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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No. 22. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1855. [Vol. 22.]

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPER

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From late English Papers

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

The siege of Sebastopol was progressing and the Allies apparently gaining ground. Numerous reinforcements were constantly reaching the Allies. The French receive of 80,000 men, near Constantinople, was expected to be sent to Balaklava. The Russian official accounts are to the effect that on the 24th of April, and represent the damage sustained as of little account, and rapidly repaired. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th of April, is set down at 7 subalterns and 435 men killed; and 6 superior and 334 subaltern officers and 1899 men were wounded.

The English capture of the first Russian prisoner on the night of the 15th, after a desperate encounter, in which Col. Graham Espron, the field officer in command, was killed. On the 24th an attack on the 24th Rifle was made, and it was almost immediately abandoned.

According to the statements of two Polish deserters there are 100,000 Russian troops in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom have arrived at Sebastopol.

The forts on the north side of the harbour of Sebastopol had taken part in the cannonade, carrying their share of the total consumption of the week amounting to probably 6,000 tons of powder, and 1,500 tons of shot.

The telegraph between London and the Crimea was perfect, except a small portion across the Danube.

Despatches reached the British Government in a few hours, but were not generally communicated to the public, although nightly questions were asked in Parliament as to the news. The Ministers declared that they would not give any disclosure in the publication of the news.

The various negotiations are at an end. Lord John Russell had appeared in his seat in Parliament.

Despatches had returned to Paris. Lord John Russell stated the substance of the negotiations, and affirmed that the proposals would be submitted to Parliament.

The following are the latest despatches from the seat of war.

A sharp engagement took place on the night of May 1, in front of the left attack. The whole of the Russian pits were taken; also eight mortars and 200 prisoners. The whole of the night was spent in the attack.

Paris, May 14.—It is reported today that on the 24th the British had possession of some very important Russian works of considerable importance.

After a further engagement on the 31st the Russian attempts to break the position, but remains in the hands of the Allies.

On the 21st, May 21.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has returned to Constantinople. Malmezei has been recalled from exile. Comminis speaks to his troops of immediate operations.

Orders have been received to repair the guns at the siege of Sebastopol.

May 24.—On Wednesday night the French under Pélissier, attacked the advanced works of the Quarantine Station, and carried them from the point of the bayonet, taking 12 mortars from the Russians, and establishing themselves in the conquered position.

The following night the Russians made a sortie to regain the position, and after a sanguinary encounter were driven back.

evidence in relation to the conduct of the war in the Crimea. The Budget has virtually passed both the Houses with but little opposition and little modification. Throughout the country a strong feeling against the Ministry is manifested, by indignation meetings in relation to the conduct of the war. A meeting of the inhabitants of London will be held, at which an administrative reform association is proposed to be organized. Similar meetings, prompted by leading men are to be held in Liverpool and other towns.

The Bank of England has reduced its minimum discount from 4 to 4 per cent. Money continues quite easy.

FRANCE. The Emperor of the French had a narrow escape from assassination on the 25th of May. He was on his way to join the Empress, and their usual evening ride in the Champ Elysees. The Emperor was accompanied by his household officers, and when near the Bastille, he was approached by a well-dressed man, with an air of assuming a desire to present a petition. He had advanced to within five or six paces of the Emperor, who did not observe him, when he was discovered by a police man, who thought it was his intention to present some document to the Emperor, and advanced quickly to inform him that such an act was strictly forbidden. As the policeman was proceeding towards the man, a pistol was driven rapidly between them, and in the interval the stranger drew a double-barrelled pistol and aimed point blank at the Emperor and discharged both barrels. One of the balls grazed the Emperor's head. He was immediately seized by the police, but he would not have drawn another pistol to shoot the Emperor.

The would-be assassin is an Italian, named Pannosi. He was in London while the Emperor was making his visit, and would have made the attempt there had he not been prevented by the great concourse of people.

The Emperor proceeded with his ride, and visited the forts with the Empress in the same manner as before, but with an immense concourse of loyalty and enthusiasm.

The Emperor has declined not to receive any formal address of congratulation, and an exception has been made in regard to the British residents in Paris, who held a meeting on the 24th, which was largely attended, and an address adopted. The Corporation of London has also taken similar action in relation to the event.

Pannosi is in close confinement, and in a terrible state of excitement, from the effects of rage and fear. He will be tried at the Assizes of the Seine, about the middle of May.

The Parisian and Orleans papers published the official accounts of the attempt at assassination, without a word of comment.

Flour.—A correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune makes the following estimate of the number of barrels of flour in the country at the opening of Lake navigation, reckoning 10 bushels of wheat as equivalent to one barrel of flour. Lake Michigan, 450,000; Lake Erie, 200,000; Canada, 500,000; total—1,150,000. This affords little prospect for famine. The Tribune adds:

Suppose 450,000 barrels to be absorbed by the domestic points of the interior, and we shall then receive at the water-ways only 700,000 barrels—enough at the rate of winter consumption, 8,000 barrels per day, to last one hundred and twenty-five days, or until the middle of next September. With a favorable prospect of a good crop all over the country, there is not a shadow of reason for any alarm about a short supply.

An American Vessel fired into by a British Cruiser.—New York, May 17.—The mate of the American schooner Bay City, writes a long letter from Rio Janeiro, explaining the alleged outrage committed upon that vessel by the British brig-of-war B. B. A. According to the mate's version of the story, the difficulty was all occasioned by the obstinacy of Captain Wardell, of the Bay City in not showing his colors, or heaving to, necessitating the firing of seven or eight guns from the British cruiser, in order to bring the schooner up and satisfy them that she was not a Russian privateer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—A Savannah despatch to the Richmond Dispatch, says that when the ship of War Jamestown was at Key West, the division between the Guard room and the Gun deck was then down, leaving the whole deck ready for action, which is not usually done except in time of war. It is argued from that fact, that our relations with Spain are in a critical position.

