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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E caris sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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HISTORY OF THE CZAR.

THE PALACE OF PETERHOFF.

The Palace of Peterhoff, a few miles from St. Petersburg, is perhaps the principal abode of imperial wealth and luxury. It would not however, be an easy task to enumerate the various palaces of the Czar. Peterhoff is a pile of buildings compounded of every conceivable style of architecture. The saloons of that princely abode are filled with every contrivance which wealth and art can administer for human gratification. It is the throne of luxury. The pleasure grounds attached to the palace are ornamented to the extreme of what human ingenuity can effect. Artificial cascades and fountains erected at an incalculable expense, astonish and bewilder the spectator.

During the annual festival in July this whole wide spread scene is illuminated with the utmost brilliancy. Tower and dome, grove and lake, fountain and cascade, suddenly emerge from the darkness of midnight into a scene of the most dazzling splendour. Millions of torches twinkle in every direction. Every twig, every leaf, and every drop of spray, sparkle with coloured lights. Rockets and fireworks of every conceivable variety give a magic splendour to place and tower, such as the visions of romance can hardly realize. Here it is that the famous artificial tree is reared, which has been so often described. It is so ingeniously constructed with root and trunk, and branch and leaf, and bud, as to deceive the most practised eye. Its shade and its beauty lure the loiterer through the grounds to approach. A seat, apparently of the natural velvet sod, invites him to sit down, and view the enchanting scene around. The pressure of the seat touches a spring, which turns the luxuriant tree into a shower bath, and from every twig jets of water are pressed down upon the astonished stranger.

This is one of the homes of Nicholas, if a Czar can be said to have any home. The poor probably look to him with envy. And yet often harassed with anxiety, he must almost covet the condition of the humblest peasant in his realm. The Czar's heart is the same every where; and in all abodes, he comes freighted with the burden of the imperial curse. The crowned families of Europe have seen as many days of darkness as any members of the human race.

THE WINTER PALACE.

The Winter Palace, in St. Petersburg, is also an abode of very unusual splendour. There are usually residing beneath the imperial roof, as members of the royal household more than one thousand persons. The most magnificent and extensive suite of rooms in the world, are to be found in connection with this palace. These apartments of grandeur are appropriated to the ceremonies of the court; ceremonies more imposing, and perhaps, of more rigid etiquette, than are to be witnessed in any other palace in Europe. Passing through the massive gateway, you are ushered into a hall of magnificent dimensions, some embellished with plants and shrubs of rare beauty and perfume, that you almost fancy that you are sauntering through the walks of a flower garden. Ascending a marble staircase, you are introduced to an apartment of princely grandeur, called the Hall of the Marshals. Passing through this, you enter another, and then another, and then another, all of great magnificence, until you arrive at the grand audience chamber, of still more majestic dimensions. This is the place of presentation to the Emperor.

THE COURT OF THE CZAR.

When the hour of presentation arrives, some massive doors from the imperial chapel are thrown open, and a crowd of military officers, often a thousand in number, in the most brilliant uniform, enter the apartment, the van-guard, as it were of the court of the Czar. These passing through the audience chamber, disappear in the unknown regions of the palace beyond. But still an apparently interminable throng, glittering in gala dresses, pours through the chamber. At last the grand master of the ceremonies makes his appearance, in a coat of gold, waving his insignia of office, followed by the royal pair. And thus the emperor or empress are ushered. They bow gracefully to the representatives of other courts, who are honored by a presentation to their august majesties. A numerous group of members of the imperial family, ministers of state, pages &c., follow in the train of royalty. No one is permitted to speak to the emperor or empress but in reply to questions which they may ask. Nicholas, stately and reserved, says but little. His spouse, more amiable, slips from her hand her glove, and presents it condescendingly to the person honoured by a presentation. The guest receives it, and presses it with fervor to his lips. Such is the scene of presentation in the court of Nicholas. There is always a very splendid hall given in the

palace on the 1st of January, and usually more than twenty thousand guests are present. This famous Winter Palace is almost a city of itself.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CZAR.

Notwithstanding, however, all this splendour, the lot of Nicholas is anything but an enviable one. The cares of his unwieldy empire weigh heavily upon him, and he is ever in danger of assassination. In the autumn of 1843 Nicholas visited Berlin. In returning, he left his carriage at a particular point, to proceed by the common route, while he, with a portion of his suite on horseback, turned aside to visit a veteran officer who resided at some distance from the main road. The carriage of the emperor proceeded with its customary escort. As the shades of evening came, there suddenly emerged from the road-side a party of armed horsemen in black masks, who surrounded the carriage, and discharged into it a volley of musketry. The leader then rode to the window of the carriage, and, looking in, to his surprise, saw that it was empty. Uttering a few words to his companions, they dashed away at full speed.

Nicholas consequently never dares to announce when or where he intends to take a journey. All his movements are conducted with the greatest secrecy. He almost invariably commences his journeys at midnight. He conceals his most sleepless vigilance to suppress all freedom of thought, and every tendency to civil liberty in his realm. He prohibits his nobles from residing abroad, lest they should inhale the atmosphere of political freedom; and if any noble ventures to disobey his commands, the confiscation of his estates effectually prevents his return, or exile to Siberia quenches the dangerous flame of independence in the snows of eternal winter.

THE CZAR'S DAUGHTERS.

The Czar's eldest daughter, Maria, a very beautiful woman, was married in 1839 to Maximilian Duke of Leuchtenburg, who died in 1852. It is said that the Duke during his lifetime did not enjoy the splendid prison in which, by his marriage, he had incarcerated himself, nor did he willingly submit to the domestic tyranny of his father-in-law. This produced many disagreements, and he was continually under arrest for persisting in the freedom of appearing in his Royal wife's boudoir in his dressing gown, for smoking in her presence, or for buttoning his military coat otherwise than according to the Emperor's regulations. So that not even the mutual affection between him and his wife prevented him from congratulating the Duke de Bourdeaux, when a proposition for his marrying another of the daughters of Russia was broken off, that he had "escaped the cage in which he himself was inclosed." The widowed Duchess of Leuchtenburg visited England last year. Olga, the second daughter of the Emperor, born in 1822, is said to be the most beautiful of this strikingly handsome family. She has suffered much from ill health, and is still very delicate. She married, in 1846, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg. The fourth daughter, Alexandra, born in 1824, was married to Prince Frederic of Hesse. She died in 1851, to the intense grief of her parents. She was the youngest and best beloved.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, March 19.

