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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evangelium est optimum. — Cic.

No. 61 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1855. [Vol. 22]

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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GLOOMY PROSPECTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.
The news of the treaty of the 21 of December has caused a great sensation in our political circles, and, together with the still dangerous state of the Empire, has thrown a gloom over the Russian capital which it is difficult to describe. The court is far from being in a humor to enjoy the festivities of the approaching Christmas, the aristocracy dare not give their usually brilliant balls and entertainments, the merchants find their commerce nearly ruined, the shopkeepers have no sale for their fancy goods and articles of luxury, and the prevailing fear of coming misfortunes extends down to the very lowest classes.
Never did the Czar apply himself more assiduously to business than he does at the present moment, working daily for sixteen hours, for he knows very well that, if he has no one to rely on, and that his orders, however energetic, are never executed, unless he sees them executed himself. The whole system of Russian bureaucracy is so rotten that no confidence can be placed in anybody, and no one is more conversant with this fact than the Emperor himself. Count Nesselrode is still in favor, and is clothed with his royal master for several hours every day. The general opinion here is that a war with all Europe is inevitable, although a part of the nobles affect to believe that Austria will never be powerful enough to draw the sword against Russia, and Countess de Sereffsky is seriously entertained whether it will be possible even for Prussia and the States of Germany to maintain any longer their onerous neutrality.
The last accounts from the Crimea are anything but encouraging. The army is decimated by disease, provisions are getting short, and in the present state of the roads there is no mode of sending supplies. Great fears are entertained that Sebastopol will not be able to hold out much longer, and Menschikov's driving despatches, with his poetical description of brilliant attacks and successful sorties, with the stereotyped loss of "one man killed and wounded," fail to inspire general belief any longer.
It is said that the Emperor has sent for the venerable Field Marshal Paskiewitch from Warsaw, to consult with him on the best means of defending the frontiers on the Austrian line, and to concert measures for certain contingencies that may be shortly expected in that quarter.
That the nobility and mercantile classes devotedly wish for peace cannot be doubted for a moment, however unwilling they may be to clothe in words such an unpatriotic sentiment. It is only the peasants who still entertain any enthusiasm for the Czar. The new levy to be raised in March, of ten men in every 1000 inhabitants, will drain the population of nearly a million of men—on paper; for nobody seriously believes the possibility of raising such an army by an imperial ukase, it being well known that the Czar must first raise the wind.
The ukase, which is dated Gatchina 1st (15th) December, decrees that the conscription is to have force in the eastern half of the empire, or, in other words, amongst the barbarous tribes of Asiatic Russia. The levy is to commence on the 15th February, and to be finished about the middle of March. The conscripts are to have, moreover, the supreme gratification of paying for their uniforms and outfit out of their own pockets, and the sums charged to each recruit are not to exceed the value paid by the commissariat department to the contractors, viz. 10 silver roubles, 30 copecks (about £1 10s.) per head, the Czar magnanimously renouncing all idea of making any pecuniary profit on the transaction—the logical inference to be drawn from which is, that in other cases he does make a profit.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING ACCOUNTED FOR.
Count Fiquelmont, who has written so much against England, did us the honor of a visit at the opening of the Crystal Palace. His august form mingled with the crowds of sight-seers who staved their delighted eyes with the wonders of industry and art. As he mused on the objects before him, two dark spectres crossed his path and disturbed his pleasant dreams. These were Mazzini and Ledru Rollin, walking arm in arm about the galleries as though there were no monarchs, scaffolds in the world. Was it human nature that this should be endured? Count Fiquelmont's heart almost burst with indignation; his fingers itched to inflict summary chastisement on the two revolutionaryists and rebels. But he was obliged to restrain his emotions, and from that moment he lost all pleasure in visiting the Crystal Palace, which Lord Palmerston had just christened the Temple of Peace. Count Fiquelmont never set his foot in it again. "A nice Temple of Peace indeed," he said sarcastically, "in which such men are the worshippers!" He resolved to make a literary crusade against England; and he has faithfully kept his vow. He has powerfully contributed to produce that violent antipathy to everything English, and that absolute idleness of everything Russian which is so prevalent among the Austrian aristocracy. [English paper.]

THE SNOW OF AGE.

