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The Standard,

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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SEBASTOPOL AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

The position of this great Russian naval port in the Black Sea, which has just been attacked by the combined French and English fleets, is almost central—Oleson, the Sulina mouth of the Danube, the northern point of the Circassian coast, and Sinope, are each in a right line nearly equidistant from it 140 miles; while Varna and the Bosphorus are about 260 miles. It is the principal source of the Czar's aggressive power; in the south, its great strength rendering it proof against any sudden attack, while its commanding position enables it to send forth, as in the case of Sinope, a fleet at any moment to attack any unguarded point along the whole of the coast-line of the Black Sea. It is evident, therefore, that Sebastopol must be either strictly and securely blockaded, or the fleet within its harbours destroyed. Its destruction would be one of the heaviest blows that could be dealt to Russia, as large quantities of military stores are collected there, and also the whole of the Black Sea fleet, which, with the public works and docks cannot be valued at less than £20,000,000; the fortifications alone cost £7,000,000. With the exception of the public buildings and the officers' quarters, the town is not a desirable place to live in, there being no decent habitation, and the streets being most offensive.

The harbour is said to be the finest in the world—the main one runs in a direction west and east about three miles and a half, and has an average breadth of three-quarters of a mile. It has a depth of water of from six to ten fathoms (see from rocks or shoals). About three-quarters of a mile from the entrance there is a branch harbour on the south side running into the land for nearly a mile, and on either side of this, the town of Sebastopol is built. It is in this branch harbor that the Russian fleet lies. Even this smaller harbor has depth sufficient for a man of war of 120 guns, to lie alongside the quays. The town of Sebastopol is chiefly built on the western side of the branch harbor, the admiralty, barracks, hospitals, ordnance store, house, and docks being on the opposite side. The inlet is about four hundred yards across. The docks, five in number, are on two sides of a large basin in the branch or inner harbor. One is large enough to contain a first-rate vessel of the largest size, two are for 74-gun ships, and two for frigates. There is no tide, and the lock principle is adopted, the ships being raised by a series of three locks, each having a rise of ten feet into the dock basin. The surface of the water in the dock basin is therefore 30 feet above the level of the sea. Canals and aqueducts for supplying the dock basin with water have been cut at an enormous expense through the rock. The town and the surrounding country are at an elevation of 170 to 200 feet above the level of the sea; from the land side, where, until very recently, there were no defences whatever, a fine view of the harbor, shipping, and defences can be obtained.

The entrance to the port of Sebastopol itself is about 800 yards wide, and this is further narrowed by the Alexander Sand, which extends from the southern shore nearly half way across. The three principal works which command the approach to the entrance and interior of the harbor, are Fort Alexander on the right or southern point, Fort Constantine on the north or left hand, and Fort Nicholas at the base of the hill on which the town stands, three quarters of a mile from the entrance. Fort Alexander mounts 84 guns, in two tiers; Fort Constantine mounts 104 guns, in three tiers; and Fort Nicholas 192 guns, in three tiers. Besides these, there is the quarantine battery of 61 guns, a little to the south of the port; another nearly on a line with Fort Constantine, and facing the town, which mounts 120 guns; the Paul battery at the entrance to the dockyard, mounting 50 guns in three tiers, and several smaller ones. These forts, or rather batteries, have all been erected from the designs of a French engineer officer. A system of casemates, to the exclusion of every other principle, has been adopted, and their construction in this respect renders them remarkable in the annals of fortification. The freestone of which they are built, is soft, according to the statement of Captain Jesse, whose work upon "Russia and the War," makes mention of some very extensive opportunities of examining them. The strength of the masonry is very questionable. The counterforts are filled with rubble, and several of the key-stones of the arches have certainly been shaken by the firing of salutes. The Alexander Fort has only one tier of guns to casemates, the upper tier being a "en barbette"; the work terminates in a circular tower, the rampart of which is about six feet thick. The apertures or port-holes of all the casemates are small, so that there is no possibility of training the guns to the right or the left. Admiral Greig, who formerly commanded the Black Sea fleet, considerably improved the position, as, from the great number of guns

employed, (upwards of twelve hundred), there was no point in or near the harbour which did not lie under a cross fire of 60 pieces of the largest artillery. The casemates are used as barracks, ten men occupying the space between each gun, and the general objection is that batteries on this principle are not capable of making a lengthened defence, as the smoke fills them rapidly and so annoys the artillerymen that they cannot continue to work the guns. The Alexander battery is covered in the rear by guns at the extremity of the wall of the town. This is the case with all the batteries—they give a mutual support to each other, which is the true spirit of fortification.—Of course they are liable to attack from the land side, unless, as the public have been informed, the Russians are taking measures to throw up land defences. The Russians consider the harbor impregnable, but that remains to be proved.

A HORRIBLE PICTURE—Buffalo, July 21. In consequence of various rumours concerning a number of deaths by cholera at the Poor House in this city, a large party of physicians and citizens visited the house to-day, and found every thing connected with the establishment in the most horrible condition. Within 23 hours, 18 insane persons, and 7 others had died of cholera, and 4 more were in a collapsed state. The house was found to be so foul and filthy that it was almost impossible for persons to enter it. The inmates are in the most awful condition imaginable. On enquiry it was found that they had been kept on insufficient food and that of the worst quality.

Their regular diet has been for breakfast a piece of bread cut in pieces about five inches square, with coffee made from barley, and a piece of salt pork. For dinner they had the same fare, with the exception of the coffee, and for supper they had bread and tea. This is the kind of food the poor inmates have been accustomed to. Scarcely any food was found in the building as well as cholera. Several deaths from actual starvation had taken place, particularly among the children. These disclosures caused the most intense excitement throughout the city.

Mrs. BARRINGTON DISTANCED—The following from the Springfield Republican, should be caution to Mrs. Cullubban to look to her laurels. Hear Mrs. Cullubban on organs and organisms. "Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Cullubban, as she returned from Church last Sunday; "Dear me! this is an age of conventions. When I was a girl, organs were in their infancy. A forerunner used to turn the crank, and a little monkey take the organ. But now an organizer presides over the organ, while the deacon takes up the constitution. Oh, you should hear the fellow performing one of his volubilities, when he pulls out all the stopples, and plays on the pedlar case so loud as to jar the congregation as they pass out of their respective places of abodement."

DECEASED RICH—The following incident, which occurred in a neighboring city, is too good to be lost:—
As Judge W. was walking the street, a woman hurried out from her house, and mistaking him for her husband, expected from California, accosted him eagerly:—
"Oh, Joseph, Joseph."
The Judge solemnly presenting to her the palms of his open hands, gravely enounced:—
"Stop, madam, stop; I am no Joseph."
The woman seeing her mistake, quietly replied:—
"Excuse me, sir, my husband's name is Joseph, but not Potiphar;—and turning, she left the Judge to cogitate who was ahead."