The steamship Northern Light arrived off Sandy Hook last evening, and reached her dock this morning bringing San Francisco dates to Feb. 29, brought down to San Juan by the steamer Uncle Sam.

She brings 262 passengers, and \$92,000 in gold dust.

The news is highly important. Business was entirely prostrate, caused by the suspension of five banking houses.

The news of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co's difficulties reached San Francisco on the 17th causing a great run on that house. They met the run and paid out half a million of dollars.

A meeting of merchants and bankers was held, and declared the house sound, restoring confidence and matters wore a better aspect. On the 24th, however Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co, suspended payment, followed on the 23d, by Messrs. Adams & Co, Wells, Fargo & Co, Robinson & Co, and Wright's Miners' Deposit. The excitement was intense. Adams & Co closed all their branches without paying a dollar, except at San Francisco, where on the 23d, they stood a run of \$200,000. Wells, Fargo & Co, closed here, but their country branches paid as long as the coin lasted were still paying as fast as coin could be obtained in exchange for dust and bars. They announced that they would resume payment in San Francisco on the 26th.

In Baltimore on Sunday evening, a fire broke out in a dwelling house on Harrison street, and the flames spread so rapidly that the occupants of the upper stories were cut off from all egress by means of the doors and stairs. Three persons jumped out of the second story windows, and escaped but with slight injuries. Two others, a husband and wife, who resided in the third story, was not so fortunate. The Baltimore Patriot says:

Finding all hopes of escape by the stairs cut off, and the flames rapidly spreading around them, they appeared at the front window, and by their frantic gesticulations, attracted the intense attention and sympathy of the persons who had collected in the street below who called to them to jump out and they would catch them. The woman prepared to leap forth from the giddy height. It was a moment of fearful, thrilling interest to those below who looked on, eagerly desiring to save the apparently doomed couple but with out power to aid them. The woman raised her hands and took the fearful leap. In falling her clothing caught in the tavern lamp, hanging on a level with the second floor, and momentary suspended thus for a moment, she fell and was considerably hurt by the shock. The husband followed almost immediately after, but unfortunately not with the same exemption from injury as the wife had met. He fell upon his back, seriously injuring the spine, even if his back is not broken.

DEATH OF JOSEPH HUME.

The venerable Parliamentary reformer, whose death was noted in our telegraphic columns yesterday, had arrived at such an age that his decease might have been looked for at any moment, yet he was possessed of so vigorous a constitution, and was so active and energetic, in the last days of his life, that the tidings must have come suddenly and unexpectedly to all. We propose to give a short sketch of the life and character of the man so widely and favorably known to all who are acquainted, in any degree, with English politics.

Joseph Hume was born in Montrose, Scotland, in 1777, and was consequently 78 years old at the time of his death. He received a school education, studied medicine and surgery, and entered, in 1795, the service of the East India Company, as surgeon. He went to India, and on the breaking out of the Mahatma war, in 1803, was made interpreter, paymaster, and postmaster to the troops, without resigning his commission as surgeon. He acquired a large fortune, and in 1808, returned to England, making a tour of the United Kingdom, and continuing his travels to Spain, Portugal, and other continental countries. He was elected to Parliament from the borough of Weymouth in 1812; and continued a member, we believe, to the time of his death—a period of 43 years—representing, during that time, Montrose, Middlesex—the largest county in the Kingdom,—and Kilkenny. During all this time, he was a faithful and zealous reformer of all abuses—financial, political, and others; an enemy of monopolies; a friend to the extension of the elective franchise; an imperturbable, persistent, good-tempered man. He was always among the first to enter the House of Commons and the last to leave it. There was nothing in his conduct, his speeches, or his views, that had the least "humbug" about them. He answered to "No little billy-headed baronet he, A great broad-shouldered general Englishman." Through the rest of the description—

"Who spoke few words and pithy," can hardly be applied to him. He was a most indefatigable speaker,—full of "facts and figures." During some debate on the Estimates about 1835, he spoke no fewer than 40 times in one night. Figures of a rhinoceros rather than of rhetoric, were his forte; and he was seldom known to make a speech into which he did not introduce more or less mathematical calculations. He was evidently a man who took a "pound, shilling, and pence view," of every subject. It is a little singular that one whose arguments were wholly of a monetary nature, should have been so zealous a reformer.

His kindness, good-humor, strong sense, and unyielding pertinacity at length made him an extremely popular member. During the latter period of his life he received many flattering proofs of the estimation in which he was held; and on the 5th of August last, his portrait was presented to Mrs. Hume, by a large number of his admirers, including four Cabinet Ministers, and several members of Parliament. The presentation speech was made by Lord John Russell. At the time of his death, we have no hesitation in saying he was as much respected, and as deserving of respect, as any member of the English Parliament.—State of Maine.

Men of the noblest dispositions always think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—An additional gleam of light has been cast over the probable fate of the Franklin Expedition, by an Esquimaux, named Massikewin, who accompanied Dr. Rae's party, and who has been for many years a member of the Western congregation at Rossville, in Hudson's Bay. Dr. Rae has always considered this native highly efficient and trustworthy. On his return to Rossville, the Esquimaux stated that he wintered with his party in a snow house, where they had six weeks' constant night. In March last (1854) they started, on the ice, to the north, and were thirty-seven days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they all found the tracks of the musk ox.

Sir John and his party are dead; but perhaps one or two of the men may still be alive, and amongst the Esquimaux. Sir John's watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoon, knives and forks, were found. The ship was a great godsend to these people; and they now all have good sledges, spears, canoes, &c., of oak wood. Dr. Rae and his party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side. The probability is, that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished by hunger.