We have just stumbled upon the following pretty piece of mosaic lying amid a multitude of those less attractive:—
"No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; but none is heavier, for it never melts." The figure is by no means novel, but the closing part of the sentence is new as well as emphatic. Scripture represents age by the almond tree, which bears blossoms of the purest white. "The almond tree shall flourish"—the head shall be hoary. Dickens says of one of his characters, whose hair was turning grey, that it looked as if Time had lightly plucked his snows upon it in passing. "It never melts"—no, never. Age is inexorable; its wheels must move onward; they know not any retrograde movement. The old man may sit and sing, "I would I were a boy again," but he grows older as he sings. He may read of the exiles of youth, but he cannot find it; he may sigh for the secret of the alchemy which is able to make him young again, but sighing brings it not. He may gaze backward with an eye of longing upon the rosy schemes of early years, but as one who gazes on his home from the deck of a departing ship, every moment carrying him further and further away. Poor old man! he has little more to do than die.
"It never melts." The snow of winter comes and sheds its white blossoms upon the valley and mountain, but soon the spring follows and smiles it all away. Not so with that upon the brow of the tottering veteran; there is no spring whose warmth can penetrate its eternal frost. It came to stay; its single flakes fell unheeded, and how is it drilled there. We shall see it increase until we lay the old man in his grave; there it shall be absorbed by the eternal darkness, for there is no age in heaven.
Yet why speak of age in a mournful strain? It is beautiful, honorable, and eloquent. Should we sigh at the proximity of death, when life and the world are so full of emptiness? Let the old exult, because they are old; if any must weep, let it be the young. Welcome the snow, for it is the emblem of peace and of rest. It is but a temporal crown, which shall fall at the gate of Paradise, to be replaced by a brighter and a better.

QUAKER WIT.

A letter from a Baltimore correspondent of the Republican has the following, which is both new and good.
Quite a funny story is told of one of the eldest members of this brotherhood. On Monday, while one of the omnibuses was going down town, the driver was stopped by a plain-looking old gentleman in drab, who took a seat inside, with the intention of going to Fell's Point. The vehicle had not gone far when it turned up North Gay street—quite a different direction. The friend inside observing that he was being carried to the north when he bargained for the east, told the driver that he was carrying him out of the regular route, and entered complaints.
"No matter," said the man with the reins, "we'll come out right at last."
"But I'll get out," said the Quaker.
"Not until you have forked over a five," was the driver's reply, pulling the strap that held fast the door.
Putting his hand into his pocket, the old man in drab said, "Friend, we will not quarrel, thy strap will cut," and applying his jackknife, severed it, and walked out.
"There cannot swerve me from my course, but thou mayest go thine!" The driver looked rather nonplussed for a while, and after studying for a moment said:
"Well you are some pumpkins—I guess you can pass." The Quaker took the next omnibus and went on his way rejoicing, while the outwitted driver pulled ahead minus his five.
Dr. Beale, of Philadelphia, the dentist, convicted of having violated a young lady while under the influence of ether, has been pardoned by Gov. Bigler. Judges Black, Lewis, and Woodman, of the Supreme Court, having given written opinions as to the illegality of the verdict of the Jury.
It appears by a parliamentary paper that, up to October 10, 1854, the war with Russia had cost over twenty-one millions sterling—viz. army £7,060,882; navy £19,057,765; ordnance, £3,000,000; additional expenses, £220,000. Since October the cost has increased.
The disbanding of the Irish military companies by Governor Gardner of Massachusetts, meets with great opposition.

THE BIBLE.