TRADING ON DEATH—We have been credibly informed, that interested parties in the country are busy circulating reports of cholera ravages in Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers. This is done in order to prevent people from going to town to make purchases. Such conduct is highly reprehensible, as it not only injures trade but creates a panic. From all that we can learn, there is as yet no cause for alarm. We believe that the health of the inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec, is as good as it usually is at this season of the year, and as to Three Rivers, though there have been one or two sudden deaths, yet there has not been a single case of cholera. [Three Rivers Inquirer.]

HEAVY FIRE AT QUEBEC—We learn from the Morning Chronicle, that the heaviest fire which has occurred at Quebec for the past five years took place on the 19th inst., destroying fifteen stone and brick and several wooden houses. The fire broke out in a hay-loft in St. Joseph street, and in a short time extended to the whole block of brick and stone buildings reaching from that corner to Crown-street, and also destroyed several on Des Fosses-street. The Chronicle says: Serious apprehensions were at one time entertained for the safety of the Saint

THE BRAVO HUSBAND.

A TALE OF ITALY.
BY MISS PARDOE.

Ludovico Salvati was the captain of a troop of bandits infesting the Lower Alps. Of lofty stature, muscular frame, and undaunted temper, he seemed especially fitted for the desperate post in which his evil stars had placed him. We say his evil stars, for Salvati was the cadet of a noble family, of which honorable mention is made in the archives of Florence. He was a man of high aspirations; one who was never destined to tread the obscure path of mindless mediocrity, but maddened by disappointment and despair. The miseries of Salvati would have made a maniac of a less desperate nature, they made him a robber. His name was the by-word of terror to travellers and merchants, and the sound of fear by which the matrons of the Alpine hamlets and their weeping nurses flung into submission. "Hark! Salvati!" sufficed alike to silence the most turbulent, and subdue the most refractory.

Meanwhile, Salvati himself knew no happiness on earth, save in the consciousness that his name could thus strike terror to the hearts of those who in early youth had taught his own to quail. He had been injured deeply; and he had vowed vengeance—nor was he one to breach such a vow lightly.

In his first manhood, Ludovico had loved; not as worldlings love, but with deep devotedness. By day he walked through the marble halls of the Salvati Palace, musing on the idol of his soul; by night he closed his eyes only to dream of her. Beatrice Mont was a Florentine, with eyes like midnight when it is bright with stars, and a voice like that of the bird that loves the darkness; the brow of a Madonna, high, and calm; and pale, looking as though earthly passion could never overshadow it; and a smile which shed sunshine where it rested. She was so young and gentle that it seemed as if she were scarce fitted to contend with the cares of life, and so light hearted that she appeared never to have had one dream of sorrow.

Such was the listener to Salvati's tale of love, as they sat together beneath the boughs of a pomegranate tree from which he plucked the rich red blossoms to twine them in her hair; while the sound of minstrelsy came faintly from the distant palace, swelling and dying, as the wind rose and fell among the orange trees. What recks it what he said, or how he said it, beneath the moon-tinted sky, amid breeze and blossom; enough that she heard it without a frown, that she answered with a smile; and that, as Salvati pressed her to his heart, he called his, —his own! his love—his world! 'Twas a sweet dream; and they walked hand in hand, his arm around her and her rich warm cheek resting upon his shoulder—slowly, pausingly, under the delicious night wind; and they told each other the history of their secret affection how it had grown and strengthened since they first met; and if Beatrice blushed at the confession, he kissed away all her blushes, and she did not repent his confidence. Ludovico told a less embarrassed tale, and she pressed her small hand upon his lips to stay their utterance; but the lover heeded not the gentle hindrance, and he showed her how long and how ardently he had loved her—for days are centuries in a lover's calendar; and the moon had risen high in heaven, and the orange buds were shedding the perfumed dew from their snowy cups, ere they remembered that the world was peopled by others besides themselves, and prepared again to mingle with its denizens.

A fearful year followed that blissful evening. A rival's blood crimsoned the blade of Salvati; but the stab was deeper at his own heart's core! Could it be that Beatrice loved the smooth lipped stranger? His own Beatrice? He would not think it was thus; and yet, she wept over the corpse—such tears as women weep only for those whom they have estranged in their souls. But Beatrice Mont—no; the fond Beatrice? No, no; it could not be; and Salvati held her to his heart, and loathed himself that he had dared to doubt her.

He became a husband. Not a word, not a look of his young bride, but was to him as light and music. All that tenderness which woman loves so well, he lavished upon her with a prodigality which proved that his whole heart was in the homage; and yet, she was not happy. The smile fled from her lips, her step became less buoyant, and her voice more sad. Ludovico mourned, wondered, yet never doubted; and when Beatrice placed in his arms her infant girl, he forgot all

sorrow in the contemplation of its cherub face. One day, he led his fair wife forth into the sunshine, and the child stammered upon his bosom. He talked to Beatrice of all which that child might be to them, gifted as she seemed with her mother's beauty—that mother who was to him fairer than ought else on earth. He was answered only with tears. Suddenly a messenger approached them, who was the bearer of strange tidings,—he was a kinsman of Salvati, and he came with joy in his heart, to tell him that the rival he had smitten he had nevertheless not slain; that he yet lived, though his friends had borne him across the sea when they rescued him from death—there was no blood upon the soul of the young husband.

Ludovico smiled scornfully in doubt, but the doubt was vain. The stranger had been seen since his return to Florence; he still bore the trace of Salvati's blade, but he lived.

Then indeed light returned to the eyes of Beatrice, though she uttered not a word, as Ludovico gloomily led the way back to their splendid home. One more short month, and the infant of Count Salvati was motherless. Beatrice had fled! The father and the child were alike deserted. The wretched and bereaved man caught up the weeping girl—weeping he knew not wherefore—and in his turn abandoned the home which to him was now desolate. He wandered he cared not whither, for many weary days; the peasants whom he encountered in his way stared with him and with his motherless infant, their simple and often scanty meal; and he slept with the child nestled in his bosom; under the bright clear sky, or beneath the cotter's roof. It was thus the bandits found him. He was a reckless man. They urged him to become their chief; and he started at once from his lethargy of sorrow. By their means he might yet taste revenge! The very thought was cabalistic. He told them all his wrongs, and they talked of vengeance; that was enough; he was thenceforward theirs—body and soul. He girt the pistols and the dagger in his belt; he pressed the plumed hat upon his brow; and he placed his little Beatrice in the arms of the gentlest of the bandit's wives. It is true that he shuddered as he gave her into such rude keeping, but he was anticipating vengeance; and he turned away with a smile upon his lip.

He watched and watched for years, and yet his longing was unquenched; and meanwhile, his child grew healthily among the Alpine breezes, with all the loveliness and grace of her mother whom he once had seen in her hair; while the sound of minstrelsy came faintly from the distant palace, swelling and dying, as the wind rose and fell among the orange trees. What recks it what he said, or how he said it, beneath the moon-tinted sky, amid breeze and blossom; enough that she heard it without a frown, that she answered with a smile; and that, as Salvati pressed her to his heart, he called his, —his own! his love—his world! 'Twas a sweet dream; and they walked hand in hand, his arm around her and her rich warm cheek resting upon his shoulder—slowly, pausingly, under the delicious night wind; and they told each other the history of their secret affection how it had grown and strengthened since they first met; and if Beatrice blushed at the confession, he kissed away all her blushes, and she did not repent his confidence. Ludovico told a less embarrassed tale, and she pressed her small hand upon his lips to stay their utterance; but the lover heeded not the gentle hindrance, and he showed her how long and how ardently he had loved her—for days are centuries in a lover's calendar; and the moon had risen high in heaven, and the orange buds were shedding the perfumed dew from their snowy cups, ere they remembered that the world was peopled by others besides themselves, and prepared again to mingle with its denizens.