Such are the words of Massikewin's narrative, as detailed to the Rev. T. Hurlbutt, of Rossville Mission, Hudson's Bay. They are entitled to credence, because the narrator is a native of the country, acquainted with the language, and could have had no object in making a false statement. The various implements made of oak which were seen in the Esquimaux encampment, prove that they must have had access to at least one of the ships of the missing Expedition.

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT CHRISTFIELD, VA.—A dispatch from Richmond gives the full details of an explosion at the Mathan coal pits in Christfield. Thirty-four persons were instantly killed—twenty eight negroes and six white men. Twelve negroes and five white persons were so badly burned that not more than three or four can recover. The pits were considered perfectly safe, but in making a blast, an old shaft striking from foul air, a volume of gas poured forth and ignited. The explosion caused the earth for miles around to wave and rock like a twig in the wind. Over one hundred white miners, fortunately were out of the pit at the time. Every effort was made to rescue those who were alive. Dead men were found with the flesh charred to the bones, holding shovels, picks and drills in their hands. The flesh on those still alive is burned to the bone as if it had been wasted. The pits are 770 feet deep.

ENLISTMENT FOR THE EASTERN WAR.—Recruiting offices have been opened at New York and Philadelphia by agents of the British Government for enlisting men for the "Foreign Legion," and large numbers were volunteering, mostly Germans. Each recruit receives \$30 bounty and \$10 per month after enlistment. It is reported that the agent at New York has more applications than he has means of conveyance of the men to Halifax, where they are to be forwarded. This is no doubt the reason of the recent application of the Home Government to the authorities at Halifax in order to ascertain how many soldiers he could accommodate in barracks there. After the men are drilled and properly equipped they will be forwarded to the Crimea. The Americans, however, do not appear to like this proceeding, and no doubt they will endeavor to prevent recruiting in their boasted land of liberty, where all men are not entitled to choose the calling they may deem most proper, as will be seen by the following despatch, which we find in the Boston papers:

New York, March 24.—The United States District Attorney has addressed a letter to the Marshal for this district, calling his attention to the fact that a recruiting office has been established in this city for the British army, which he considers to be a violation of the neutrality laws of 1818, and consequently directs the Marshal's attention to the penalties, and promises his co-operation in any measures that may be taken for the suppression of the office.

The official handbills for this enlistment are signed by Lewis M. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, and the proceedings are understood to be connected with the visit of the Hon. Joseph Howe to the United States, from whence he has not yet returned. (New Brunswick.)

THE MURDER OF SPENCER IN CARLETON. We have satisfaction in stating, that the three men who stand charged with the murder of James Spencer in Carleton, named William Maloney, Maria Rieg, and John Rieg, and for whose apprehension a reward of fifty pounds has been offered by the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation, were arrested on

Tuesday morning by Capt. Scoullar and a party of the City Police, and are now lodged in the Gaol of this City and County, to await their trial.

We are informed that these men were found in a brush camp in the woods, about four miles from town, and about half a mile from the main road. Much credit is due to Capt. Scoullar for the manner in which he managed to capture them, an event at which every good citizen must rejoice.—[H.]

THE BRITISH DESERTERS.—Andrew Upchurch and Thomas Casey, the deserting soldiers from the British army, who have been in jail in this city since July last, on the charge of larceny from the Queen's Treasury, at Sydney, C. B., are to be discharged next Monday. Some \$700 were stolen, but the evidence does not prove to be of the kind to detain them. A portion of the money belonged to a Mr. Twining, who is now in the Crimea, having been ordered there in December. A process was issued yesterday afternoon to obtain possession of the money. It is supposed the Commonwealth will be responsible for the board of the defendants.—[Boston Transcript, Saturday.]

A Gallant Feat at Inkerman.

Corporal Finney, of the 49th, writing home to his wife, after describing the battle of Inkerman and the wound he got, goes on to say—

"I was down and tied a handkerchief round my wound. I loaded my rifle and picked up a patent revolver already loaded which had been dropped by a wounded officer, when, just about ten yards from me, I discovered four Russian soldiers and an officer creeping through the brushwood, and massacring all the wounded that they came across; fortunately only one of them had his piece loaded, as I found out by his placing his thumb on the lock of his firelock. Crack! went my rifle, and down he fell; one of the others noticing this, came running up with bayonet fixed, followed by the other two. I saw plainly that I had no chance with the whole, so I threw my firelock at the foremost like a lance, and struck the bayonet through his heart. I had three still to contend with—two were loading; that I had no time to do. I took the revolver, and taking advantage of the bushes, I succeeded in wounding the other two; the cowardly officer threw down his sword. I took him prisoner and marched him off to the right among the bushes, and got up near our lines, when I was getting weak from loss of blood which the officer seeing, snatched his own sword out of my left hand, and inflicted a slight wound on the fleshy part of my arm; he never dreamed of another shot being in the pistol, which was in him in less than a second.

The common happiness of the world is closely connected with, and dependent on, the exercise of natural benevolence.

Those who think that money will do anything, may be suspected of doing anything for money.

You can depend on no man on no friend, but him who can depend upon himself. He only who acts conscientiously towards himself will act so toward others, and vice versa.

Mary a fool has passed for a clever man, because he has known how to hold his tongue; and many a clever man has passed for a fool because he has not known how to make use of it.

In Canada it has been determined, by a majority of 90 to 5, that the sale of spirits shall be under severe penalties restricted.

Bread is now three times the ordinary price in Egypt, in consequence of the European demand for grain.

We understand that it is the intention of her Majesty to confer the vacant Blue Ribbon upon the Earl of Aberdeen.—Globe.

A new siege-cannon, capable of being taken to pieces, and carried on men's shoulders into position, and there put together, has been invented by Mr. Williams, of Exeter, Liverpool.