This is a remarkable book—remarkable for its adaptability to the whole wants and condition of man. Well may we ask concerning the book, "Whence is it?"
Concerning as it does so much that dives down into the very depths of the human heart, showing up its wickedness, and disclosing even its secret thoughts, we are involuntarily led to the conclusion that it was the production of a superior mind. Being then so infinitely superior to all human intellect, we are led to seek for its conception and authorship in the mind of that manifest Being who knoweth the secret of all hearts. We cannot resist the conclusion that the Bible is of, and from God.
Being from God, we also know that this relation was made to man for his present and eternal good, requiring on his part reception of the truth it contains, and obedience to the requirements it enjoy.
Having answered the question "Whence is it?" we are also led to inquire "What is it?"
It is a book of promise, sweet indeed to the sorrowing and mourning, the penitent, and the dying. It is the bread upon which the hungry may feed and receive food and nourishment for his famished soul.
It is the blazing star of heaven, to illumine the dark and murky path of him who is seeking to enter wisdom's ways, which are ways of plainness, and whose paths are peace.
It is the chart which displays to the eye of the seeker the boundaries of the promised land, pointing out the shoals and quicksands in his passage to the desired haven.
It is the Book of life, to the expiring saint; for he turns his dimming eyes to the glorious promises of its sacred pages, and feels that they are sure for they are founded on the verities of Jehovah.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—The universally accredited theory, that the Moon is uninhabitable because she has no atmosphere, has received from a recent discovery, a blow that will unsettle it at least. That the Moon, as far as we have yet been able to examine her, has no atmosphere, or at least none of sufficient density to conform to our optical laws and the demands of any animal life known to us, is unquestionable. But this can be positively affirmed of only one side of our satellite; for, as will be remembered, although she revolves upon her axis, she constantly presents but one side to the earth. Now it has been discovered by calculation, and demonstrated as a geometrical fact, that the Moon's centre of form is eight miles nearer to us than her centre of gravity, through which of course, her axis of revolution must pass; or in other words, this side of the Moon is sixteen miles higher than the other. If, therefore, we suppose that the Moon has an atmosphere such as ours, it would be such extreme rarity on the only side exposed to our observation, that for optical effect and animal life it might as well not exist.
For mountains upon the Earth, none of which are over five miles above the level of the Sea, have ascended to a height at which life could be supported for any length of time, and still mountains have stretched above the panting traveller. What then must be the atmosphere at four times such an elevation. The conclusion seems inevitable that although that the higher side of the Moon is uninhabitable, the remote side may be perfectly adapted to animal life. It is at least certain that the mere want of an atmosphere perceptible to us is no longer conclusive as the uninhabitable of the planet thunders the night. We announce this discovery on the authority of one of the most eminent mathematicians and astronomers in the world. It will soon be formally declared in a scientific quarter. —New York Courier.

An express train came through from Montreal on Sunday, leaving that city at 8 A. M. and arriving at Portland at 6 P. M. The train stopped an hour for dinner at Island Pond, making the running time from Montreal to Portland, (292 miles) 9 hours.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY SCHEME.—A vast project has been started in Australia. It looks to the construction of a railway 1000 miles in length, to connect the three colonies of South Australia, Victoria, and Sydney. The plan as detailed by Sir Henry Young, the Governor of South Australia is that the necessary capital, which is estimated at £10,000,000, should be raised by a loan, the interest of which should be provided for by votes of the three colonies, and guaranteed at the same time by the Imperial Government, and that the land for ten miles on both sides of the line, amounting to 12,800,000 acres, should be placed under the administration of commissioners, with a view of being gradually realized, one-half of their proceeds to be applied to redeem the loan, and the other for introducing labor.

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A ROYAL MARRIAGE.—Persons most intimate at Carlton House, as well as many casual but attentive observers, have always assured me that the Prince of Wales was throughout the transactions of 1795, and up to the very day of his celebration, adverse to the marriage. His behaviour even at that ceremony, as well as the significant looks and whispers of some of his household and attendants, confirmed the suspicion. He confessed to the Duke of Bedford, who attended, that he had swallowed several glasses of brandy to enable him to go through the ceremony; and the Duke observed in relating the fact, that he had taken so many, that he had nearly disqualified him from doing so; he (the Duke) could scarcely support him from falling. —Lord Holland's Memoirs.

A BENEDICK.—Shakespeare originated this word. In "Much Ado About Nothing" one of the principal characters is named Benedick—a young lord of Padua, whose spirited raileries with Beatrice form the most interesting feature of the play. In the first act we find them sharply assailing each other—each containing marriage and glorying in mutual independence; but, at the close of the third scene in the second act, a change appears and Benedick, in a half apologizing tone, exclaims—"When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married." The peculiarities of this character are so strongly marked, that the name has assumed a place in our language, as signifying a married man, or a man newly married. —N. Y. Sunday Times.

The Cedars of Lebanon have diminished from a forest to a sacred grove, guarded by a priest and protected by a superstition. The prophecy of Isaiah has long since been fulfilled, and "Lebanon is turned into a fruitful field," the rest of the trees of his forest are so few that a child may write them. The Cedars of Lebanon scarcely occupy a space equal to two acres of ground! But Lebanon is a fruitful field; the mulberry tree yields its luscious fruit and its more useful leaves with graceful luxuriance; and in its valleys the harvest waves spontaneously in autumn. —[New Quarterly Review for October.

A MAN, six feet high, standing in the middle of an extensive plain, can see the surface of the earth around him to the distance of three miles on every side; that is, he stands in a circle whose diameter is six miles. A man of equal size, standing outside of the circle could not be seen by the man standing in the centre. The convexity of the earth interposes to prevent one from seeing the other.

