine Canada Flour.  
Just received.  
Jan. 23, 1855. J. W. STREET.

**Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.**

That pleasantly situated Corner Lot and Premises, owned and occupied by the undersigned, being lot No. 1, in block letter Q, in Bulkley's division of the town plat of St. Andrews, known as the "Hay Scale Corner." There are on the premises, a good Dwelling House and out-houses, all of which have lately undergone a thorough repair, an excellent front porch, a never failing Spring of Water, and a Garden not to be exceeded in the town for vegetables. The property is free from all incumbrances, and an undoubted title will be given. Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale, by the 10th day of April next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, of which notice will be given by handbill.

MARIA BROWN.  
Saint Andrews, 24th Jan. 1855.

**WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.**

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewellery, 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. Silver Tea & Table Spoons, ralt & muscadet, Joseph Rodgers & Sons old English Razors, Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives, &c.  
Clocks, Watches and Jewellery cleaned and repaired &c.  
GEO. F. STICKNEY.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

**NOTICE.**

DOCTOR STREET has removed from St. Andrews, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened an office, below Mr. James Boyd's store.  
Residence—Rev. Dr. Alley's.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

**New Brunswick.**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
The following was adopted as a Standing Rule in the Session of 1851:  
37th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WETMORE,  
Clerk.

**Provision and Iron STORE.**  
ST. STEPHENS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have taken Store in the South end of Mr. William Johnson's wooden building, where they have received and offer for sale—  
200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR,  
1000 Bushels Corn,  
25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork.  
ALSO,  
Received ex Ship *Penelope* from Liverpool:  
25 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  
5-2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 1-18, 1-7-8, 3-4, 9-16, 1-2, 7-16, 3-8, 5-16  
6 Kegs Six and Horse Nails  
4 Kegs Boat-Nails; 1 Keg Fun Rivets  
213 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3-12 to 10 inch  
1 Ton best London White Lead  
1-2 Ton Black Lead. Raw and boiled Paint Oil,  
50 Chaldrons Smith's Coals  
25 Tons Pig Iron.  
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.  
JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO.  
St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 1855.

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

OCTOBER 25, 1854.  
Ex Barbara from London, and Imperial from Liverpool.  
100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout and P. Ale.  
50 hhds. best Pale Geneva,  
2 qr. casks London particular Madeira,  
2 hhds. White Wine Vinegar,  
20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva,  
2 tons No 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb. kegs,  
4 hhds. boiled and raw Linseed Oil,  
50 bundles sheet Iron,  
12 boxes tin Plates,  
1 roll sheet Lead,  
23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine cut Nails,  
41 Deck Spikes, assorted,  
1 fine Pump Tacks, assorted,  
&c. &c.  
For sale by  
J. W. STREET.

**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 dues without delay. His receipt will be sufficient discharge for the same.  
SAMUEL GETTY.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

**SINGING SCHOOL.**

THE subscriber has been solicited to open a SCHOOL for instruction in VOCAL MUSIC, in Saint Andrews, and has consented to do so, provided a sufficient number of scholars offer previous to the 15th inst. A list has been left at Mr. John Little's store, where subscribers names will be received.  
Terms—7s. 6d. per quarter of 24 Lessons—to be paid in advance.  
THOS. ALGAR.  
Jan. 8, 1855.

**ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL'S LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.**

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
Liberia	Crucksaank	875 5th Feb'y.	
Middletown	Delaney	995 5th March	
John Owens	Doane	1236 20th Ditto	
John Barbour	Marshall	590 5th April	
Edenica	Sparr	1015 20th do	
John Bannerman	Robertson	1131 5th May	
David G. Fleming	Kenney	1425 20th do	
Joseph Farratt	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 Lloyds, 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 in Liverpool, to Messrs. ERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Warner Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED,  
January 16, 1855

ANY and all persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on a Lot of Land belonging to the Subscriber, situated in Chamcook. Any person or persons purchasing wood or timber, from Legan, wife or any of his children, will be prosecuted in accordance with the now criminal law.  
E. DWOLF.  
Dec. 27, 1854.

**Blanks FOR SALE**

At this OFFICE.

**ALBION HOUSE, SAINT ANDREWS.**

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

**MESSRS. STORR & CO.,**

Have received a considerable portion of their

**WINTER 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

assortment of the following Goods:  
**BROADCLOTHS,**  
IN EVERY COLOR;  
**DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS,**  
WINTER SHAWLS, COBBOURG CLOTHS, &c.  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

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

R. STORR & CO.  
Oct 4, 1854

**THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED:**

FRANKLIN and PARLOR STOVES, of best patterns  
50 packages of Shuchong and Oolong TEAS,  
80 Bags fine SALT,  
Ground coffee, arrow root, gelatine, indigo, Yeast powder, beans, rice, split peas,  
Tobacco, wrapping paper, soda crackers, Sage, glass lamps, tumblers, solar globes and Chimnies, lanterns, spittoons, axes, Bucksaes and frames, locks, spring balances, Paint, sash, blacking and stove brushes, Bed cords, clothes lines, molasses,  
Taps and tap borers, bits from 2 to 14 inch, Cattle ties, solar oil, burning fluid, pails, Tubs, brooms, &c. &c. &c.  
A good assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, which will be sold low.  
ROBERT KER.  
St. Andrews, 23d Oct'r, 1854.