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He saw the truth at once—the cavalier was engaged in shooting at the birds which were flying homeward on their cry in the rock, and the lady was witnessing his prowess.—The little Beatrice had attracted their attention by her movements, and the sportsman, believing it to be some mountain eagle, watching in fancied security the destruction of its feathered associates, and anxious to exhibit to his companion a proof of his skill as a marksman, had but too fatally taken his aim. But Ludovico, in another instant learnt still more than this,—it was not enough when all else had forsaken, lay quenched at his feet—it was not enough that the pure and beautiful image in which that spirit had been enshrined, was now a ghastly, senseless gory heap—destiny had not done with him. A light laugh came on his ear—a laugh of mirth as a requiem for his dead infant—he could not be mistaken—he had heard such laughter in bygone years ere the blight of misery had withered him—it was the voice of Beatrice—his false wife! He turned and looked at his lost child, bent over her for an instant, as if to convince himself there was no hope, and then seizing his rifle, he took a steady aim and again the sharp quick sound reverberated among the heights—another peal of laughter rang out as its echo but this time it was the laugh of Ludovico. The cavalier, the murderer of his little one, fell as that horrible mirth swelled, on the evening breeze. As quick as thought the rifle of the bandit was reloaded; and he looked for a second with a glad glowing look upon the affrighted party who cowered round the fallen man; then he once more raised his weapon; but this time his hand was unsteady, and his frame shook—the strong man quivered like a leaf! Again he glanced back on the dead object of all his hope, and of all his tenderness; and that look sufficed. In the next instant a shout of horror rang upwards from the plain; mother and child were alike lifeless. Salvati had taken no coward aim.

A few months subsequently, Florence was thronged by curious crowds, who came to witness the execution of Ludovico, the bandit chief. He had surrendered himself to justice; he had avowed the murder of his wife, the pillage of travellers; the control of a fierce band which had long been the terror of the country. No voice was raised in mercy; it was a forgotten word in Florence; while all cried aloud for justice.

Men do not judge by the racked heart and the wrong spirit, but by the peril and the spoil;—what to them were the anguish and the despair which had wrought the ruin? Their pity had been unchallenged, for Salvati had borne a heavy cross before his accusers; he had supplied them with both the charge and the culprit; and the morning at length arrived—his slow for those who were to be merely the lookers on at the legal tragedy—when all might see if his high courage would still uphold him—what marvel then that they paused for the trial? But they knew not Ludovico Salvati! He had come with the world, and the world had left him. A busy throng entered his dungeon, to summon him to his death scene; his chains were lying on the earth beside him, for he had wrenched them asunder, though his tortured limbs had suffered in the effort; he was no longer to be a gaze for the Florentines—his dagger had freed him.

APRIL GENERAL SESSIONS, 1854.
ORDERED—
That any Person having an or about his or her House, building yard, enclosure or land, not enclosed within the Parish of St. Andrews, any noxious or offensive matter, or nuisance, shall remove the same under a penalty of Twenty shillings, for each and every offence; and shall cleanse, fumigate, or use any other means for purifying the same, as ordered by any two Justices under a like penalty of Twenty shilling. And the Justices or other persons appointed, shall have power and authority to enter into and upon any house, yard or enclosure, or land not enclosed within the Parish of St. Andrews, any noxious or offensive matter, and may cleanse, fumigate, or use any other means for purifying the same, as ordered by any two Justices under a like penalty of Twenty shilling. And any person or persons directing, resisting, opposing or obstructing the Justices, or any person or persons directed, them, or acting in their aid, for the purpose of carrying out these Rules and Regulations, shall be liable for each and every offence to a penalty of one Pound, recoverable as directed by the Act of Assembly, passed 13 Victoria, Chap. 20, Section 5, Art. 2.

Approved by the Government.
A true Copy.
W. HATFIELD, Clerk.

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4 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, July 25. The Pacific arrived at New York yesterday, at 6 A. M., with 4 days later dates.

The Arabia arrived out on the 6th. Breadstuffs were dull and declining. The news by this arrival is not materially interesting.

The threatening attitude of Austria has again subsided, and the war once more seems to have settled permanently into the dubious channels of diplomacy.

The intelligence from Spain does not show much change since the last advices. SPAIN.—Madrid remained perfectly tranquil.

The fate of the insurrection it is thought will be decided in the approaching combat which is expected to take place near Aranzuez, between the insurgents and the Queen's troops, reinforced from Valadolid.

The fact that none of the towns have risen is thought to be unfavorable to the movement, and it is confidently expected that if no fraternization takes place at Ardoz in 1843, between the two new hostile forces, O'Donnell will get defeated.

THE WAR.—A despatch from Vienna, dated July 21st, states, that the Turks having passed the Danube in considerable force, an action was fought on the 5th inst. at Girmene, in which the Russians had 160 killed and 300 wounded.

It is reported at Vienna, that the forces of the Emperor of Russia are being concentrated against Austria to the amount of 300,000 men. This, however, is considered to be an exaggeration.

Admiral Bruat had passed the Bosphorus, June 30th, with 8,000 of General Forri's division. The attack on Anapa was about to commence.

The Bazarovs have been again surprised by the Russians, in Asia, and defeated with the loss of 3,000 men.

The French and English continue to concentrate between Varna and Shumla—50,000 men are now there.

PERSIA.—Persia, encouraged by the success of the Turks and their allies, has declared herself openly against the aggression of Russia, and has sent an extraordinary Ambassador to propose an Alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Porte.

Telegraph despatches from Danzig state, that Sir Charles Napier had returned, with the fleet to Baro Sound. No action had taken place. The cholera was raging at Cronstadt, and the Admiral was unwilling to keep his men unnecessarily in the neighborhood.

English funds are depressed. Consols closing at 91 1/2 for Money and accounts. Money in demand.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. The California steamers, with San Francisco dates to the 1st ult., have arrived at New York. They bring about \$2,000,000 in gold dust, and a large number of passengers.

The Prometheus from San Juan, Nicaragua reports, that the United States ship of war Cayana arrived at San Juan on the 11th, to demand a full and satisfactory apology for the insult to Mr. Berland. The authorities and inhabitants refused to make the slightest apology.

Capt. Hollins, on the 12th, issued a proclamation to those parties, that unless an apology was made by 9 A. M., of the 13th, he should proceed to bombard the town. No apology came. The captain, in the meantime, took possession of the Transit Company's steamer, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all who may wish it.