Government are about to despatch a portion of the London Fire Brigade to Constantinople with necessary apparatus, to protect the hospital at Scutari from fire.

EMERY.—It is not generally known that although emery has been sought for in all parts of the world, it has only been found in two places—in the Island of Naxos, in Greece, and at a few spots in Turkey. The annual production is at present limited to two thousand tons of Naxos stone and sixteen hundred tons of Turkish. This material is largely used by the manufacturers of machinery and all iron and metal workers, as well as by lapidaries but it is especially required in the grinding and polishing of plate glass, and from the enormous increase in the consumption of the latter article, a corresponding demand for emery must be the result.—Mining Journal.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,

In one of my early communications to you, I stated, that with your permission I should much like to make some remarks upon one or two other topics besides the Railway; which, though certainly not of so great importance as that, is still of sufficient moment to deserve the warmest attention from the public than has hitherto been accorded to them. It appears to me, that it would not be inopportune, nay, that the season is again opening, and the people will soon be availing themselves of it, to move from place to place either in the pursuit of pleasure or in the discharge of business, as circumstances may dictate; for you to devote some space in your columns to the necessity of supplying a long acknowledged desideratum, one which, in only too many instances has been publicly, privately, painfully and pecuniarily felt and denounced. I allude to the wretched accommodation, or rather I may say, the entire absence of any accommodation for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers to and from the Steamboats. It is a nuisance and inconvenience so self-evident, and about which it is so perfectly unnecessary to say one word to prove its existence, that if there is no hope or possibility of its removal, but that on the contrary we are inevitably doomed to put up with it all our lives; why, the sooner we know it and resign ourselves to our fate, so much the better, for our tempers, at all events, if for nothing else.

To grumble loud and deep, is the birth right both of the Yankee citizen as well as the British subject; and on this subject of landing accommodation, they both, with plenty of excuse, exercise the privilege whenever it is low tide on the arrival of the Steamer at St. Andrews. Doubtless it is very annoying, and even agreeable sometimes to be able to get rid of our superfluous ill humor, on some such unfortunate matter, which—being everybody's business, is of course nobody's;—and so never obtains a champion in its behalf; but, Sir, although I acknowledge that we all resent this delightful privilege of grumbling, and are too prone to exercise it, and then consider that we have nobly done our duty; I cannot help thinking that if some one, who has the public spirit, were to come forward and make himself a leader in this matter, that he would find the people quite ready and willing to forego the grumbling, and afford their assistance and ready support to his exertions for the public good. It only wants some one to take the initiative to start a subscription, when I am sure an amount amply sufficient for the purpose would soon be collected.

It was one of the last acts of our late Representative, Capt. Robinson, while a Member of the House, to obtain a grant of £300 from the Legislature to aid in erecting a Steamboat Pier here, and that sum will of course be forthcoming so soon as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled, viz: the subscription of a like amount by the inhabitants. Now, surely, this affords a splendid opportunity for the display of disinterested public spirit, and although I could not approve or recommend the people to acquiesce, on the "Father of the Town's" doctrines with regard to Railway matters, and perhaps encouraged his children to rebel against him on those subjects; I am of opinion that this is one on which that gentleman might interest himself with credit and applause, and in which he would deserve and obtain the cordial support of the community; and I trust therefore he will not take my hint on this subject, in dudgeon, or in a bad spirit, because I felt it my duty to expose and oppose him on other matters.

I am, Sir,
Your obedt. Servt.
CIVIS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 28.

The Board of Works Bill was resumed this morning in committee and elicited pretty long discussions while proceeding from section to section. Some amendments were moved—especially by Mr. Gray, for denuding the holders of pecuniary offices of political privileges, but no single principle of the Bill could be affected, and it passed without the slightest amendment.

At 3 o'clock the House went into Supply, and the Road Grants being the subject there was a good deal of feeling displayed by their respective advocates.

March 29.

A Bill committed and progress made, and principle sustained to grant the Bye Road monies in gross to the different parishes, to be expended by Commissioners elected by the rate-payers at the Parish Election, and to come into operation March, 1856.

House in Committee of Supply at 1 1/2 o'clock. Madras School grant of £400, and some Parish School grants passed.

The N. B. and N. S. Land Company Road grant discussed and £200 granted. A grant of £6500 for collection and protection of the Revenue, passed, and a long debate on a grant to Silas Mackin, for costs incurred in certain law suits relating to Coal Mines in Queen's County, £64 4s. 2d. passed. Adjutant General's grant lost on a division.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the best Remedies for the Cure of Female Complaints. The extraordinary effect these Pills have upon all complaints peculiarly incidental to females, would appear incredible if it were not confirmed daily by the wonderful cures they effect in Canada. It is an unquestionable fact, that there is not any remedy so equal them throughout the World, for exterminating

ing suffering from the softer sex, than these admirable Pills, particularly for young girls just entering into womanhood, therefore all are requested to give them a trial, which will insure their recommendation.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. CUMMING'S LECTURE.

"It has been objected by one of the German infidels that our Lord did not show a deep sense of the danger of wine when he created at this feast so excessive a quantity—some hundred gallons—by an act of omnipotent power. Would not this objection apply to every vintage? If God gives a plentiful vintage, you would not say, 'This is a temptation to men to drink to excess.' There was no more temptation, to drink to excess from his filling many large water jars, than in his being pleased to give the sunbeams and rain drops that make an abundant vintage. 'The secret of temperance is not in the cellar but in the heart of the landlord of the wine-cellar. A Christian man will not become intoxicated if he drinks from a bottle. It is not in the quantity before you that the element of temperance is, but in the grace of God that has been planted in your hearts. Now it does appear to me, without the least expression of disrespect towards those who differ from me, that if God had designed that men should be universally what is called teetotal—that is, should not taste wine or anything that has the least alcoholic element in it—He would have prohibited the growth of the vine, and rendered fermentation absolutely impossible; because if there were no fermentation, there could be no alcoholic element generated. But he has not done so. He does give the vintage, and He does give the fruit of the vine. He has created fermentation just as truly as he has created vegetation; therefore, it does seem to me that temperance is to arise, not from the absence of wine but from the presence of Christian principles, and that we are to be sober because it is a Christian duty, and not by insulation from all the elements for being the reverse. It does appear to me that character is perfected not by being placed beyond the reach of temptation, but by being placed within the reach of it, and there gloriously triumphing by the grace of God over all its suggestions and its temptations. It is remarkable, and I submit to those who differ from me, that our Lord ministered not to supply as you perceive, a necessity, but to add an enjoyment. I admit, teetotalism has done much good, and I recognize the perfect liberty of every man to adopt it who is satisfied that it will do good. I would not say one word against the teetotal society, because they have done good, and I pray that they may do more; but while they claim the liberty of holding their sentiments, I must not shrink from the duty of expounding what is plainly God's word.