New York, May 19.—Yesterday afternoon, the Lackawanna bridge of the Erie Railroad, over the Delaware River, was destroyed by fire. Loss over \$200,000. It is thought two weeks must elapse before the trains can pass as usual, but in the meantime good temporary arrangements are made.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. Cornelius Nicholson thus writes in a recent English publication:— "Roads are esteemed the natural veins and arteries—the first necessities of social life; and historians have therefore regarded roads as the standard criterion of civilization. Measured by this standard, the United Kingdom stood, at the beginning of the century, at the head of civilized nations. Nevertheless, it then took two days and two nights continuous travelling by coach for a passenger to go from Kendal to London. And if then took about four or five days for a bale of goods to pass by wagon between Kendal to London. Now, both passenger and bale can perform the journey in eight hours! At the beginning of the century there was only one canal (the Bridgewater Canal) of any extent in Great Britain; and when Brindley designed the first aqueduct for that canal, a rival engineer of that day observed, 'I have heard of canals in the air, but never before was shown where one was to be erected.' But Brindley's practical skill put down all opposition. There are now about 120 canals in the United Kingdom, extending over 3,600 miles, and these have cost about \$50,000,000. Notwithstanding the introduction of railways, these canals yield upwards of 5 per cent per annum upon the outlay. And they have been, and still are, eminently serviceable to the country and the interests of commerce, in cheapening and facilitating the transport of minerals and merchandise. But the railway has been the grand stimulus of internal communication and social progress.

The first railway worked by steam power was opened between Liverpool and Manchester in the year 1825; and when the act of incorporation was before the legislature, contending against interested opposition, the wisdom of Parliament proposed to insert a clause prohibiting the trains from travelling at more than 12 miles an hour! The extent of railways in the United Kingdom is now about 8,000 miles. The traffic receipts upon these lines is \$20,000,000 per annum, and the number of passengers carried is upwards of 100,000,000 per annum! The capital expended on these railways between 1825 and 1854, is about \$90,000,000 sterling; and the number of servants in the direct employ of the several companies is 150,000. With respect to the gross income of \$20,000,000 per annum, I calculate that about \$8,000,000 of the amount is disbursed in the shape of wages, rates, taxes, material, &c.; whilst the remaining \$12,000,000 is distributed to capitalists and dividends. Beyond this, I estimate the saving of capital employed in trade to be at least another \$20,000,000 per annum by diminished charges of transport and economy and time. It is easier to tell the material than the moral results of this gigantic system.

It is an inspiring sight to witness the railway train, impelled by a piece of mechanism that knows no fatigue, and carrying hundreds of human beings with the speed of the "swallow, and over the rivers and arms of the seas; but it is more gratifying far, to think of the social revolution which this impulsive power is producing in this nation, and must produce in all the civilized nations of the world. The railway system is extending in all the kingdoms of Europe. It has also spread its gigantic arms over the continent of America; and is now rapidly piercing and exterminating the thick jungles of the peninsula of India.

The number of miles of railway now in operation in the whole world is 40,000 miles, viz:—In Great Britain, 8,000 miles; in the United States, 21,500; in Germany, 3,500; in France, 2,500; in Belgium, 500; in Russia 400; in Italy 200; in Sweden, 80; in Norway, 50; in Spain, 60; in India, 200; in British North America, 1,500; in Cuba, 400; in Panama, 60; in South America, 100. If the average cost of these lines be taken at \$25,000 per mile, the aggregate amount expended on railways within a period of twenty-five years, will be \$1,000,000,000 (one thousand millions of pounds) sterling.

Wires of the Ancients. The Grecians had a custom that when the new married wife was brought home to her husband's house they left the entrance of the wagon before the doors to show that she must dwell there and not depart thence; and the Romans had a custom that when the bride came to the entry of her husband's house, the bridegroom took her by the wings of her crown and lifted her so high that she struck her head and the door-post together, and so set her within the doors to teach her by the remembrance of that blow not to go often forth out of her husband's house; and the Egyptians did give the shoes unto their wives but suffered them to wear the shoes, because they should abide at home; hence it is that a woman is compared to a snail, that never goes abroad but with her house upon her head; when the husband provides things necessary abroad she must be careful to order them at home—not to be gadding abroad, but to keep at home, her greatest virtue being not to be known of any but her husband.

SYMPATHETIC INKS. Sympathetic, or secret inks, are those fluids, which when written with on paper, are invisible when dry, but become visible, and acquire color, by simply heating the paper, or by applying to the invisible writing another chemical agent. The writing with these inks may be made to appear visible or invisible successively, by treating as directed.

BLUE INK. If letters be traced on paper with muriate of cobalt, the writing is invisible; but by again dipping the paper in a solution of a very pretty effect is produced by drawing the trunk and branches of a tree with a fast ink in the ordinary manner and tracing the leaves with the sympathetic ink as above. The appearance is endless till the paper is heated, when it suddenly becomes covered with a foliage.

Write on paper with a dilute solution of sulphuric acid of lead of commerce; the writing will be invisible. To make characters legible, hold the paper whilst the letters are still wet, over a saucer, containing water impregnated with sulphuric hydrogen gas; the characters then assume a brilliant metallic and iridescent color.

Write on paper with a dilute solution of muriate of copper; the letters when dry will be invisible; but if the paper be warmed before the fire, the writing will assume a yellow color, and disappear again when the paper is cold.

Write on paper with a solution of nitrate of silver, sufficiently diluted, so as not to injure the paper; the characters, when dry, will be invisible, and remain so, if the paper be closely folded up, or if the writing is, in any other way, defended from the light; but if the paper be exposed to the rays of the sun, or merely to the common light of day, the characters speedily assume a brown color, and lastly turn black.