Precisely at the time appointed the cannonading commenced, and continued, without intermission, until 3 P. M. No disposition being manifested, on the part of the inhabitants, to come to terms, at 4 P. M. a large party was landed from the Cayana, who burned the town, and nothing now remains but two small buildings in the suburbs, to mark the spot. No lives were lost. Mr. Scott, agent of the Transit Company, tendered a free passage, per the Prometheus, to all who wished to leave, and a few accepted the offer.

The British war schr. Bermuda, West India mail steamer Dee, and a British merchantman, were witnesses to the scene. The news from California possess no feature of special interest. The appointment of delegates to the Democratic convention for the nomination of Congressmen was the occasion, in various places, of much violence.

The city of San Francisco continues to improve, notwithstanding the commercial embarrassments under which it is suffering. The mining prospects continue quite as encouraging as they have been at any previous time, and the returns of the exportation of gold is not, it is said, a fair indication of success of the mines.

The yield of breadstuffs this year is far in excess of any previous season, and it is estimated that the market there will be re-supply in eighteen months.

The French expedition of 500 men, which sailed from San Francisco, on the ship Challenge. All the men were enrolled in the Mexican service, were awaiting the arrival of Count de Bouillon, at Mazatlan, and it was rumored that he and the French expedition would lead a revolution in Sonora.

There has been a great influx of Chinese emigrants. John Taber, editor of the Steeton Journal, killed James Mansfield, editor of the Republican, in a street fight.

FROM PANAMA.—An earthquake occurred at Panama on the 10th instant, which caused considerable damage.

QUEBEC, July 21.—A DANGEROUS FASC. Last Saturday a man supposed to be a sailor, went into a tavern near Lampson's Cove, Diamond Harbour, where, having partaken rather too freely of intoxicating liquor, he laid himself down on a bench in the tavern.

After some time he began to groan and make all sorts of noises to the great terror of the inmates of the house, who in a manner very "sans ceremony" lifted "bench, man and all" into the street, and sent for the Doctor, who came with all speed and declared "the man was dead;" a coffin was shortly procured and the "dead" man deposited therein. Just as the men were putting "on the lid," the "dead man" gave a violent kick, which knocked the end out of the coffin, and rather astonished the bystanders. The man immediately rose from his caged position, and wanted to know "Whose the Doctor?"

Of course the Doctor was by that time—im- possible to relish the idea of being so closely confined merely for the offence of being "dead" drunk. We do not know the Doctor's name.—[Chronicle.]

The Montreal General Hospital had a narrow escape from fire on Monday. From a chimney of the building which was on fire, sparks flew through a pipe-hole, and set fire to several beds, which were by great exertions extinguished.—[Ibid.]

CROWN LAND OFFICE AFFAIRS.—The receipts at this Office, for Timber and Land sales, from the 1st January, 1853, to the end of July the same year amounted to £23,221 12 2d. The sum received this year to the present time is, £12,758 19s. 2d.; it is probable that several hundred pounds more will be received before the end of the month. In the year 1851, the receipts from all sources during the entire year amounted to £26,085 2 5s. Mr. Wilnot came into office in October in that year, so that notwithstanding the flaming editorials of the Freeman against Wilnot, the duties of the Crown Land Office have been discharged under his management with entire satisfaction to the public.

When the receipts of a public office steadily on the increase, it cannot surely be owing to the mismanagement of the head of the department. The surplus receipts of the timber sales this year are already sufficient to pay the expenses of the department.—This fact must be as gratifying to Mr. Wilnot and his assistants as it is to the public at large.—[Woodstock Sentinel.]

WAR OFFICE, June 6.—Promotions.—69th Regt., Lieut. J. Smyth, to be Captain; to be Lieut., Ensigns W. L. Melville, and J. Hill; to be Ensign, R. F. Strike.

76th.—Lieut. H. L. Lacey, to be Captain; to be Lieut., Ensigns W. J. Robinson, and J. Geddes; to be Ensign, Cadet C. Gascoigne; (Lieut. Smyth is brother of Dr. R. P. Smyth, of Carleton.)

WE understand the honorary degree of Dr. of Divinity has been conferred by the College of Princeton, New Jersey, on the Rev. John Thomson, of Grand street church, New York, formerly of Sydney street Free Church, in this city. As the College of Princeton, New Jersey, has in Scotland, the greatest repute for judgment in granting degrees of any College in America, we have no doubt Mr. Thomson's numerous friends both there and here will be much gratified by this compliment.—[Chronicle.]

SCARCITY OF SALT.—Captain Kendall, of the bark Kezia, which arrived at Boston on Thursday, from Rio Janeiro, touched at Turks Island, Isaugu and Fortune Island, but no salt was to be had at either place.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Canadian Wesleyan fund shows an increase in the amount received last year, over 1852, of \$6,000.—The amount raised in Canada West is not less than \$200,000.

A Testator on being told that temperance men were a band of robbers, said:—"Yes, they have robbed the poor house and States Prison of their victims."

CHOLERA.—In New York the cases have diminished more than one half, from the refreshing influence of a succession of thunder showers.

The deaths at Montreal from cholera on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst., were 77. At last accounts it was decreasing at Montreal, and had almost entirely disappeared from Quebec as an epidemic. At Toronto, the disease was prevailing with considerable violence—fourteen new cases having occurred on the 10th, and six deaths.

At Hamilton, Canada, there were 23 deaths from Cholera on the 19th inst. About fifty deaths from cholera have taken place among the laborers on lowlands at the Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls.

The health at the Falls is good, but visitors have not been numerous. The total number of deaths in Philadelphia last week 431, including 47 by cholera—a decrease in the latter, compared with the previous week, of 29, although the total mortality shows a slight increase.

WHEAT CROP OF CANADA.—We learn from a gentleman who has traversed Canada from London to Montreal, and visited much of the interior, that the wheat crop of Canada West will far exceed that of any other year in its amount.

It is estimated that a third more was sown last year than the year before, and it all looks flourishing. The surplus last year is estimated at 7,000,000 bushels. This year it is calculated the surplus will reach 12,000,000 bushels.

Mrs. Fillmore, daughter of the ex-President of the United States, died at Buffalo,

standing a very heavy surf, all the passengers and baggage were landed without accident.

The Steamer Governor is now on the Boston route, and takes the place of the Admiral.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2, 1854.

THE CHOLERA.

St. John papers represent the cholera as on the decline, and yet, from the published statements, we learn that from Thursday noon, until Sunday noon no less than 27 deaths took place in the City and 60 in Portland and Indian Town.—We are informed, by several respectable persons from St. John that numbers more have died and are in the worst stages of cholera, than have been published, as it was difficult to obtain correct information as to the actual number of deaths, notwithstanding the efforts of the Publishers to give a reliable statement daily.

The St. John Morning News very justly remarks, that there appears to be a universal panic pervading that City and County, owing to the sudden deaths. We believe it, as there are more St. John people in St. Andrews at present, than were here for years. The "News" also states that the people are leaving the City in droves, and flying to the country in all directions, many of them camping out; some poor families are living in the bushes without any covering, and suffered severely during the heavy rains last week.

The City is also said to be far from being in a healthy state, and the inhabitants are not censured for leaving. The butchers market has been closed.