If I could, I would make every man sober; but my prescription, if you will allow it, is not a mechanical change, but a moral revolution in the unregenerate and unenlightened heart. 'But there is danger in wine,' you say. So there is, and there is danger in other things; there is danger in reading the Bible in the light of teetotalism, instead of teetotalism in the light of the Bible, for we may depend upon it, whenever a man begins to adopt another mode of life than that which the Saviour gave, he soon begins to adopt another rule of faith than that which the Bible affords. * * * It is not prejudices that influence me. I feel I am here the interpreter of that word, the glory, the perfection, the beauty of which shine forth more and more. I must bring all my likes and dislikes, all preferences and prejudices, to God's law and to God's testimony; I dare not say what is not here. A few have left my congregation because I will not be a teetotalist. I have no liking to wine; I can do without it as freely as any one of you; but what my Lord concerned by fasting, I will not pronounce unholy; what he has set precedent of using, I too feel that I may use in moderation; and thus I teach, whether you like it or dislike it. I am placed in this pulpit not to preach to your prejudices or to echo your opinions, but to proclaim, as responsible at the judgment bar of God, what is true, and that by God's grace I am determined to persevere in doing.

I therefore gather from this passage that wine is lawful, that it is not unholy; that the temperate use of it is legitimate; that its employment as medicine is right. Nothing can be more degrading to a human being than drunkenness; nothing can be more disgraceful to a Christian man than excess. The great law, the beautiful law, is—the time is short; it remains for them that marry to be as though they married not, for them that sell as though they bought not, and them that buy as though they bought not; thus using the world and not abusing it, for the fashion of this world speedily passeth away."

MILITARY.—By the last mail from England, official accounts were received respecting the future military staff in Canada. It is to be reduced from its present strength merely by two officers, namely, the Colonel on the staff in Upper Canada, who is Col. Young, and the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, who is Major Ingall. Lieut. General Rowan is to be relieved by a Major-General—but who that may be is not yet known. General Rowan has been long and favorably known in Canada, and his departure will be very generally regretted. (Quebec Chronicle, Mar. 24.)

DEATH PENALTY.—An attempt is being made in the Legislature to abolish the death penalty. It is to be hoped, says the Witness, that it will be unsuccessful. The crime of murder is so fearfully common, that the penalty against it should be a severe one, and such as will indicate the solemnity and value which the community sets upon human life. If the death penalty is abolished, an execu-

tive pandering to the wicked, will readily commute any other penalty to nominal punishment.—[lb.]

There was a rumor current in Boston on Monday, that the steamship Canada, which left that port on Saturday with a million of dollars on board, had been captured by a Russian frigate. The credulous citizens were thrown into a tremendous excitement in consequence, but their fears were allayed on the same evening by an announcement by telegraph that the Canada had arrived safe at Halifax.—[lb.]

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1855.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Liberal," is received, but owing to our columns being already occupied, his letter must lie over.

We learn that a movement is now being made in the County, to petition H. E. the Lieut. Governor, to refuse his assent to "the Liquor Bill," recently passed by the House of Assembly and by the Legislative Council, by the small majority of three in each House; (we were in error in our last week's issue, when we announced the majority to be four in the former) and heartily do we wish the efforts to be made will be successful, as the more we reflect on the merits of the Bill, the more we are convinced of its injustice, its tyranny and its uselessness for the desired end.

We have already in our former issues, given our ideas why such a law should not be proposed, much less attempted to be enforced, and while we gladly echo the powerful reasons adduced by our independent contemporaries, we cannot avoid directing attention to the beautiful extracts of the well known (Presbyterian Clergyman) Dr. Cumming's lecture on "the marriage in Canaan of Galilee," which we have copied from the "Morning News" of Friday last, and which must strike conviction into the hearts of all those who are not blinded by their own self-righteousness. In our former articles we had purposely abstained from bringing any Scriptural or Doctrinal reasons to bear on the subject matter in hand, and since perusing and reflecting on the passages above alluded to, we are glad that we did so, as nothing that we could say would carry the weight and impressiveness which must be given to the words of so good a man or of so clever a divine.

A Petition is now in the course of signature, and doubtless many will attach their names to it, and that the movement begun here, will be followed in every County in the Province, in order that it may shewn to the world that we are still deserving of the name of Britons and are not to be dictated to, as to what we shall eat, drink, or avoid, by any small minority belonging to Temperance Societies, whose works, as long as they do not extend to Legislative enactments, shall receive, as they always have done, our best and sincerest wishes.

PORTLAND ECLECTIC.—From the last number of this choice literary periodical, we learn that it is to be united with the "Transcript," another literary periodical published in Portland. All the proprietors and editors are to remain connected with the united firm, so that the public may rest assured of having a neatly printed, well filled, and ably conducted paper, which will be both interesting and instructing.

STEANBOAT WHARF.—Our correspondent "Civis," has redeemed his promise, and given his views on the necessity of the inhabitants at once making an effort to erect that much required accommodation, a public Wharf, where steamers can land their passengers at all times of tide. It is to be hoped that the matter will be taken up immediately, and a subscription list opened; no time should be lost, as without some such landing, the steamers will not call here, unless when the tide suits.