Artificial Mode of Increasing the quantity of CREAM. A Mr. Bekart, of Brussels, Belgium, has discovered a mode as he says in which the quantity of cream, on a given quantity of milk, may be increased over and above what would be upon it in the natural way. His process is thus described. To every two quarts of new milk, a tablespoonful of a liquid, made by dissolving in a quart of water one ounce of carbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of a solution of citricum or tumeric, and three drops of marigold water. The addition of the solution of soda, he states, causes a larger quantity of cream to rise to the surface of the milk than is procured in the ordinary process. The other ingredients are for the purpose of improving the color and quality of the butter made from the cream.

Mr. Bekart's cream is an imposition upon the public, and his tumeric is for dyeing the wool in the wool—the only ingenious plan about it. All that the seeds can do, is simply, according to its alkaline nature, unite with the oily particles of the milk, and form a soapy cream—a very different thing from real cream.

Mr. Bekart also states that he has discovered the following process, by which he can preserve milk for a great length of time. It is done in this way—place a quantity of new milk, say a quart for instance, into a quart bottle, leaving only a space for the following addition, to wit—two tablespoonfuls of the solution of soda, made as above directed, (one ounce of carbonate of soda to a quart of water.) The bottle is then corked, and a piece of string put round the cork to prevent its flying. He then places the bottle so filled in a boiler containing cold water, which is gradually brought up to the boiling point. The vessels are then withdrawn from the fire, and the boiler and bottle allowed to cool together.

The very same object can be accomplished by carbonic acid gas being infused through the milk and the bottle then stopped.

Leucisoff's Fringe.—The Newburyport Herald says that about a week since the people residing in a certain part of the city of Newburyport were much alarmed by the rumor that the small pox had broken out in one of the streets of the vicinity, and when one day a red flag was hoisted in front of a house, their fears were changed into certainty, and not a person passed through the street. It turned out afterwards that the flag had been raised by an auctioneer, who was about to sell a house, all unconscious of the consternation which he had created, remained there until long after the appointed hour, and finally was obliged to postpone the sale, without having received a single bid for the property.

Flour and Bread vs. Potatoes. The Baltimore Patriot has an article from a member of the medical faculty on this subject. He says:— "One hundred pounds of good wheat flour contain 30 pounds of pure nutritive matter, and ten pounds of water. The nutritive properties contribute mainly to the formation of muscles, and both combined to the support of the whole human frame. One hundred pounds of potatoes contain from 20 to 25 pounds of nutritive matter, depending upon the quality of the potatoes, 22 pounds upon an average, consisting almost entirely of starch, and 77 pounds of water and inert matter. It requires therefore, exactly four hundred pounds of potatoes, to supply the same amount of nutriment that one hundred pounds of wheat flour supplies. The best potatoes weigh about 64 pounds to the bushel, and a bushel contains 15.25 pounds of nutriment. At 2 dollars per bushel or 50 cents a peck, the present retail prices in our markets, the nutritive portion of potatoes costs a fraction over thirteen cents a pound, which is equivalent to twenty-three dollars and forty cents for a barrel of good Howard street flour. These facts are established beyond all question by the ablest chemists in the world. Now the question ought to be asked by every one who goes to market, whether he or she is willing to pay thirteen cents a pound for potato nutriment, when he can get wheat flour for six and a half, rice for six and a half, and corn for two and a half, and three cents a pound. The truth is, that potatoes are always very costly food at one dollar a bushel, when flour is not over ten or eleven dollars a barrel; and rice and cornmeal are cheaper at their present prices than potatoes at one dollar a bushel. Cornmeal, indeed, at its present price, is cheaper than potatoes at 60 cents a bushel, a given quantity containing more nutriment than its cost would obtain from potatoes at 60 cents. These calculations have been carefully made, and will be found correct."

REGULATIONS FOR THE HARBOUR OF LEPREUX.

The following Regulations for the Harbour of Lepreaux, in the Parish of Pennfield, have been made and established by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Charlotte.

I.—That all Vessels lying in the harbour of Lepreaux, shall be under the directions of the Harbour Master there, and the Owner, Master, or other persons having charge of any such vessel, who shall disobey the orders of the said Harbour Master, touching the lying, fastening berth, or removal of any such vessel, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty shillings.

II.—The Harbour Master is to direct where the ballast is to be laid, and no ballast shall be landed in the Harbour without his permission and direction.

III.—The ballast is to be heaved out on the East side of the Harbour, between Ragged Point and Salkins Island.

IV.—Any Master or Commander of any ship or vessel who shall refuse or neglect to obey or conform to the directions of the Harbour Master, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five pounds, for each and every offence.

V.—The Harbour Master shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Master or Commander of every ship or vessel (coasters excepted) that shall anchor in Lepreaux, Five shillings for all vessels above fifty tons and not exceeding one hundred tons, and ten shillings for all vessels below one hundred tons, as Harbour Master's fees.

PETER CASSIDY, Harbour Master.

Arrival of the 'America.'

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The English steamer arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last.

The would-be assassin of Napoleon had been condemned to death.

The emigrant ship John, from Plymouth to Quebec, was wrecked with considerable loss of life.

The English Press admits that hopes of peace have fled; that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe, consequently that France and England must fight it out.

The London Times publishes a remarkable article expressing these views. The Times has also an editorial on behalf of the Government, stating that it is impossible to persevere the official documents of the Vienna conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace.

Some, however, think different, and Earl Grey in the House of Lords has given notice of motion for 22d, that an Address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of the negotiations, and stating as the opinion of Parliament that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which the Allies might have obtained all the advantages that can reasonably be demanded from Russia.

Miner Gason made similar motion in the Commons. Correspondence from the Camp April 27th, explains all the difficulties of the siege, but states confidently that the Allies advance are winning ground, and that while the works are advanced, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege.

Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive, he will enlarge the circle of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions.

LABEST—OFFICIAL.
SPERANTAPOL, 10th.—Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the Allies right advanced trench this morning, but were driven back; a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops, who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was 2,000 men.

(Signed) RAGLAR.
General Mamontov had arrived with 4,000 of Serbian troops. Procrastination and jealousy are damaging the proposed scheme of a Turkish contingent commanded by English officers of the Indian army. Not a man has yet been raised for the contingent.

BALTIC.
The English is working up the Baltic towards Gothland as ice permits. It is said France asks permission to establish a French camp on Swedish territory, if refused, bombardment will be occupied and fortified by the Allies. Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White Sea.

The following is from the London Standard:—
Very extraordinary circumstance reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to truth. By letters from St. Petersburg it appears that a fine American frigate built ship recently arrived at port Baltic; it was stated that the vessel had on board 500 boxes cotton but the correspondent of our informant stated the ship and found in addition to the above, she had 50,000 Rifles and 5,000 Revolvers.

BRITAIN.
In Parliament Lord Dunderdale's proposal to blow up the Russian fortifications, is submitted to a scientific committee, including professors Faraday, Playfair and Graham. A motion for select committee to inquire as to the impracticability of uniting the British and Indian armies, was lost. The second reading of the bill permitting marriage of the deceased wife's sister was carried by small majority. Bill to suppress Green Green Marriages was lost. The bill removing the Newspaper Stamp was read third time and passed. Lazard has temporarily postponed his motion of enquiry into the management of the Army and Navy.

Rebeck's committee is still in session. Sydney Herbert, Admiral Dundas examined. Lords Aberdeen and Deroso cried to give evidence.

Movement in favour of Administration.—Reform gains ground, and indignation meetings against administrative mismanagement continue to be held. Lord Palmerston is rapidly becoming unpopular as his predecessor Lord Aberdeen, was.

The Queen gave a State Ball on the 9th. United States Minister, Secretary, Attache, and Miss Lane were present.

The ship Champion of Seas arrived at Liverpool, from Melbourne, 15th February. The news is unimportant; gold quoted at £3 15s 9d. per oz.

FRANCE.
M. de Persigny is appointed French Ambassador to England, in room of Count Walewski who succeeds Drouyn de L'Hays as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Further changes are rumored, viz., that M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, will succeed Admiral Hamelin, who retires from the Ministry of Marine. M. Rouher, Minister of Public Works, will succeed Billault; and M. de Richemont, Director of Orleans Railroad, succeeds Rouher.

The new loan of 700,000,000 francs is at present under consideration by the Council of State.

The police say they have discovered a vast plot, with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote insurrection, and hence Pignoni's execution will be postponed, to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt

was made, it was freely stated in various cities of Italy, Spain and Germany, that Napoleon was dead, and Paris in insurrection.

SPAIN.
In the Cortes, on the 2d, Senor Avevella took occasion to declare, in the name of the democratic party, that it had never entered into any negotiations with Mr. Soule for the sale of Cuba.

ITALY.
Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption; and it was reported that the King of Naples was fired at by an assassin at a review, but it was really an accident by a soldier.

AUSTRIA.
The corn growing district of the Banat, covering 1,200 square miles, is inundated by the river Tisza; crops probably destroyed.

RUSSIA.
Russian sources themselves lend confirmation to the report that there has been an insurrection in the Ukraine, and that Poland is very restless.

St. Petersburg advices of May 1st, mention the expected arrival at Constantinople of several American ships, and cargoes of hemp, yarn and iron were sent there to meet them; it was hoped they would be permitted to discharge and load, but doubtful, as the blockade is strictly notified.

PERSIA.
It is reported that the Khan of Khiva was taken prisoner in a predatory expedition, and is to be beheaded with thirty-seven followers.

MARKETS.
Liverpool—Cotton—Brown, Shipley & Co. report again a large and active speculative demand for Cotton.

Breadstuffs firm, Corn 50; Beef and Pork in better demand; Bacon sells freely at 47s; Lard, in moderate demand at 50.

London—Iron without improvement.—Rails, £6 5s to £6 10s.; Bar, £6 10s.; Scotch Pig, 60s.

Money continues abundant. Consols closed on Friday at 88½ for money to 89 for account. Bullion increased £150,000.

Freights from Liverpool to United States rather stiffer. Ships scarce, but steerage passengers without improvement.

General Election in Nova Scotia.
The elections for members of Assembly in the various Counties and Townships where there were opposing candidates, were held on Tuesday last. The returns are not yet sufficiently complete to enable us to form an opinion whether the party now in power will have a majority in the new House, although one of the leading men of the party, the Hon. Joseph Howe, is said to have lost his election.

For the county of Halifax, Messrs. Esson and Anand, the former members, have been elected; for the township Messrs. John Tobin and Weir, the former taking the place of L. O. C. Doyle, Esq., who retired.—All liberals.

Mr. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary, has been re-elected for Windsor. Mr. Henry, Solicitor General, and Mr. McKinnon, for the county of Sydney, and Mr. Killam for the county of Yarmouth, and Mr. McLearn for the township of Liverpool, and Mr. Locke for Shelburne, have all been returned without opposition.

Dr. Tupper and Mr. Macfarlane have been returned for the County of Cumberland, in the room of Messrs. Howe and Fulton. Mr. Hyde has defeated the Financial Secretary, Mr. Cresman, for Colchester. Messrs. Johnston, Thorne and Whitman have been re-elected for the county and township of Annapolis, and Mr. Wade for Digby Township.—Mr. Churchill has been returned for Falmouth. For Queen's County, Mr. E. B. Davidson has been elected.