The Cholera has also broken out in Fredericton and several deaths had taken place. At Shediac we are informed the insidious disease had made its appearance also.

SANITARY MEASURES.—We are pleased to notice that the Magistrates, are adopting measures for the cleanliness and purity of the Town. An order of Sessions has been published for the information of all concerned, and we understand that the penalties for any violation of this order, will be strictly enforced. Parties therefore who may have any noxious matter about their premises, had better remove it at once, and cleanse their yards. The warmest weather has yet to come, and sanitary considerations of this kind, should be attended to at once.

The removal of filth and the promotion of ventilation, are matters in which those well off are as much concerned in as the poorer classes. Disease will spread wherever such offensive matter exists, and infect the air around and prove fatal to the lives of all. Places dense, populated, where sanitary principles are carried out, have not suffered, in fact, were almost exempt from Cholera and Typhus fever.

We notice that slaughter-houses, have been removed out of all cities, and no person is allowed to keep pigs in their sheds or barns. It has been suggested, that a Board of Health should at once be established for this port, and that every precaution be taken to prevent vessels with passengers landing there, unless they show a clean bill of health. It is currently reported that many persons are about visiting St. Andrews, to enjoy its salubrious air and sea bathing. Of this they may rest assured, the Town is exceedingly healthy and no place better adapted for invalids in the Province, as they can enjoy either a salt or fresh water bath, within a few minutes walk of the Town, and pleasant drives among some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the Province.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.—We copy the following account of the loss of the Steamer Admiral on her last trip from Boston for St. John, from the Courier of Saturday last. The Passengers were taken to St. John, in the Steamer Maid of Erin. The Admiral has become a total wreck, engines and machinery saved.

After leaving Portland on Tuesday, one of the crank pins broke, and the boat was detained about seven hours to make temporary repairs. She then proceeded under easy steam, and when as was supposed, the land about West Quoddy Head was made, the mate went on to inspect the place, but on account of the dense fog, could not correctly tell where they were. The steamer was then backed for some considerable distance, and her course altered. Shortly afterwards, land was again made, and the engine reversed, but on account of the very heavy swell forcing the Admiral ahead, she struck on a ledge of rocks near Boatman's Head, and commenced filling. The cargo was then thrown overboard, to lighten her, and she floated off. A circuit of about two miles had to be made before a safe place could be found to beach her; when, notwith-

standing a very heavy surf, all the passengers and baggage were landed without accident.

The Steamer Governor is now on the Boston route, and takes the place of the Admiral.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. M. Nutt, Mr. Charles Haslett, C. E., of Hallowell, Maine, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Mr. James B. Berry, of St. Andrews.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday morning, July 26th, Cecil Henry, youngest son of the Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector of Lunenburg, N. S., aged 22 months.

We may here remark, how much it is to be regretted, that the plan of our enterprising townsman John Wilson, Esquire, of Chamcook, was rejected by the House of Assembly last winter; his ingenious proposal was to make Dark Harbour on Grand Manan a Harbour of Refuge, and then erect a Fog Bell to be rung, by the ingress and egress of the tide.

This Bell was contemplated to be two thousand pounds weight, to ring twenty two out of twenty four hours, fitted up with a tribe to convey the sound as recommended by the scientific Admiral Owen, the sound of such a Bell could be heard from fifteen to twenty miles.

If Mr. W's proposal had been accepted, not a doubt exists but that the Admiral would now grace the waters of the Bay of Fundy, instead of being a pile of ruins; the same may be said of two other ships lately cast away near Dark Harbour.

It is not too late for some scientific nautical gentlemen to visit Dark Harbour with a view to carry into effect this gentleman's praiseworthy plan, at the same time invite some of the fresh water members of the House of Assembly to accompany them.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—It is gratifying to notice the punctuality with which Messrs. J. & R. Reed's line of Packet ships arrive at Liverpool and St. John, and the satisfaction expressed by the passengers who come out in these excellent vessels. They state that the arrangements for their comfort, cleanliness and diet are all that could be desired. The Eudocia, one of the line arrived at St. John, on the 27th ult. in 45 days, with 272 passengers, all in good health and spirits—no deaths nor births during the passage. These vessels are well commanded by experienced and gentlemanly men. For days of sailing &c., see advertisement in our last page.

The Boston Atlas in speaking of the loss of the Admiral says— "The Admiral was but seven years old, and a great favorite with the travelling public. Her cargo was valued at \$100,000; among it were \$40,000 worth of bonded goods, received by the last Cunard steamer and destined for St. John, included in which was \$15,000 worth of broad cloths, the property of one man. This portion of the cargo was probably insured in England. The boat was owned by the Eastern Steamboat Co., and was not insured.

DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER.—Albany, July 27.—A despatch from Quebec announces the death of Col. Hogarth, commanding the 26th Regiment of British Infantry, in that city, of cholera, on Monday. He commanded the regiment during the Gavazzi riots.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN & NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Royal Gazette Extra contains a Proclamation that the Government of New Brunswick has acquiesced in a proposition from the Home Government, reducing to an uniform rate of Sixpence the half ounce postage on letters between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies. The same to take effect on the 1st day of August next at the following rate:— A uniform rate of Sixpence Sterling the half ounce on Letters between the United Kingdom and the Colony of New Brunswick—and on Parliamentary Proceedings transmitted to and from the said Colony.

For each Packet not exceeding half lb. in weight, Six pence sterling. Do. do. exceeding half lb. and not exceeding one lb., One Shilling. Do. do. exceeding one lb. and not exceeding two lbs., Two Shillings. Do. do. exceeding two lbs. and not exceeding three lbs., Three Shillings. And so on, increasing One Shilling for every additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Items by the Africa. Asiatic cholera has broken out in the Australian emigrant ship Dirigo, and she put back to Liverpool, with 50 deaths.

The British Government have purchased the steamer Himalaya, as a transport ship, for £140,000.

A despatch from Madrid of the 4th states, that an engagement had taken place in Valencia between the insurgents and the Queen's troops, in which 54 prisoners were taken, and the chief of the insurgents killed.

Holloway's Pills.—A most extraordinary Cure of Dropsy, Effected by their Use.—Mr. George Rowley of Tobago, had suffered from this disease for upwards of five years, during which period he underwent the operation of tapping five times. His malady was most skillfully treated by several practitioners, notwithstanding which he got gradually worse, his strength and health failing so fast as to render any hope of recovery almost vain; as a last resource he tried Holloway's Pills, and by persevering in their use, according to the directions affixed to each box, he was completely cured in a few months and is now restored to a good state of health.

MARRIAGES.

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DEATHS.

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Sugar, Tea, Molasses, &c. by AUCTION.