Death of John Wilson, Esq.

It is at all times a melancholy office, whether the career be adorned with exalted and self-sacrificing virtues, or remarkable only for a spirit of villainy; to have to announce the departure from among us of one, with whose presence, long years have made us familiar; but it is nevertheless a duty which all must from time to time fulfil for their fellow mortals, until the unsparing scythe of the Angel of Death, shall have gathered in the whole harvest to the threshing floor of our Lord; and though on all occasions the same solemn warning of the uncertainty of life should be taken home to our hearts, it is more particularly when the blow is sudden and unexpected, and the position of the departed has been a prominent one,

that attention is awakened, and the mind is instinctively turned within itself, and ponders on the lesson of the instability of all earthly things.

It is with such feelings, that we record the sudden decease of JOHN WILSON, Esq., of Chamcook, who for so many years has held such a leading position in this County.

Well, "peace to his ashes!"—for though we have felt it our duty to oppose him in many of his public acts we feel constrained to say, that he leaves a blank which it will be difficult to fill. He was a man of whom it may be justly said, that he possessed a perseverance which was baffled by no obstacles, and an industry that nothing could tire or overcome; and although during the whole course of his proceedings he ever attempted to carry out his own opinions, and would go great lengths (as witness his frivolous action for libel against ourselves) in his desire to thwart those who had the independence to oppose him; it is due to him to admit that he was always ready to afford his personal services, and to take the lead in any public enterprise; and that even for our Railroad—that great sheet anchor of all the hopes of prosperity for the town,—respecting the management of which he has latterly been so misjudging; he has, to quote Capt. Robinson's words,—"in the early days of its formation performed services which money could not repay."

As an individual, Mr. Wilson practised the most unbounded and generous hospitality; his doors were ever open to the wayfarer, and he dispensed the bounties of his table to every stranger as freely as to the invited guest; and we feel persuaded that all those who differed, as well as those who agreed with him in public business, will do him the justice to say, that the death of a man possessing his abilities and industry, must at all times be a great loss, and more particularly so, in a new country and a small community like this.

Arrival of the ASIA.

The Steamship Asia, arrived at Halifax on Thursday night last.

March 2d.—Halakava advices report sickness decreasing. Weather clear and frosty. Three miles of Railway in operation.

The Allies rear is greatly strengthened. Gen. Burgoyne, the English chief of Engineers has left, and has been succeeded by Gen. Jones, who recommended contrary to Napier's advice, attack on Cronstadt.

March 3d.—Russians are fortifying in formidable manner the valley of Inkerman—are erecting mortars.

Saturday morning 18th, nothing later. The Austrian Government has notified France and England that the mission of the Archduke William to St. Petersburg is an act of sympathy merely, and has no political object. Austria has issued a new circular addressed to the Germanic Federal Governments informing them that Austrian Commissioners will present to them a new proposition towards the effectual modification of the Germanic contingencies. Circulars also insist on necessity of being prepared for all eventualities, and mentions that Emperor Alexander has Gortschakoff to negotiate for peace on the basis sanctioned by the late Emperor.

Prussia also issued circular dated March 8, to its Diplomatic and Consular agents, stating that there is reason to believe the negotiations now in progress will terminate in peace. Prussia likewise by decree also dated March 8, prohibits exportations of contraband of war.

There is much doubtful talk of autograph letters passing between Monarchs of Europe.

It is said Czar Alexander has written King of Prussia soliciting advice. The King of Prussia has notified the English and French, of Emperor Nicholas' death. [Emperor of Austria has written Napoleon that the negotiation will lead to peace.

Menshikoff has gone to Moscow. The Grand Dukes are on their way to St. Petersburg from the Crimea.

Caton-Sacken now commands within Sebastopol. Leaders at Odessa.

No news of importance from the Danube. Count Seamysky is organizing at Shumla.

The 2d Regt. of Turkish Cossaks with Poles will be enrolled.

Disturbances have occurred in Syria, 1500 Turkish troops are at Beyrou.

BRITAIN.—The proceedings in Parliament had been unimportant.

Ship "James Chester" abandoned at Sea, was picked up by mate and six of the crew of English ship Marathan, and brought into Liverpool.

The Committee of Enquiry into state of the Army before Sebastopol had been ten days in Session, and continued 1750 men for the Crimea.

The Bank of England has taken the whole of the Guaranteed Loan of Jamaica of half a million sterling.

Encampment is preparing for the Foreign Legion near Folkenstone.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Col. McClung, the noted duellist, committed suicide at Jackson to-day.

Resolutions in opposition to slavery and secret societies have been introduced into the New York Legislature.

PARISH MEETING.—The annual election for Town and Parish Officers, took place yesterday, in the Town Hall. A large number of rate-payers attended, and much interest was manifested.

THE RUSSIAN REVELATIONS.—The administration finds it very difficult to preserve secrecy upon any subject. The Washington correspondent of the Advertiser says that the document of Russian revelations privately communicated to the President a few days ago, concerning which so many contradictory opinions have been advanced, was made known to certain parties, in all its details, by one of the very individuals whom Mr. Pierce had summoned to his counsels. He further says:—

"In that document, Russia distinctly offers to prove that a compact exists between the Allied powers of Europe to interfere in case of any further attempt at territorial extension on the part of the United States government. This is the main scope of the document; its contents do not go beyond a voluntary tender of evidence to convict the accused parties to a set-off defiance every principle contained in the Monroe doctrine. After due consideration of the subject, the President and his advisers come to the conclusion that the whole matter should be laid on the table as unfit for discussion at this particular juncture of political affairs. This is perhaps the wisest decision, under the circumstance, that could possibly have been arrived at, for it would have been impossible to send a reply to the Czar of Russia without involving this country in a departure from the path she is constitutionally bound to pursue."