A Southampton correspondent to the State of Maine writes: "Ladies are continually arriving at the Admiralty-office here in their carriages, with huge boxes and chests, directed to various regiments in the Crimea, and to Miss Nightingale. The number of boxes sent off from Southampton lately to Miss Nightingale might make the pile at Scutari think that the India mail has been landed there in mistake. One lady gets up a clothes chest, or creature comfort-box, for one regiment, and another lady for some other regiment. The gallant 93d Highlanders and the Royal Engineers are evidently not forgotten. The presents sent are comforts and luxuries which are not included in the regimental regulations. The names of the senders will probably never be known to the receivers. The whole of the chests and boxes for the British troops sent by private individuals are forwarded, free of charge, in the ships chartered by the Government to take troops, stores, or ammunition to the Black Sea."

POOR BOY'S COLLEGE.—The Printing Office has indeed proved a better College to many a poor boy, has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society, has brought more intellect and returned it into practical, useful channels, awakened more mind, generated more active and elevated thought, than many of the literary colleges of the country. How many a genius has passed through these colleges with no tangible proof of fitness other than his inanimate piece of parchment; himself, if possible, more inanimate than his leather diploma! There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office, calculated to awaken the mind and inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school, will have his talents and ideas brought out, if he has no mind to draw out, the boy himself will be driven out. —[New York Globe.

The number of Railroads in the United States at the close of 1854 was 4414 miles in operation 21,310; miles in course of construction, 16,975; cost \$621,316,303.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.—A short time since a young lady in Roxbury trod upon a needle and ran it into the ball of her foot through an India-rubber shoe. Her mother immediately drew out the needle and nothing more was thought of it, though about a quarter of an inch of the point end of the needle was broken in extracting it from the foot. Some six or eight days after this the young lady felt a slight prickly sensation just above the knee, and upon her putting her hand up, on the spot found the needle just making its way through the skin. Thus, in about a week's time, the needle found its way through the foot, ankle and leg to the knee. —[Boston Traveller.

A Cambridge man, writing to the Cambridge Independent from Melbourne, says: "Wisdom Hodgson, who was M. P. for Rye two or three Parliaments, is keeping a public house here; a nephew of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, was walking the streets last week without a shoe to his foot, or a shilling in his pocket; and I can enumerate many instances of the kind. Gentlemen having left the University come to Melbourne to make a fortune, and in a few weeks are found on a heap of stones, studying stone cracking."

Mr. C. Richards Weld, a London barrister, is preparing for publication, a life of his uncle, Sir John Franklin, embracing his early naval career, which was chequered by many remarkable events, and his various Arctic explorations, with the measures taken to search for his last unfortunate expedition.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

FREDERICTON, Thursday 1st Feb., 1855.
This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at Two o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

"Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
"Your Joint Address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the success achieved by Her Majesty's Arms, and those of Her Allies at the Alma, has been laid before the Throne, and I have much pleasure in signifying to you, in accordance with the instructions which I have received, the gratification which Her Majesty has derived from this loyal and dutiful Address.

I have given directions that there should be laid before you, a copy of the Proclamation which, by the advice of my Council, I issued on the 11th November, for the admission into this Province, duty free, but under Bonds, of the articles specified in the Schedule of the Act for giving effect on the part of the Province of New Brunswick, to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America.

A simultaneous concession of a similar character was made by the Government of the United States with respect to the corresponding articles the production of this Province. The whole of the provisions of the Act were thus practically brought into operation without delay, and the Trade of this Province with the United States, was at once relieved from the uncertainty, which is necessarily attendant on a prospective situation of Duties.

Considerable inconvenience has for some time been experienced in this Province from the insufficiency of the supply of Copper Coin. I am happy to be able to announce to you, that this deficiency no longer exists. The Copper money, of the value of three thousand pounds, currency, which has been prepared for the use of this Province, under the directions of Her Majesty's Government, has been received, and this Coin now forms under Her Majesty's Proclamation to that effect, a part of the legal currency of New Brunswick.

I invite your attention, during your present Session, to the Laws which regulate the election of Members of the House of Assembly.

The number of instances, in which the validity of the return made by the Sheriff has been impugned and a scrutiny demanded, cannot fail to have attracted the notice of the Legislature. I recommend a revision of the law as will prevent a recurrence of the serious evils and difficulties now experienced.