TO MORROW, (Thursday), 3d August, at 11 o'clock, the subscriber will sell by Auction, at his Sales' Room, as follows: 2 hhds. Muscovado Sugar. 4 hhds. Refined Crushed Sugar. 6 chests Congo Tea, 8 half chests do. 1 bag Coffee, 3 hhds Retaining Molasses. 6 boxes Mould, 6 do. Dips Candles. 10 boxes Saint John Soap. 10 bls. London Porter & Pale Ale, (quarts and pints). 3 baskets first quality Champagne. 6 cases (1 doz. bottles each) Brandy Cherries 3 barrels pure Cider Vinegar. 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Window Glass. 5 bags Galy. and Sily. Cut Nails, 1 cwt. each Boxes Tobacco Pipes, &c. &c.

Aug. 2. J. W. STREET.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office 20th July, 1854.

Brady, Dr. Wm M'Carlett, Wm Babcock, Mrs. E M'Dougal, John Bingay, Baskirk M'Courdy, Lydia Broth, Richard M'Curdy, Wm Cardrife, Thomas M'Kinlay, Robert Doyle, John M'Dermitt, Wm H Darcy, Mr. Neil, Morrice Dickinson, Thomas Ross, Ann Ellis, William Ross, Ann Gary, Miss Helen Richardson, J Hawthorn, Robert Humphries, Thomas Sheffell, Thomas Jose, H S Sullivan, Thomas Lahare, Leonard Wedock, Rosanna Lonergan, Miss M'Welsh, Thomas M'Kinzie, Donald Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertisement.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE REAL ESTATE HERE—(NAMES MENTIONED.)

A FARM situated one mile from the lower, and 7 miles from the upper Falls, on the beautifully romantic River, Magaguadavic, containing about 300 acres of excellent LAND, well timbered with the usual indigenous growth, suitable for fuel, fences, ship timbers, and other purposes. The River forms its Western boundary, and Lake Utopia constitutes its Eastern limits. There are on the place a convenient FARM HOUSE, Barn, and Out Houses, good fences, and about 40 acres on the front, well cleared—The Farm is 45 miles from St. John, 20 from St. Andrews, and from Eastport, by water, about 6 leagues. The scenery on the margins of the River and Lake, and of the surrounding country, cannot be surpassed for native beauty if any other part of the Province.

A Tract of LAND, some 300 acres, fronting on the East side of Lake Utopia, situated on the highway leading from the St. John Road to Fredericton, and being about 3 miles from the Magaguadavic Village. There are some 50 acres cleared and under improvement; the tract is covered with all sorts of wood common to the country, and is abundantly supplied with brooks and springs of salubrious water.

A Lot of LAND situated on the St. John Road, 5 miles from St. Andrews, about a mile from the railroad, and the beautifully cultivated and extensive improvements appertaining to J. Wilson, Esq. The Lot contains 120 acres; it fronts on Passamaquoddy Bay, where there are 30 acres cleared and cultivated; on the rear there are several Dwelling Houses, a good Barn, and other improvements.

A Lot of LAND, 90 acres, fronting on the River Digdegwash, its rear bounded by the Fredericton Road, situated between lands belonging to John Cassinis and Charles Carson, and in the midst of a flourishing settlement.

A FARM LOT, 200 acres, on the West side of Lake Utopia, having about 30 acres under improvement; there are a House and Barn on the place, and a small Orchard, and the premises affords opportunity for the grazing of cattle and it abounds with a fine growth of wood, of all the varieties common to the country; this Lot is on its front bounded by the lake shore, and is in immediate proximity to the most famous trouting streams.

Also, a small LOT of LAND, about 30 acres, on the North East side of the Digdegwash River, near to the Episcopal Church, being part of a farm belonging to Alexander Cockburn.

A liberal time will be given for the payment of the purchase money, 4, 5, or 6 years, in annual payments, one fifth of the amount will be required at the time of sale.

Apply by letter, or otherwise, directed to the subscriber, Magaguadavic. EDWARD DEWOLFE.

MIL Privileges, I BUILD FOR S

THE Undersigned of Mills, Privileges, known as the DIGDEGWASHING 4500 acres, 122 acres cleared, at the ou River, whose waters ma with a mile.

There are three Gangs ers, Trimmers, and Lath and Cottage Houses; a now on stocks not includ School House, and one Out Buildings, Grounds, For Lumbering, Ship Making, and Manufactu Provinces require, and i the Reciprocity Treaty, from Nova Scotia to Ne If not disposed of al in Lots to suit applica terms apply at the Stan Digdegwash, July 25,

Brandy

EX MARINE 12 Cases 1 doz. bot direct from Bordeaux (For sale by July 24 1854.

SHERIFF

On Saturday the next, at 12 o'clock Auction at the Court House— A LL the right, whatsoever, following property of St. Patrick, vi the northern q half of Lot No. 8, gash grant, and Hanson, and Isaac acres, more or le The Lot at pre Otis Turner, cor less, with the bu The same have by virtue of an et issued out of the suit of George £59 7 10, fro £53 16 10, fro beside Sheriff's

DENT Dr. E SURGE

CAL GRADUATE of the Surgery, respect public of St. And of disease of the Fal

MIL inserted on Gold Teeth Nature as to Teeth cleanse ful manner. Particular attention to the teeth. Office in Sa recently occupy the Post Office Dr. H. has numerous patron G. K. Fiske, the Professors of Surgery.

FIFTY (Just re Watc The Subscri

GOLD & SILVER, G BRIT Block Tin and Hardware Further p July 5, 185

Ex the FIFTY ay's age 1851. July 1, 185

A T A B House, to u the esta known as Immedy St. Andre April 4,

A. M. Nutt, of Halliwell, ghter of Mr. Cecil H. L. Owen, on 22 months.

lasses, 3d August, will sell by as follows:

ests do. Molasses, idles. Ale, (quarts) agne. Brandy Cherries indow Glass, its, 1 cwt. each c. STREET.

TERS draws Post Office 14.

illett, Wm agal, John urdy, Lydia urdy, Wm ay, Robert rmit, Wm H hell, Mrs Eliza orrice uson, John R. Ann ardon, J field, Thomas van, Thomas ock, Rosanna sh, Thomas

he above will please PEELL, P. M.

ROPERTIES

OFFERS FOR

DATE HERE-

TIONED.—

situated one mile over, and 7 miles pper Falls, on the romantic River, avie, containing acres of excellent the usual indio fuel, fences, ship oses. The River ary, and Lake U- ern limits. There ent Farm HOUSE, good fences, and not well cleared from St. John, 20 from Eastport, by the scenery on the Lake, and the ter not be surpassed for part of the Pro-

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f of LAND, about 30 2nd side of the Digde- of the Episcopal Church, belonging to Alexander

ll be given for the pay- use money, 4, 5, or 6 cents, one fifth of the required at the time of otherwise, directed to agudawie. WARD DeWOLFE.

MILLS, Privileges, LAND, and BUILDINGS, FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for sale, all those Mills, Privileges, Land and Buildings, known as the DIGDEGASH ESTATE, containing 2,500 acres, 12,200 Wilderness, and 300 acres cleared, at the outlet of the Digdegash River, whose waters may be used eight times within a mile. There are three Gangs, two single Saws, Edgers, Trimmers, and Lath Machines; sixteen Farm and Cottage Houses; a Ship-Yard [ship 700 tons now on stocks not included]; Store, Smith Shop, School House, and one ERISON MANSION, with Out Buildings, Grounds, &c. For Lumbering, Ship Building, Trading, Brick Making, and Manufacturing such articles as the Province require, and may be exported under the Reciprocity Treaty. The place has no equal from Nova Scotia to New York. If not disposed of altogether, will be divided in Lots to suit applicants. For particulars and terms apply at the Standard Office, or to M. R. FLETCHER, Digdegash, July 25, 1854.