THE LIQUOR LAW.—Our contemporaries generally are opposed to the Prohibitory Law, indeed all our exchanges, except those connected with, or under the sanction of the Sons of Temperance. The law, which is at the moment, makes some capital out of the "Bill" from which we select the following:—

"While a large majority of the members of the Legislature admit that the establishment of Municipal Corporations is necessary for the full development of Responsible Government, but as they entertain an opinion that the country is not fully ripe for them, hesitate to legislate, making it imperative on the people to adopt them, and content themselves with passing a Law leaving it optional with them to adopt or reject them, as the majority may decide.

A large number of the members also admit, that the assessment principle for the support of Education is the correct one, and this opinion is coincided in by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, nearly all the Inspectors, and the majority of the press of the Province, still the members of the Legislature hesitate to adopt the measure, assigning as reasons, that the people are not prepared for it, and should they pass such a law, would run the hazard of losing their popularity and consequently their seats.

While then, the members of the Assembly hesitate to act with decision on two such important measures, will they pass Mr. Tilley's Bill without subjecting it to the same ordeal through which these measures are compelled to pass. Let them act consistently in the matter. If it be necessary to take the sense of the people on these two highly important questions, surely the third one should undergo the same test."

A young married lady, in Cincinnati, who has a brother in California, dreamed she saw him in his miner's hat rise from his bed, and seize a pistol and bowie-knife, and immediately afterwards saw human hand with a dagger in it thrust through an aperture at the head of the bed and strike upon the pillow, when the brother with the knife severed the hand from the arm. A yell followed, and the brother looked through the aperture, saw there was but one, and rushed out, and found him dying, having thrust another knife into his body, and dragging him to the light found him to be a Mexican. The lady told her dream and by the late mail from California all the circumstances of it were verified by letter as having occurred on the night of Dec. 6.

Jane Powis, a puppet belonging to the City of London Union, has lately been compelled to refund to the parish authorities the enormous sum of nearly £250, incurred in the 3 per Cent. Consols. It appeared she had been in the receipt out door relief for the last ten years.

The new Prohibitory Law passed the Maine Senate unanimously, and the House by a vote of 90 to 29. It provides for imprisonment for the first, second, and third offence for not less than three nor more than six months; for the fourth and every subsequent offence a fine of \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment in the State prison. This bill received the assent of the Governor on the 17th inst.

Massachusetts Liquor Law.—The new prohibitory law passed the House on Wednesday, by a vote of 285 to 42.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Our Gulf Squadron is to be immediately augmented, and if any Spanish vessel hereafter overhauls and fires into an American vessel, she will be promptly chastised.

DEATHS.

At St. Stephens, the 26th inst., after four weeks illness, Mr. George F. L. Scott, formerly of St. John, who conducted the printing of the Patriot during the absence of Mr. Lorimer, the Editor—at the early age of 21.

Shipping List.

March 21st.—Schr. Ulica, Meloney, Boston, Odell & Turner, and others, flour, corn meal, &c. &c.

Cleared at St. George.

30th.—Schr. Catharine, Spellgrove, New York, lumber.

IN STORE,
And for sale by the Undersigned,
MARCH 31, 1855

10 Ulds. bright MUSCOVADO SU-
GARS (in bond.)
22 Chests, Congou and Souchong
8 Boxes, TEAS
6 Bbls. refined crushed Sugar
3 Boxes, 1 cwt. each, best Poland Starch
3 Bbls. best bottled and raw Linseed Oil
2 Tons No. 1 & 2 London and L'pool
White Paint, 14 and 25 lb. kegs
30 Kegs black and yellow Paint
1000 Feet Window Glass—assorted sizes
2 Casks Whiting
20 Boxes Glasgow & Woodstock Pipes,
10 gross each
24 Boxes Moulds and Dipt. Candles
20 Do com. and p. y Soap
2 Do Sperm. Candles
1 Qr. Cask } best White Wine Vinegar
2 Hds. }
5 Bbls. best Cider Vinegar
400 Gross Beer and Wine Corks
70 Bbls. Bysse's London bottled Porter and
P. Ale—quarts and pints.

IN BOND, and Duty paid:—
15 Hds. } best Rotterdam Geneva
2 Pipes }
16 Hds. } Hennessy & Martell
2 Qr. Casks } Brandy, vin. 1851
2 Hds. }
1 Qr. Cask } Pale Brandy
6 Puns. old Jamaica and Demerara Rum
6 Puns. Alcohol, 90 to O. P.
1 Do best Mart Aqua
2 Hds. }
2 Qr. Casks } Old Port Wine
1 Qr. Cask fine old brown Sherry
1 Do O. J. P. Madeira
11 Baskets first quality Champagne—qts
and pints.
14 Bbls. }
12 Half } C and FF Gunpowder.
180 Qrs. }

HARD WARE:—
10 Tons Pig Iron
19 Boxes Tin Plates
2 Tons Sheet Iron
7 Bags, 100 lbs. each, Horse and Ox
Nails
46 Do Deck Spikes, assorted sizes
5 Do Cat do do
22 Do fine Cut Nails
40 Stoures Iron Wire, assorted;
1 Rail Sheet Lead, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

TENDERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the
ALMSHOUSE will receive Ten-
ders until Monday the 10th inst. at 12 o'clock,
for *hauling the Paupers for One Year* from
the 15th inst., the person tendering to say
for what sum per week each he will Board
the Paupers, he taking the Farm at a Rent
of £20 per annum, and signing a Lease
similar to the one under which the Farm is
now let.

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

By Order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT KER,
Secretary

Molasses & Flour.
EXUTICA from BOSTON, now Landing.
100 Bbls. Canadian Superfine Fancy
FLOUR.
24 Ulds. new crop MOLASSES
April 3, 1855

**Saint Andrews and Quebec
Railroad.**

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

For further particulars, apply at the
Office in St. Andrews, where freight de-
claration papers may be obtained.

By order of the Board,
S. H. WHITLOCK,
Secretary.