The subject of Education is of vast importance to the moral and social well-being of the people of this Province; and I am sure that you will approach the consideration of it

with that care which the magnitude of the interests involved demands.

The Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into King's College will be laid before you.

The course of the past year was marked by events so momentous in their character, and which have exercised so wide and baneful an influence on the Trade and Commerce of the world, that we might with reason have expected a far more severe check to the prosperity of this Province, than any which it has hitherto experienced. But although many circumstances have continued to depress materially the value of the principal article of export from this Province, and to cause depression in some branches of Trade, we have been exempt from any violent crisis of commercial embarrassment and distress.

The future prosperity of New Brunswick greatly depends on the continued and improved culture of the soil and the importance of Agriculture is not diminished by the increase of commercial activity in the Province.

The Fisheries have been successful; new markets have been opened to their produce, and we have reason to hope that this branch of industry may hereafter flourish with increased vigour.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have given directions that the accounts both of Revenue and Expenditure for the past year should be laid before you.

You will find in the report that the Loan Duty was remitted at the commencement of 1853, and that many of the productions of the United States, and some other articles of very general consumption, without reference to the country from which they may be imported, have been since freed from duty. But you will observe with satisfaction that notwithstanding the remission of these duties, and although the prevalence of cholera disturbed for some months during the summer, trade and industry throughout the Province, the public revenue for the year 1854 is larger than that which was received for the preceding 12 months, and far exceeds the amount collected in any previous year. I congratulate you on this proof of the increased commerce of the Province.

The Act of Assembly under which the Provincial Customs Duties are levied, will expire in the course of the present year, and this subject demands your immediate attention. In such circumstances it is of great importance that you should have before you early and full information with respect to the amount which you might reasonably expect to derive from the continuance or imposition of any particular duty, and of the amount which will probably be required to defray the public expenditure of the Province. Estimates of this nature have been prepared and will be laid before you; but it is impossible to expect that these estimates can have that practical value which would attach to them were the Executive Government subject to any special responsibility with respect to the appropriations of the Public Revenues, or the mode in which these revenues are to be raised. This is a subject worthy your consideration.

You must, I fear, be prepared to expect during the present year considerable reduction in the proceeds of any Customs Duties on articles of import. But I am confident you will uphold the credit and resolute character of the Province by a scrupulous regard to all existing engagements; and by making provision for the requirements of the Public service, while you exercise a careful economy in your appropriations of the Public Revenue.

A Freshet of unusual violence occurred in the course of last Autumn, and I regret to say that it caused considerable damage to many roads and bridges in different parts of the Province.

With the concurrence of my Council I made the necessary arrangements for the temporary repair, or reconstruction of these works, the partial or complete destruction of which had interrupted existing lines of communication of considerable importance.

I do not doubt that you will readily sanction the expense which has been incurred for this purpose. But although the damage occasioned by this freshet was unusual in its extent, the Bridges are frequently subjected to injury by events of a similar character. Moreover the cost of repairs, or reconstruction of Bridges, consequent on the ordinary wear and tear of these works, amount annually to a considerable sum. It is, therefore, in my judgment, well worthy of your consideration whether it would not be true economy for the future to incur some additional expenditure in the first erection of Bridges, by the careful selection of the best form of construction, and of the most durable materials, with the view of decreasing the expense of the ordinary repairs of the Bridges when built, and rendering them less liable to accidental injury.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The insufficiency of the existing system of Audit has, during the recess, engaged my attention and that of my Council, and arrangements are now in progress, which will, I trust, secure an adequate and efficient examination and supervision of the Public Accounts of the Province.

I recommend you to consider, whether the present system of management of Roads and Bridges throughout the Province, is not susceptible of improvement. You may probably be able to devise means whereby increased efficiency may be given to this important department of the public service.

The number of Immigrants who have annually settled here, has hitherto been comparatively small. But the vast extent of productive land still unoccupied, and the great, but imperfectly developed natural

resources, both Mineral and Agricultural, of the Province, offer to Immigrants the prospect of profitable employment for labour and capital, at the same time, render an additional supply of both, important to the present and future prosperity of the Province.

I recommend you to consider whether means may not be adopted for the further promotion, under proper safeguards, of Immigration.