Brandy Cherries.

EX MARINER via New York. 12 Cases 1 doz. bottles each Brandy Cherries direct from Bordeaux (in Bond). For sale by J. W. STREET, July 21 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Saturday the 23d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews:—

All the right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of Otis Turner, to the following properties situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, viz:—

The northern quarter of the southern half of Lot No. 8, bounded by the Digdegash grant, and by lands owned by Sarah Hanson, and Isaac Turner, containing 50 acres, more or less; and The Lot at present occupied by the said Otis Turner, containing 25 acres; more or less, with the buildings thereon. The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of George Hobbs, endorsed to levy \$59 7 10, with interest on the sum of \$53 16 10, from the 26th May, 1849, besides Sheriff's fees.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, 13th June, 1854.

DENTAL CARD. Dr. E. N. Harris, SURGEON DENTIST CALAIS, MAINE.

GRADUATE of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his services to the public of St. Andrews and vicinity, in all cases of disease of the Teeth and Mouth. Full or parts of sets of MINERAL TEETH, inserted on Gold or Platinum, so perfectly imitating Nature as to deceive the keenest observer. Teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted in a skillful manner. Particular attention given to regulating children's teeth. Office in SAWYER'S BLOCK, Main Street, recently occupied by Dr. Adams, Opposite the Post Office, Calais.

Dr. H. has the pleasure of referring to his numerous patrons in Calais and St. Stephen, to G. K. Fiske, M. D., Dentist, St. John, and to the Professors of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. July 11, 1854.

MOLASSES.

FIFTY Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES (Just received.) J. W. STREET.

Watches, Jewelry &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, GUARD CHAINS, KEYS, SILVER, SILVER PLATED, GERMAN SILVER, BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN & JAPAN WARE, Cutlery, and Hardware. Further particulars next week. GEO. F. STICKNEY, July 5, 1854.

Brandy.

Ex the "Robert" from Charente: FIFTY Hhds. & Qr. Cases of Hennessy's & Martell's BRANDY, vintage 1851. J. W. STREET, July 1, 1854.

TO LET.

At a moderate rent—the two Stores Black Smith shop, and Dwelling House, together with the Wharf belonging to the estate of P. A. Babcock, formerly known as Col. Myers wharf. Immediate possession given. Apply to WM. BABCOCK, Administrator. St. Andrews, April 4, 1854.

CHARLOTTE County Grammar School.

THE classes in this institution will be re-opened on Monday next, 31st inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. R. E. SMITH, Principal. July 26th, 1854.



CROWN LAND OFFICE.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 1st day of August next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, in accordance to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber of other Lumber under Licences applied for previously to the applications for the purchase of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

By Deputy Mohood at St. Andrews. 95 acres, lot 3, black Y, St. Patrick, Geo. Ferguson; improvements to be paid for R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen. (4w) July 21 1854.

TO ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

WHEREAS, PETER MORRISON, of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, a Creditor of James Hyalor, late of Saint Patrick, in the County aforesaid, yeoman, hath prayed that Letters of Administration may be granted to him: I hereby cite all persons interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at Saint Andrews on the 25th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, to show cause why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said Peter Morrison. Dated at St. Andrews, 29th June, 1854. H. HATCH, Surrogate Judge of Charlotte. W. HATCH, Solicitor.

Mail Contract.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of the Mails between St. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS, Six times per week each way, on and from 11th August next, are requested to send in sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, stating the sum per annum for which they will agree to perform the service. The Mails are to be conveyed on such days, and at such hours, as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General, and at a rate of speed of not less than six miles an hour. Tenders must be made on the printed forms furnished by the Department, which can be obtained from any Post Office. Tenders will be received until Wednesday the 29th June next, at noon. N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood, that persons tendering for the above service will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature for any, the smallest remuneration, over and above the amount named in the tender. J. HOWE, P. M. G. General Post Office, Saint John, May 26, 1854.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL &c.

Just received per Behr. Utica, from Boston: SEVENTY Hhds. Wheat Flour, Fancy brand, 10 do Pilot and Navy Bread, Bag Flour. Ex Sch. GIPSY, from PORTLAND, 50 Hhds. Superfine Canada Flour. IN STORE. And keeps constantly on hand: Crushed and brown Sugar, Hyson, Young and Souchong Tea, Molasses, Pollock and Cod-fish, Berrang Fluid, Pickles, Lemon Syrup, Cheese, Tobacco, ground and raw Coffee, Spices, Pork, Hams, a good assortment of Room Paper, Boots and Shoes, Provvy and Mear's Ploughs, and other agricultural tools.— With a variety of other useful articles. W. WHITLOCK, 4i St. Andrews, June 7, 1854.

Port Wine & Sherry.

Ex "Glasgow" Just arrived from London, ONE Hoghead superior PORT WINE, One do. do. PALE SHERRY, Dark and pale BRANDY, of superior brands, consigned to and for sale by THOMPSON & Co. St. Andrews, 19th June, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received a very extensive assortment of British and American MERCHANDIZE, which together with a large stock of Groceries and Dry Stuffs, will be sold at a small profit for cash. JOHN LOCHARY.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned, hereby give notice to the Teachers of Charlotte County, that a Meeting, which they are respectfully requested to attend, will be held in St. Andrews, on the 3d day of August next, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures calculated to lead to a redress of our present grievances. JAMES DOW, Teacher, St. Stephen. JAS. McBRIDE, do. WM. H. GAFFRY, do. Ledge H. A. K. BREWSTER, do. Oak Bay, July 1st, 1854.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS. NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully returns his acknowledgements to the Public, for the patronage so liberally extended to him for upwards of twenty years; and can state with confidence, that he is now RECEIVING and OPENING The most Extensive and Select STOCK OF Dry Goods, Ever offered in this Market;

And in addition, he begs to state, that these Goods have been selected from the best cash establishments in London, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford and Glasgow, which his Patrons will find from the extraordinary change in prices this season. His present stock being so much more extensive than any previous year, he will be satisfied with the cost alone of many of the Goods, although the prices are from ten or fifteen per cent. less than goods purchased in this Province. The Goods from Leeds have been received by the packet ship "Liberia"; from Bradford by the "Middleton"; from Manchester per "Dundonald" via St. John, and direct to this port per ship "Star of Freedom"; and from London, by the steamship "Canada," via Boston. The Goods from Glasgow are daily expected by the "Salica." [Stock advertisement in our list.] D. BRADLEY. St Andrews, May 31, 1854.

ALBION HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS, MAY 1854.