War declared by 3,000 Indians.
St. Joseph, May 10.—Col Vaughn, Indian agent from Fort Pierre, arrived in town yesterday evening. He states that the Indians on the plains are assuming a hostile attitude. The Black Feet, Apaches, and Sioux, Mandanques, Sansarc, and Yacnetos, banded in a mighty host, and scoffing existing treaties, have unbanded the hatchet and bid defiance to the powers that be. These tribes combined with the Brulays and Olaties, of the Platte, numbering at a small calculation three thousand warriors, have thrown up fortifications on Draming Bull, at the source of Grand River, and are not only ready but anxious to meet any force that Government may send against them—emboldened by the ease with which they massacred our soldiers in the late skirmishes, and remarking the terror ever since manifested by the whites in their necessary intercourse with them. The Assinibones, Ricarries, Crowates and Mandatines, having the fear of the four new regiments before their eyes, have told their agent, Col. Vaughn, in council, that they will not only aid and abet, but furnish material assistance in subduing their refractory brethren.

Two agents of the English government, who have been endeavoring to enlist recruits in New Orleans, for the army in the Crimea, were arrested in that city on the 27th ult.

VIRTUES OF DINING.—It seems an established fact, or generally recognised opinion, that the English public may be dined into liberty, they are dined into loyalty, they are dined into charity, they are dined into piety, they are dined into liberality, they are dined into heresy. From dinner to digestion the transition is natural.

BERMUDA.—A whirlwind passed over a part of the islands on the 5th inst., doing considerable damage. A transport arrived at Hamilton on the 29th ult., from Portsmouth,

England, bringing the reserve companies of the 26th Cameronian under the command of Lieut. Colonel Whittingham. The companies comprised fourteen commissioned officers and two hundred and twenty eight men.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1855.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

It cannot have escaped the notice of our readers, that we last week described the departure of a train, which we had the pleasure of accompanying; to convey Mr. Whitlock as far as the Fredericton Road Store (25 miles) on his way to Fredericton, whether he had been summoned to attend a conference of the Executive Council, respecting the application and claim of the Railroad Company for an issue of Debentures. That gentleman has now returned from such conference, and the result of his visit to Headquarters of so much importance, not only to the interests of the undertaking itself, but also, we may say, to those of the whole country, and so glaringly indicative of the firm determination of the Council to thwart and oppose the progress of the Line, and of their entire want of honesty as regards this section of the Province in carrying out the acts, which have been passed to facilitate the construction of this line of Road; that public indignation is fairly roused and openly expressed.

From the difficulties and obstructions which have always hitherto been raised on the part of the authorities, it was a matter of some speculation, at the time of Mr. Whitlock's departure, what would be the result of his mission on this occasion. It was only possible to conceive, that it would issue in one of three conclusions, which could alone be fairly come to on the impartial consideration of the documents and vouchers with which we understand, he was provided to lay before the Executive; viz:—either that the Government would frankly acknowledge the claims of the Company in full; that they would disallow them in toto; or that they would declare them only substantiated in part; and that then the Debentures would either be at once granted or withheld in accordance with such conclusion; but it was not possible to conceive that the Ministers of the Crown in this Province would have had the hardihood to admit the completeness of the proofs given by the Company to substantiate their claims and yet have refused to carry the law into effect, and thereby cause such enormous injury as is inflicted on the whole of this part of the country, by the necessary cessation of all work on the Road and consequent stoppage of the traffic, which, even during the few weeks since it commenced, has afforded ample proof of the benefits it would confer.

We have taken some pains to make ourselves acquainted with this matter, and are sorry to find that instead of deserving the confidence we accorded at its inauguration to the new Government, for liberal, enlightened and honest purposes and intentions; it has so soon exhibited such strong and irrefragable evidence of its subservience to the will of one man, and the influence of that old sectional jealousy which retards the prosperity and onward progress of society in this Province.

With respect to this Railroad question, the matter is simple and plain enough. It stands thus:—an Act has been passed by the Legislature authorizing the Company to claim Provincial Debentures on certain conditions, and empowering and ordering the Governor upon satisfactory proof of the fulfilment of such conditions, to grant and issue them. In accordance with this act a claim has now been for some months before the Council, and the most ample proofs have been given of the fulfilment of the required conditions, and it remained only for the Government to investigate the matter, and decide on the sufficiency and correctness of the proof; but on one frivolous pretext or another this has from time to time been evaded, battled and shuttlecocked from Council to Committee, from Committee to Law Officers of the Crown, and from them again to Council;—at last, however, even this game could be played no longer, and it was positively promised that a decision should be given at this last meeting of Council; but will it be believed, in the interim between the giving of the promise and the meeting of Council, that by the shuffle of the political cards by which Mr. Partelow has been created Auditor General, another excuse is made;—namely, that the Council must have his report on the Company's accounts before it can decide.

To surmount this fresh obstacle it was of course only necessary to get Mr. Partelow to investigate the papers, which, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Whitlock, he, after con-

derable reluctance in consequence of his office being under repairs—as if his knowledge of figures evaporated in another atmosphere than that of his own room—consented to do well, the examination took place, and every thing was found correct, acknowledged to be so and that the claim was good. Three lines, say, or three words would have been sufficient to report this fact, which was all that rested on the Auditor General. It was his duty to make it; therefore, why and on what plea, we ask, did he not do so?

For the "why" no one will be at a loss to answer, because of his known hostility to the Road which he has vainly tried to disguise;—but "on what plea?" Ah! that would puzzle any one with less cunning than the ex-Secretary and present Auditor General, why forsooth, because he requires the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown before doing so. Was ever effrontery and folly more matchlessly displayed?—effrontery to sustain his own enmity to the Road, knowing that the Council must yield if he reported that the claim was just;—and folly to pretend that he as Auditor General required any Lawyer's opinion as to the correctness of an account or a voucher. Besides it is to be remembered that Mr. Partelow himself is scarcely yet cold from the office of Secretary, during his tenure of which, he received two or three reprisals from his then colleagues the law officers of the Crown, upon the very strength of which, he himself made four issues of Debentures. Does he then mean to say that he now courts the condemnation of his own official acts by asking for an adverse opinion of the new law officers to that on which he acted; we believe he is too shrewd to wish any such thing—the motive for the flimsy excuse is apparent enough—namely, delay till Mr. Ritchie returns from England.