**BRITISH HOUSE, SAINT ANDREWS.**

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

Just received per Packet Ship, via St. John, John Bannerman, John Barbour, Middleton, British Steamer, Alps, Liberia, and Suley 68 Bales and Cases, containing the Largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT ever brought to this market.  
As it is a well known fact, that a great advantage can be taken by purchasing goods at the depressed periods of the season, we have made it our study this some time back; and our present stock fresh from the different Manufacturers, viz: Leeds, a large lot of Woollens of every shade and style to suit the season. Also, our Staff 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.

**NOTICE.**

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

**Notice.**

JAMES SYKES & CO. hereby give Notice, that they will prosecute all persons trespassing or entering upon the Seventy-Mile Contract of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, either to execute Contracts or otherwise, without having first received written authority from them so to do.  
Also—All persons who may have borrowed, or otherwise, Wheelbarrows, Picks, Drills, or other implements, are requested to return them immediately, and all persons retaining any such materials, after the present notice, will be prosecuted.  
Saint Andrews, Nov. 27, 1854.

**WANTED.**

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

**SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS.**

The Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal terms:  
20 Sleighs and Toboggans.  
Dec. 13, 1854. E. STENTIFORD  
N. B.—Boards, Scantling, Shingle Laths, Cordwood and Country Produce, by other satisfactory payment taken in change.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale. Book-ellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, application to Mr. Henry S. Beck, Bookseller and Stationer, Fredericton.  
By Command S. L. TILLEY,  
Secretary's Office,  
-2nd January, 1855.

**NEW GOODS**

AT THE  
**WOOLEN HALL,**  
TAILORING AND  
Clothing Establishments  
WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING,  
Prince William Street.

**A. SKILLEN**

HAS now open and ready for inspection a larger and better assortment of COATINGS, VESTINGS, and PANT STUFFS than was ever before exhibited at the WOOLEN HALL. A. S. solicits the attention of the Public to his large and superior assortment of WINTER COATINGS, including—  
Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures, Moscow and Siberian Mixtures, Balkan and Elephant Beavers, Crimes and Crocodile Beavers, Bryan O'Lyonn and Sultan Beavers, Beaverskin and Whitney Cloths, Pilots and Beavers, all colors, Melton and Canada Cloths.

FOR PANTS—A splendid assortment of double milled West of England 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 Serges, &c.

FOR VESTS—Rich Plushes and Velvets in plain and fancy colors; Satins, do; Grenadiers, do; Thibet Wool and Velvets, do; Embroidered, do; White Satins and Mossellos, for Weddings and Balls—all of which will be made to measure in a superior style at unusually low prices or cash.  
REMEMBER!—WOOLEN HALL, Prince William Street, St. John.  
Nov. 23. A. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

**TO LET,**

And Possession given Immediately.  
That large and commodious Dwelling House and premises, at the Corner of Water and Sophia Streets, recently occupied by E. C. Clark. The House has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and put in good repair, and is admirably adapted for a genteel private residence. For terms &c. please apply to the agent.  
Nov. 1, 1854. JAMES CLARKE.

**Ships' WHEELS and CAPSTANS.**

THE subscribers inform Shipbuilders, and all others whom it may concern, that they have commenced manufacturing STEERING WHEELS and CAPSTANS of a superior make and finish, at their shop on Peters' Wharf, which they will sell lower than articles of the same description can be purchased for at any other establishment in the City.  
WHEELS and CAPSTANS will be kept constantly on hand.  
Orders from all parts of the Province will be punctually attended to.  
Orders left with Mr. Wm. Gibson, St. Andrews, will receive prompt attention.  
HUGHES & GIBSON.  
St. John, Oct'r 10, 1854. 3m

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John McVicar, late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, and also against the estate of Archibald McVicar late of the same place, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within 3 months to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to the said estates, are requested to make immediate payment to  
JOHN McVICAR,  
Administrator of the Goods of John McVicar, and  
Administrator of the Goods of Archibald McVicar.  
St. Andrews, Sep. 7, 1854.

**BARLEY**

WANTED at the Patent Steam Brewery, St. Andrews, during the Winter. A liberal price given.  
THOMPSON & CO.  
December 12, 1854.