R. STORR & CO.

BEGET respectfully inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity, that they have taken the Store in Water-street, immediately opposite the Post Office, and that they have OPENED IT UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE WITH A MAGNIFICENT & MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, of every description. The Subscribers have been induced to take this step from a conviction that the people of St. Andrews have not hitherto enjoyed those advantages for buying goods from a LARGE, WELL ASSORTED, AND FASHIONABLE Stock, that the extent and importance of the place, would warrant them in expecting. With the view of affording this desideratum, a partner of this Establishment, has visited the European and American markets, and bought with great advantage, a stock of Goods, which for taste, variety, quality and CHEAPNESS, cannot be surpassed by that of any house in the Province. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement, to particularize, but an inspection it will be found to contain everything that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first cities in B. N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery to those of the more costly character in DRESSES, SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, &c. &c. Particular attention has been paid to the Wool-len department, which will contain every novelty of the season, together with a large supply of BROAD CLOTHS, JOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c. with a full assortment of Linings, trimmings &c. In making this announcement we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will we have no doubt be appreciated. The above will be disposed of for Cash.

ODELL & TURNER, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

Summer Goods.

Per Lampedo, Dundonald, Star of Freedom &c. consisting of SHAWLS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Parasols, DRESS GOODS in Neapolitan, Moscow, Shot Glace, Balmaine's Barages, Novelty Checks, Poppas, Lustras, &c. French & English Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Laces, Corsets, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies Work books and work boxes, Brussels, Imperial and Super CARPETS, Stair Carpets, Hearth Rugs, BLANKETS, Sheetings & Tickings, Superfine BROAD CLOTH, Cassimeres, ROESKIN, TWEEDS, &c. &c. TANNERS, MORNING and FURNISHING GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. To arrive: 6 casks CUTLERY, Hardware & Joiners' Tools, 18 Trunks London Stationery. 10 Crates assorted Earthenware, 2320 Bars and Bolts common and refined Iron. St. Andrews, May 31, 1854.

HOLLANDS GIN.

Ex the "Anke Berg," direct from Rotterdam via "St. John," 50 Hhds best Hollands Gin, DeKuyers brand. J. W. STREET, June 6.

NOTICE.

To the Proprietors and Managers of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway. NOT being able to get any satisfaction for damage done to our property by the above Railroad Company, we hereby give Notice, that we are about to put up fencing which will obstruct the Engine from running through our property, and will prosecute any person or persons removing the same. Wm. THOMAS, CARL BARTLETT, SARUEL BARTLETT, GAWNS NIXON, ROBERT HAWTHORNE in Waweig, 29th May, 1854.

VINEGAR.—EX "Liberia" from Boston, 10 Bbls CIDER VINEGAR. J. W. STREET, May 25, 1854.

Tea, Crushed Sugar, Starch, &c.

EX the "Star of Freedom," from Liverpool, 23 half Chests, best Congou Tea 5 tierces Crushed Sugar 6 boxes best Poland Starch 14 bags 4d—8d—10d wrought Nails, &c. &c. J. W. STREET.

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

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

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

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

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, dear Sir, your's truly, (Signed) J. NOBLE. Dated August 12th, 1852.

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

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

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit. I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant, (Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES. A dreadfully diseased Ankle cured after being given up by the Faculty at Malta and Portsmouth Hospitals.

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

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

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

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Cbemist, &c., Lower Moss Lane, Manchester, dated Feb'y 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway. Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Maria Bell, of Pitt street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, dear Sir, your's faithfully, (Signed) T. FORSTER KER. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

- Bad Legs
- Bad Breasts
- Burns
- Baunions
- Bite of Moschetoes
- and Sand Flies
- Coco-bay
- Elephantiasis
- Gout
- Scurvy
- Sore Heads
- Tumours
- Ulcers
- Wounds
- Yaws.
- Chiego-foot
- Chilblains
- Chapped hands
- Corns (soft)
- Cancers
- Contracted and Stiff Joints
- Fistulas
- Glandular Swelling
- Lumbago
- Piles
- Rheumatism
- Scalds
- Sore Nipples

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 211, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 4d., 5s. and 5s. 6d. each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and ODELL & TURNER, Of St. Andrews, Wholesale Agent for the County Charlotte. July 11, 1854.

Notice.

THE SURROGATE COURT will hereafter be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, at Saint Andrews, at which all persons will take notice.

H. HATCH, Sur. Judge for Charlotte. July 4, 1854. The Courts will be held on the first Tuesday in each month, at noon. H. HATCH, Sur. Judge. 5th July 1854.



CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 8, 1854.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the first series of sales by Auction, at this Office, of Timber Berths, for the ensuing season, will take place on the undermentioned day:— July 12th.—Saint Croix River, &c. Berths under Licence during the past season season only will then be offered; and particular lists thereof will be published shortly. The upset price will be twenty shillings per square mile.— Applications for Licence of grounds which may not be sold on the above-mentioned day, will not be received until the 31st day of July. (7w) R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 8, 1854.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to direct that all Certificates of Residence and Improvement, under Act 12 Victoria, cap. 4, commonly called "The Labour Act," shall be in the following form, viz:— "I certify that I know the Lot of Land in [describe the place] applied for under the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 4, by [name of the applicant]; that he is now residing on the said Lot, and has continued to do so for upwards of twelve months last past; and that he has cleared and cultivated about [] acres of the same. Name and designation of the person certifying.] date of Certificate. (6w) R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 4, 1854.

THE Petitions of the undermentioned persons for Land under the Labour Act, (12 V. c. 4.) are complied with, subject to the Regulations under the said Act 1850 also work to be done in payment for any unsurveyed Land at present in the occupation of any other person.

Charlotte. James Black, John Clark, Thomas Clark, Junr., Francis O'Neil, Samuel Peppard, Jane Raifer, Robert Deacon Junr., John Haley, James Haggerty, James Harmon, Timothy Hickey, James Henry, Abel Leaman, John McGraves, Levi W. Regan, George Sunderland, William Sands, John Tall, Dennis Ward, Thomas Ward, James Wilson, William Wilson. R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

Assessor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Assessor will receive, at the store of John Lochary, until the 10th June next, statements from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, of the real and personal properties and incomes they possess, in order that correct information may be received, and complaints presented after the assessment is completed. These statements must be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, as the Law requires. S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessor of Rates. JOHN LOCHARY, H. HITCHINGS, St. Andrews, May 10, 1854.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, that House and Lot, being lot No. 8, block letter G, Bulkeley's Division of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, fronting on Water street and extending back to the Harbor, being 40 feet wide here or less, the side being at right angles to the front, reserving a piece 8 feet wide on the N. W. side of said lot from the front to the rear, to be used in common by the occupants of said lot and the occupants of the adjoining lot, to the N. W. thereof. It not disposed of before the 30th June, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction. LAUGHLIN BOON, March 29, 1854—imp.

ST. STEPHENS BANK.

St. Stephens, July 8, 1854. TWELVE Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, being the residue of the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be offered for sale AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bank in Saint Stephens on Wednesday the 23d of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.— Terms, 5 pr. ct. at time of sale, balance on 30th August. WM. TODD, Prest.

Blanks

For Sale at this Office.