As for Mr. Partelow we have not much to say—he has managed to pension himself off for life with a very snug office, and we think he had better be contented now to retract altogether from interference with matters beyond his immediate department, by the quiet discharge of the duties of which, he may perhaps be able to perceive that respect for his public character, which his career as a politician has failed to create or deserve; but, as for the Council itself, we can only say, if such be its weakness and pusillanimity that it cannot resist the influence and determination of one man, who is not even a member of their Board;—that the sooner the short term of its existence, which, such premature symptoms of decrepitude portend must be its fate, is brought to a close, the better both for the country and themselves.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The celebration in honor of St. John, the Patron Saint of Freemasonry, to be held in this Town on the 26th of June next, promises to be a greater gala day, than we had dared to hope for. The most extensive preparations are being made by our brethren of St. Mark's Lodge, and we hear that the invitations have been universally accepted by all the Lodges in the neighboring Towns both of the Province and the State of Maine, and that a very large number of the Brethren from St. John have indicated their intention of being present. We should be glad to hear that the Railroad Company proposed running an excursion train on the occasion, and hope, if it has not been thought of before, that the Directors will accept our hint.

The Amateur Theatrical Corps purpose giving an entertainment in the evening, for the amusement of our visitors, and from the success they have already obtained, we doubt not their exertions will be duly appreciated and rewarded by an overflowing house.

We have received from the agent, parts 7 and 8 of England's Battles, by Sea and Land, containing a beautifully executed Map of the Black Sea and Russian dominions, also a view of Sir C. Napier's Victory off Cape St. Vincent, while in the Portuguese service Part 24 of the Duke of Wellington accompanied by a map of Southern Italy—and part 36 of the British Colonies with a map of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. The above works are published by the London Printing and Publishing Company, and are deserving of an extensive sale. The matter is both instructive and interesting. Subscribers received at this office, and forwarded to the Agent, Mr. Hunter, St. John.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, is expected to arrive here, on Tuesday next.

ARGUER'S CLUB.—A number of gentlemen of this place, have formed an Archer's Club and practice every afternoon.

MUSIC.—We understand a new Amateur Band, composed of young men residents of this Town is now being instructed by that accomplished and popular teacher, Mr. R. Foster.

EMIGRANT AGENT.—A man is quite probably in this office who in future he an appointment of the Executive, and is an office of great importance to the settlement of the country, it becomes an important duty of the Government to select a man perfectly competent to the efficiently filling the office. There is no doubt that a number of applications will be made by persons who are wholly inadequate to the task, and in order to discover the person best suited to the office, we think the

Government should require a written report from each applicant, setting forth his views for settling the country most advantageously. This, while it would furnish the Executive with many plans of settlement, would also enable them with certainty to select the most suitable person.—[Chronicle.]

Are you fond of novels, Mr. Jones?—Very, responded the interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought by the lady questioner a lover of literature.

Have you, continued the inquisitive lady, ever read 'Ten Thousand a Year'?—No, madam; I never read so many novels in all my life.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED.—
May 25.—Schr. Catherine, Snellgrove, New York, flour &c.
26th.—Schr. Union, McLoney, Boston, flour &c. to W. Whitlock and others.

DIED.
At Markham, Canada West, on Sunday the 20th inst., PRISCILLA R., eldest daughter of the late Capt. Jacob Paul, of this Town, in the 31st year of her age. The deceased had been for a number of years a member of the First Baptist Church of this Parish, under the Pastoral charge of her uncle, the Rev. A. D. Thomson, and had been engaged in teaching a School in this Town for a considerable period, during which time she had rendered herself to a large number of the children of the place, as likewise their parents, by her devotion to the duties of her station and her amiable character; she left here last fall to make a visit to her friends in Canada, and her health rapidly failing, she was unable to return. As she lived the life of the righteous so she died, rejoicing in the hope of a glorious immortality hereafter. Her last moments were cheered by the presence of her mother and sister, who had gone to Canada upon hearing of her illness and probably approaching decease.

At St. John on the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, Henry Chubb, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

Few men enjoyed to a greater degree the esteem and respect of their fellow citizens, than HENRY CHUBB, the father of the New Brunswick Press. Many years ago, when party politics were not dreamt of, he published the *Courier*, now profitable as well as one of the most respectable and influential papers in the Province. The success of Mr. Chubb, as a publisher and newspaper proprietor, was unparalleled in the Province, as it was unprecedented; and yet none envied him, for a kind obliging, and unobtrusive—he made many friends and no enemies. He mingled little personally in political contests, but he was ever a lover of fair play and ready to defend the wronged or oppressed. He was in all respects a good citizen and estimable man; and when the Executive of the Province, the last time they exercised the right of appointing a Mayor of St. John, selected him to fill the highest office in the City in which he had spent youth, and manhood, and old age, the choice was universally approved of.—[Freeman.]

TO BE SOLD.
ON the 20th day of JUNE next, at Public Auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale; that well known

Steam Saw Mill,
situate at the Pagan Wharf, in St. Andrews. The Engine is about forty horse power, and drives two Gaults, with the necessary edging and trimming saws; is in good order.

Terms liberal; for particulars, Apply at the C. C. BANK, St. Andrews 29th May, 1855. (Courier 3 hrs.)

ALBION HOUSE,

ST. ANDREWS.

Messrs. Storr & Co.,

Have the honor of announcing to their patrons and the inhabitants of St. Andrews generally, that they are now prepared to meet them at the Store immediately opposite their old stand with a more

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK,
than ever they were in a position to offer before.