I am well aware that the inhabitants of New Brunswick yield to none of Her Majesty's subjects, in the ardour of their aspirations for the success of Her Majesty's Arms, in admiration of the brilliant valour of the Allied Armies, and in sympathy with those, whose good, have ever been belated with private sorrow and domestic distress. And, while we join in the expression of an earnest hope, that the labours which you are now about to commence, will under Providence, contribute to promote the happiness and prosperity of this Province, we shall unite in a heartfelt prayer that the Almighty may bless with success the Military and Naval Forces of the British Empire, and in due time crown that success with an honorable, sure, and lasting Peace.

The Address in answer to the Speech was moved—in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Saunders, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Robertson, and in the House by Mr. Ryan, seconded by Mr. McPhelim.

Two bills were reported in the Assembly—one by Mr. Cutler, to prevent certain persons holding seats in the Legislature; and the other by Mr. Partelow, on the Port of St. John.

A pretty long debate took place on reporting the debates. Mr. Smith, moved for a Committee. Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment that no pay be allowed. Both were lost—the latter by 16 to 14.

Messrs. Todd and Seely were sworn in as Members of the Legislative Council.

Parliamentary business, Friday, Feb. 2. In the morning, the Hon. A. J. Smith moved a resolution for a Committee to enquire into the practicability of making provision, for reporting and publishing the debates. Another discussion, similar to that of yesterday, ensued. Motion carried by a majority of one. The Hon. Mr. Smith, and Messrs. Rice, Purdy, Cutler, and Gillmor composed the Committee.

A lengthy debate on the printing of the daily Journals ensued. Eight hundred copies were finally agreed upon as the number to be ordered by the House.

A number of petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. End, from the Newfoundland, New York, and London Telegraph Company, for permission to carry their line through this Province.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the "Standard.")

Sir,—You no doubt have heard of the last glaring and outrageous resolution passed by the Railroad Board on Wednesday last, (which caps all precedents) of granting to Mr. John Wilson £1,500, as is said, for his past valuable services. I cannot think the President would be a party to such a flagrant act, and presumed it must have been carried after he left for Fredericton. Dr. Gove, I understand, has sent in his resignation as Director, since the above transaction; much to his credit. Now Mr. Editor, what are those valuable and disinterested services performed by Mr. W. Wilson? Is it for cajoling the Engineers at the commencement of the work, to locate the Line through his Chamcook property, along the base of the Chamcook mountain, at four times the cost, (from the engineering difficulties and enormous rock cutting,) instead of going a mere westerly turn from St. Andrews, through a level face of country?—or, is it for getting rid of hundreds of pounds (I will not say worth) of hemlock logs, and old condemned hemlock sleepers, which otherwise would have rotted in his dock at Chamcook? Or, is it for his recently getting the unconditional control (gratuitous) of the Locomotive and the Railroad for six months, to the exclusion of all other individuals having any wood or lumber brought down on the road to market, they being entirely at Mr. W.'s mercy? I repeat, is it for all these magnanimous acts, that these worthies have seen fit to give away the Company's property? And how has this been accomplished? Why, not by Directors chosen by the stockholders, for, without the votes of Mr. W.'s old ally, Mr. Hill, and the two Directors recently appointed, I mean Mr. Stevens and F. H. Todd, who have been at the Board over two or three times? How could these Gent's know of those valuable services, and have the getting to come to Saint Andrews and be the tool of a party. It speaks little to their credit. Another feature of the Directory—the publicity lately given through the "old ally," quoting his own words to a highly respectable Gentleman in this town: "We must get rid of that Secretary." The object of this is apparent to all: he having the entire confidence of the community, and for the last four or five years been a zealous and faithful advocate of the true Railroad interest, independent of the favor or influence of any party in power; consequently would not be made a tool of to the injury of the Company, by supporting private interests.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedt. Servt.

A STOCKHOLDER.

St. Andrews, 6th Feb. 1855.

The thermometer at Woodstock on Monday, stood at 24 degrees below Zero.

Concert FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., by a number of Amateurs.

On which occasion, several Marches, Gallops, Waltzes, and Airs, will be performed by the Band.

A few Comic Songs, will be sung by friends who have kindly volunteered their assistance, and the

"Quartette Club,"

will also lend their aid by singing several popular Negro Melodies, in character.

The Amateurs will endeavor to make the Concert as attractive and interesting as possible, and trust their efforts in aid of the suffering poor will be appreciated, as the entire proceeds are to be devoted to their relief. Doors open at half past 6. Concert to commence at 7.

Tickets 1s. 10d. each—to be had at the stores of Messrs. Odell & Turner, W. Whitlock, G. F. Stickney, and Chas. O'Neill. St. Andrews, Feb. 7, 1855.