St. Andrews, March 19, 1855.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close
at this Office on Sunday next, (8th inst.)
at 9 A. M., via Halifax; and via New York on
Thursday and Friday 14th and 15th inst., at 6
A. M. Also, via New-York, Tuesday, 17th
inst., at 6 A. M. The Postage for the United
Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7½ the single rate, and
via New-York 1s. 5½, pre-payment optional.
By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews,
April 3d, 1855.

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

The subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on
Tuesday next, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon, in the Market square:—

That pleasantly situated Farm and premises sit-
uated on the Bay Shore about 3 miles from the
Town of St. Andrews, being the same at present
owned and occupied by Capt. Alexander McGredy,
containing 17 acres, principally cleared and under
good cultivation. There are on the premises a
good Dwelling House, Barn and out houses, cuts
9 or 10 tons hay, and has many privileges.

Terms of Sale.
10 per cent. down, 15 per cent. on delivery of
the deed, (which will be undoubted,) 25 per cent.
in 4 months with interest, remainder in 12 and 18
months with interest, secured by Bond and Mort-
gage on the premises, for further particulars,
please apply to the Subscriber.

W. McLEAN,
Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 3d April, 1855.

To Let,

THE HOUSE at present occu-
pied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on
the corner of Water & Eliza
beth streets; to which is at-
tached a large Garden. Possession given
1st May next. Apply to
G. F. CAMPBELL.

St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855
[Provincialist, 2 ins.]

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 DE-
PARTMENT.

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 Skins, Vestings,
Broadcloths, &c.

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

St. Andrews, March 19, 1855.

Now is the Time

TO GET A GOOD
DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURE.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing
to the citizens of St. Andrews and vicinity, that
with his

Skylight Travelling Saloon

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

FRED. A. STODDARD.

SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Thurs-
day the tenth day of May next, at the
hour of noon, on the premises, in the town
of St. Andrews, for payment of the debts
of the late Frederick Augustus Babcock,
of Saint Andrews, in the County of Char-
lotte, deceased, in consequence of a defi-
ciency of the personal Estate of the deceased
for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence ob-
tained from the Probate Court of the Coun-
ty of Charlotte, the lands and premises
following, that is to say:

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

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

A L S O.

That valuable and pleasantly situated
corner lot No. 2, in Block letter "I" in
Parr's Division, directly opposite Dr. Al-
ley's residence, 80 by 160 feet.

A L S O.

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

—ALSO—

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

WILLIAM BABCOCK,
Administrator.

St. Andrews, 7th March, 1855.

ALBION HOUSE, SAINT ANDREWS.

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

MESSRS. STORR & CO.,

Have received a considerable portion of their

FALL STOCK,

Which is Opened and ready for Inspection.

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

WINTER STOCK,

hat will be composed of "NEW GOODS" exclusively. The present arrival contains prin-
cipally an assortment of the following Goods:

BROADCLOTHS,

IN EVERY COLOR;

DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS,

WINTER SHAWLS, COBBERG 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

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 cur-
rency 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. Oat-
meal, 2 lbs. Rice; 1-2 lb. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and
2 oz. Salt—weekly.

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

J. & R. REED.

St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a further as-
sortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c.
consisting of—

Gold and Silver Lever & Lepine Watches,
Guard Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article;
Earrings, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and
steel Shawl Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c.

Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard de-
Joseph Rodgers & Sons old English Razors, Pocket,
Jack and Pen Knives, &c.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and re-
paired &c.

GEO. F. STICKNEY.

St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

Meeting of Courts.

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

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

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

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 20, 1855.

Houses to Let.

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

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

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

ALSO, the large and commodious HOUSE in
Water street owned by the undersigned, and
now occupied by Mr. George McCulloch.

For terms, &c. apply to
J. W. STREET.

February 6th, 1855.

Notice.

MR. NEIL LOCHARY, of Saint Andrews,
having been appointed my Attorney, I
hereby request all persons having any legal de-
mands against me, to present their claims to him
for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me
either by Note or Book account, are hereby re-
quired to pay to him their respective dues with-
out delay. His receipt will be sufficient dis-
charge for the same.

SAMUEL GETTY.

St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.



AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,

CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION.

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

Jackson C. H., Jackson City, O., 29th Nov. '52

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: The Cherry Pectoral

is much inquired after. Several of our best Phy-
sicians have used it, three of them in their own
case, and always with the happiest effects. The
numerous potent medicines, always before them,
lead to gradually in regard to every new remedy;
and it is only after undoubted evidence of value
in any article, that any thing like a general con-
fidence can be excited.

The unrivaled excellence of this combination
of agents (in the Cherry Pectoral) proved be-
yond cavil by repeated trial and their own ob-
servation, has compelled medical men to proclaim
abroad its usefulness. It is beyond all doubt the
best general remedy we have for Pulmonary Af-
fections of this climate, at the same time sedative
and expectorant—a rare combination of prop-
erties.

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

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

Allegan Mich. 19th Jan. 1853.

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

JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.

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

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore
existing between the subscribers under the
style of

"E. TAYLOR & CO.,"

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—

All debts due the said firm are payable to
B. R. Fitzgerald, who only is authorized
to receive and give legal discharges for the
same.

E. TAYLOR.

B. R. FITZGERALD.

Campbell, 3d Feb. 1855.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

WOOLLEN HALL,

TAILORING AND

Clothing Establishment,

WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING,
Prince William Street.

A. SKILLEN

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

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

Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures,
Moscow and Siberian Mixtures,
Balkan and Elephant Beavers,
Crimes and Cocodile Beavers,
Bryan O'Lyons and Sultan Beavers,
Beardskin and Whitney Cloths,
Pilots and Beavers, all colors,
Melton and Canada Cloths.

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

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

Remains at WOOLLEN HALL,
Prince William Street, St. John.
Nov. 23.

A. SKILLEN,
Proprietor.

PACKET,

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN

FOR THE WINTER.

The Subscribers respectfully intimate
to the merchants and travelling pub-
lic, 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 wea-
ther permitting. For passage &c. apply to either
of the subscribers.

HUGH MELONEY,
OBD. CLARKE.

St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

Blanks

For Sale at this Office.