Profiting by their experience, they have selected and will have ready for inspection

ON THURSDAY NEXT, an UNUSUALY LARGE STOCK of General Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, and repeat in every department; it would be unnecessary to particularize, it is sufficient to say the assortment is complete.

The Tailoring portion comprises every novelty of the season, consisting of West of England B. outcloths, Black and Fancy Dressing double and single mill'd Cassimeres; Vestings in endless variety; and a full and complete assortment of every article necessary to the stock of a first class Woolen-House. All orders left with them will be faithfully executed under the superintendence of a cutter of first rate talent and experience.

The Subscribers beg to return their sincere thanks for the very flattering encouragement they have received since commencing business, and to assure their customers, they will spare no endeavors to deserve a continuance of those favors so liberally bestowed.

May 23, 1855. R. STORR & CO.

LIST OF LETTERS
 REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office
 20th May 1855.
 Baker John, Killy James
 Bines John, Loughan Michael
 Cahy Elizabeth, Laughlan Mary Jane
 Cr. Wey Patrick, McCrom Johannah
 Dri. Kall Charl. a, Miller John
 Gentry Patrick, McCrom Wm. 2
 Giffa Capt. A., Meloney James 2
 Hogan Patrick, O'Donoghue Mr B
 Hill Nehemish, Robinson Alice H
 Helm George, Rindells Joe or Ron
 Persons calling for any of the above will please pay advertised.
 GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

GENEVA, &c.
 Ex "Achilles" from London and "Eudocia" from Liverpool via St. John.
 30 Hds. Pale Rotterdam Geneva, 7 do. boxed and raw Linned Oil,
 3 Cases Patent Rice Starch,
 1 Hhd. best old Brown Sherry,
 2 Qr. Cases best Pale do.,
 2 Pass. fine old Jamaica Rum,
 5 Tierces Crushed Sugar,
 1 case Stationery, &c. &c.
 J. W. STREET.
 May 22, 1855

BRITISH HOUSE,
 ST. ANDREWS.
 Just received per Packet Ship John Harbour, via St. John, and Steamer Asia via Halifax, the largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, ever brought to this market. Particulars in next weeks paper. D. BRADLEY.
 St. Andrews, May 16, 1855.

London & Parisian DEPOT,
 May, 1855.
 THE Subscriber begs leave to announce her removal from German Street, to more extensive and commodious premises in Prince William Street, adjoining the Golden Fleece, and also that she has at great expense secured to her patrons the services of two of the most eminent Milliners of London or Paris. In addition to a large Stock in this department, unrivalled in variety and beauty of design, the Subscriber has imported a full and complete assortment of every article necessary to the costume of Ladies and children, including—
 HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, Parasols, Mantles, French and English STAYS, Long Cloths, and MUSTIN GOODS, Painted Cashmeres, and French Delaines, Lyons and Spawley's SILKS, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Berlin Woollen and Worsted in every shade, together with HATS, BONNETS, and all goods required to perfect the assortment of a FANCY REPOSITORY.
 Thankful for past favours, an assurance is offered that at the New Establishment still further efforts will be made to deserve extended patronage and encouragement.
 A large Stock of the above Goods will be kept especially devoted to the Wholesale Trade.
 A. WOOLAN.
 St. John, May 14.

Waggons, Carts, &c.
 EDWD. STENTIFORD,
 offers for sale,
 WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c.
 N.B.—Pine & Spruce Boards, Henlock Bark, Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment.
 An Excellent Hears for Sale.

A. MUIR,
 CABINET MAKER, &c.
 Has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. C. Stevenson, nearly opposite Mr. Jas. Berry's. Furniture made to order, neatly repaired and polished.
 St. Andrews, May 9, 1856.

ATHENÆUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.
 Capital £2000,000 Sterling.
 Rt. Hon. the Earl of GLESGALL, Chairman.

THE Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Household Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c. Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; River Craft and their Cargoes; and Floating Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries.
 HENRY SALTER, Manager,
 30 Sackville Street, London.
 WM. WHITLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

Notice.
 THE Subscriber having had his Office destroyed by fire, will for the present, conduct his business at his residence just above the Court House, where all persons desirous of seeing him, are requested to call.
 R. M. ANDREWS.
 St. Andrews, 23d April, 1855. (d)

APPRENTICES WANTED.
 Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the Printing business.
 Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

ASSESSORS'S NOTICE.
 NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive at the Store of Mr. John Lochary, until the 10th day of June next, statements in writing, from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year, in the said Parish of St. Andrews, of the Real and Personal Properties and incomes they possess: such statements to be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace as the law requires.
 S. H. WHITLOCK,
 JOHN LOCHARY, Assessors.
 T. TURNER ODELL,
 St. Andrews, May 8 1855.



CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 1, 1855.
 THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the fifth day of June next, at noon by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1853, 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 previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)
 (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)
 CHARLOTTE.
 By Deputy Mahood, at St. Andrews.
 93 acres, lot 25, block F, Dogbrook, J. W. Buchanan improved.
 YORK.
 At the Crown Land Office
 52 acres, lot 40, block 38, N. Maryland, Geo. Bu. II.
 55 acres, lot 16, Acton, Wm. V. Pass and Tracey.
 100 acres, lot 17, Ger 2 S. E. Harrey, Walter Piercy.
 100 acres, lot 20, block 38 Kingscleir, Tun. Dacey, 3d. acre survey.
 100 acres, lot 21, block 38 Kingscleir, M. Maloney improved; 3d. acre survey.
 57 acres, lot 12, Maxwell, Jos Croford improved; 10s survey.
 200 acres, lot 8, block H, Dumfries, Tho. Peters.
 200 acres, lot 9, block H, Dumfries, James Peters.
 200 acres, lot 10, block H, Dumfries, Geo. Good.
 200 acres, lot 11, block H, Dumfries, Cha. Good.
 200 acres, lot 12, block H, Dumfries, John Fisher.
 200 acres, lot 40, block G, Eel River, Geo. Christie.
 200 acres, lot 41, 43, block G, Eel River, R. F. Christie.
 200 acres, lot 44, block G, Eel River, John Rogers.
 200 acres, lot 45, block G, Eel River, Wm. Christie.
 195 acres, lot 46, block G, Eel River, John D. Maghuc.
 182 acres, lot 47, block G, Eel River, A. Hunter.
 160 acres, lot 48, block G, Eel River, P. M. Bride.
 165 acres, lot 49, block G, Eel River, D. Post.
 160 acres, lot 20, block G, Haley's Cove, G. F. Hill.
 200 acres, lot 21, block G, Haley's Cove, G. S. Hill.
 200 acres, lot 22, block G, Haley's Cove, G. S. Hill.
 200 acres, lot 23, block G, Haley's Cove, G. S. Hill.
 JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

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 200 acres, lot 23, block G, Haley's Cove, G. S. Hill.
 JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

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 Locketts, a superior article; Farris, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Shawl Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c. Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard do. 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.

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 me 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.

School Teacher WANTED.
 WANTED in District No. 4, Deer Island, a first or second Class Licensed Teacher for twelve months. Apply to JOHN RANDALL, or JOHN STOVER, Deer Island, April 18, 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 Fancy Doe Skirts, Vestings, Broadcloths, &c.
 In making this announcement, Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg to thank their friends and patrons for the kind and uniform patronage 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.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.
 Warehouse, 24 Killy Street, - Boston.
 Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the country, at short notice and by experienced workmen.

BRANDY.
 VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—Just received, Also, PORT WINE and SHERRY.—On application to THOMPSON & CO.

Emigration.
 Passengers 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; 1-2 lb. Sugar; 2oz. Tea, and 2oz. 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.

Notice to the Public.
 THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday next, 20th May, at 9 A. M., via Halifax; and via New York on FRIDAY, the 24th May, at 6 A. M. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d the single rate, and via New-York 1s. 5d, pre-paid optional.
 By Order,
 G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
 Post Office, St. Andrews, }
 May 19, 1855.

Molasses & Flour.
 EX UTICA from BOSTON, now Landing,
 100 Bbls Canadian Superior Family FLOUR,
 24 Hhds, new crop MOLASSES
 J. W. STREET.
 April 18, 1855

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. A. WARDLAW, Cashier.
 C. C. Bank, 24 April, 1855.

Ship Timber for Sale.
 TWO HUNDRED TONS of Spruce and Hardwood TIMBER, for sale at Big L. Etiee Island. The timber is suitable for building, and is felled from 200 to 300 tons. Parties about building will make early application to
 PETER CAMERON,
 Mascareen, April 11, 1855.

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,
 Campbell, 3d Feb., 1855.

NOTICE.
 The subscriber begs to notify the Public that he is not, nor ever has been in partnership with B. R. Fitzgerald.
 April 11, 1855. E. TAYLOR.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.
 Warehouse, 24 Killy Street, - Boston.
 Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the country, at short notice and by experienced workmen.

BRANDY.
 VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—Just received, Also, PORT WINE and SHERRY.—On application to THOMPSON & CO.

NOTICE.
 THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale. Bookellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Beck, Bookseller and Stationer, Fredericton.
 By Command S. L. TILLEY,
 Secretary's Office,
 2nd January, 1855. } 4

AYER'S PILLS.
 FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.
 THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill, which should be safe and pleasant in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown, that what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunately for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the system, and produces so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Headaches, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Eruptions, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; &c. In truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scrophulous and Scabby, Cold with soreness of the body, Erysipelas, Irritability of the blood, in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.
 They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Puffiness of the Face, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach, &c. &c. leads into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed that this pill will answer the purpose that any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.
 PREPARED BY
 JAMES C. AYER,
 Assayer and Practical Chemist,
 LOWELL, MASS.
 Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.
 SOLD BY
 Agents for St. Andrews, G. F. Hill & Turner,
 M. S. Hannah—St. George, E. P. Knight.

AYER'S PILLS.
 FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.
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ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.
 Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under—
 Ships Captains Tonnage To sail
 Liberia, Cruickshank 875 3th Feby.
 Middleton, Delaney 996 5th March
 John Adams, Lewis 1232 20th Ditto
 John Barbour, Marshall 990 5th April
 Eudocia, spurr 1015 20th do.
 John Banerman, Robertson 1131 5th May
 David G. Fleming, Webber 1425 20th do.
 Joseph Tarrant, Gray 912 5th June.
 Imperial, Moran 1279 20th do.
 These Ships are built of the best materials, sail rapidly, and are equipped with the latest and best apparatus, 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 FERRIE BROTHERS & Co. Warner Buildings, Water street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED.
 January 16, 1855.

Provision and Iron STORE.
 ST. STEPHENS.
 THE Subscribers 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 *Palmyra* 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, 2-4, and 5-8 inch round
 6 Cwt. best Cast Steel
 5 1-2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 1 1/8, 7-8, 3-4, 9 1/16, 1-2, 7 1/8, 5 1/8, 5 1/8
 6 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails
 4 Kegs Boat Nails; 1 Keg Pun Rivets
 213 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, iron 3 1/2 to 10 inch
 5 Cwt. Lion Irons
 1 Ton best Lond n White Lead
 1-2 Ton Black Lead Raw and boiled Paint Oil.
 30 Chaldrons Smiths' Coals
 25 Tons Pig Iron.
 All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
 JOSEPH ANDREW & CO
 St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 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 Fleet Boat "JOHN CONLEY," has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching at Newport 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.
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