The Standard. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1855.

"Discretion is the better part of valour," saith the old adage; and never did proverb express more,—no, or so much, so powerfully and so truly. It speaks praise to the prudent—gives encouragement to the doubtful—holds out warning to the rash—and stamps every listener and follower of its dictum as the possessor of forethought and wisdom.

To sustain a struggle or prolong a contest when it is not only hopeless, but must bear ruinous, is evidence of a blind and foolish obstinacy or a mad infatuation, rather than of courage, and whether the battle be on the blood-stained fields of actual war—on the great and stirring arena of national politics, or in the more humble paths of private citizenship; the ignorance, which is his due, will sooner or later surely overtake the sham enthusiast, who would welcome complete ruin, not only for himself but all around him, rather than cry "halt!"—and this, only because he has not the courage to acknowledge himself unequal to the task he undertakes.

Such are the men who sit at our Railroad Board—weak, yet bugle-blowing, cowardly, yet bragging;—disputing, yet claiming public spirit, yet self-interested and perverse; but the day of their humiliation is approaching when unless they avail themselves in a body, of the interval which still remains, to turn from their wrong doings, and recant from the doctrines they have hitherto upheld; they must meet such discomfiture as shall crush and overwhelm them with disgrace.

We are glad to find that in one instance the example has been set, of a return to right feelings; and a sense of duty manifested of deferring to the decision of the Stockholders on the important question to be decided at the meeting which is called; and we heartily congratulate Dr. Gove that he has had the courage and manliness to cast off the trammels with which he was bound, and shake himself free from men, whom, in their Railroad capacities at least, do not possess the confidence of the people. His resignation as a Director at such a crisis as the present in the Company's affairs, must speak trumpet-tongued to the Stockholders and the Public, as to what opinion he entertains of the duties of the Board; and while we rejoice that he had the resolution to prove, that he feels "Discretion to be the better part of valour," we feel sure that the Stockholders will not be slow to appreciate the commendation which his secession from the Board pronounces on his late colleagues.

But it will not do to be inactive, or remain indifferent to all that is going on, until the Stockholders shall assemble. Every artifice that craft or cunning can devise, will be brought to bear by the present Directors to sustain themselves in office and forestall the object for which the Special Meeting is called. Our correspondent "Civis" has proved how unfit the present Directors are, to be entrusted with proxies, and we earnestly recommend his remarks to the attention of the Stockholders. The Board will be, as it were, put on their trial, brought up to the bar of their constituents, and therefore every man who aids them by a proxy to pass judgment on themselves, is derelict in his duty, and a traitor to himself, his fellow subscribers, and to our generous supporters in the Mother country; who are, not only able, but willing to supply our deficiencies, assume and pay the outstanding liabilities, and raise us from poverty, to a bright and certain hope of future prosperity. We would therefore impress the necessity upon every member of the Company of being personally present on the 8th of March, and urge them in the mean time to abstain from listening to specious and fallacious arguments, and above all to avoid giving a single proxy to a Director.

LETTERS TO A YOUNG LADY.—It is with much pleasure, we acknowledge the receipt of this neatly printed, and well written little book, from the pen of Mrs. FRENCH, of St. John. From a hurried glance over the letters, which breathe a pure and pious spirit, we believe they are calculated to effect much good, not only in teaching the young true politeness—but directing their minds to the study of the Bible. This little gem should find a place in every house in New Brunswick; and we heartily trust the talented authoress may reap a rich harvest from her labors.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH will be found in our columns. It is rather lengthy, and embraces most of the leading topics of interest to the Province, if we except Railroads. After alluding to the Act, admitting certain articles duty free, but under bonds, from the United States, it mentions the importation of Copper Coins—and the Report on King's College. It recommends a revision of the Election Law, and also the Education Act, mentions that the Revenue of 1854 is greater than that of any previous year. Recommends Bridges to be constructed of more durable materials, and suggests, indirectly, the formation of a Board of Works; and also a better system of auditing the Public accounts, by the President, a Financial Secretary, an officer to be created. From the tone of the Press generally, this state document appears to give satisfaction.

The address, in reply to the Governor's Speech, was passed without amendment. The weather—which has been remarkably fine and mild for the season, in fact more like May than February, underwent a change on Saturday, when a considerable quantity of snow fell; on Sunday, the wind veered round to the North West, and the thermometer fell rapidly to zero, and even 15 degrees lower, this morning. The weather is now clear but intensely cold.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND Meeting yesterday afternoon was numerously and respectfully attended, and a sum amounting to nearly £600 subscribed by those present. A report of the proceedings will be published tomorrow. The members of the Committee appointed at the Meeting, to assist in collecting contributions are requested to meet in the Music Hall at four o'clock this afternoon—Quebec, Jan. 24.

BRITISH LONGEVITY.—The British Census, just published, gives some remarkable instances of longevity. It appears that Thomas Parr lived one hundred and fifty-two years and eight months; Henry Jenkins one hundred and sixty-nine years; Thomas Carn, two hundred and seven years. From 1650 to 1780 forty-eight persons died, the youngest of whom was one hundred and thirty, and the eldest one hundred and seventy-five. In 1797, a mulatto died in Fredericton, said to be one hundred and thirty.

We understand, if the arrangements can be made, that it is the intention of the St. Andrews Gentlemen Amateurs to give a performance in the course of a few days in this city, for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. We can only wish them hearty success in their laudable endeavors, and have no doubt that they will have an overflowing audience. Particulars will be almost immediately announced.—Courier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, the best Remedy for Bad Legs, and all kinds of Wounds.—The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines in every part of the civilized world, is one of the most convincing proofs of their efficacy in curing bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and diseases of the skin. Thousands of people who suffered from these dreadful maladies, have been cured by their use after every other remedy failed; and it is a fact beyond dispute, that there is no disease, however obstinate, but may be shortly eradicated by these wonderful medicines, therefore the afflicted should try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

BREADSTUFFS AND BUSINESS.—We can safely congratulate our readers on the prospect that breadstuffs will soon be afforded at a moderate price. The advances from the other side of the water all tend to show that the crops have been abundant, and that little will be required from this country to supply any deficiency between the consumption and the supply. The foreign markets have not warranted shipments from this country for some time past, and there is no prospect of an advance. Nothing but the low stocks in the sea board markets, and the low water, which has prevented the millers from grinding, and the producers from forwarding, has sustained prices. But with the present large daily receipts, and in the absence of a foreign demand, the markets will soon be supplied.—(Am. Paper.)

DEATHS.

On the 12th January, at Milton-Ernest, Bedfordshire, England, Mr. WHITEHEAD ODDELL, aged 59 years.

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

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

has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching at Eastport when required,—for the accommodation of Passengers and Freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers. Will leave St. Andrews every WEDNESDAY, and St. John every SATURDAY, wind and weather permitting. For passage &c., apply to either of the subscribers.

HUGH MELONEY.

OBDD. CLARKE.

St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

CARD.

St. Andrews, 1st Feb., 1855.

The undersigned, returns sincere thanks in behalf of the Saint Andrews No. 1 Cold Water Army, to the Ladies who so generously provided the requisites, the tables were so amply furnished with, at their Tea Meeting held in Algar's Hall, last evening; also to the Gentlemen who compose the "Quartette Club" for their kind assistance in the Amusements of the evening.

EDWARD STINTSON.

Marshall.

CAUTION.

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

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

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

For those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts without delay. ROBERT KER.

St. Andrews, Feb. 5, 1855.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY.

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

Notice is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Members of the said Corporation, will be held at the Town Hall in the town of Saint Andrews, on THURSDAY the 8th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of transferring to the Class A Shareholders of this Company, the Rights, Powers, Property, and Privileges, now vested in the Corporation, to enable them to carry on, and complete the Line of Railroad from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, and of adopting such further measures as may be necessary to carry that object into effect.

Dated at St. Andrews, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1855.

W. F. W. Owen, J. W. Street, W. Whitlock, Harris H. Hatch, Geo. D. Street, Geo. F. Stickney, Thomas Berry, Donald Clark, James Boyd, Charles Power, John Bailey, A. W. Smith, J. W. Paul, J. W. Robinson, J. Thos. Moore, John Farmer, J. W. Chandler, Dennis Bradley, Isaac Snodgrass, J. Irwin, Wellington Hatch, James Dougherty, James McMaster, Edward Stentford, Henry O'Neill, Alex. Grant, John Aymor, J. H. Whitlock, Wm. Mahood, Edward Snell, George Gilley.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale by private bargain, that valuable

LOT or PARCEL of LAND, Situated between John Townsend and John Wren's land on the road leading to Chamcook, only 3 miles from town, containing about 74 acres of excellent ARABLE LAND, which for richness of soil, and easy cultivation, cannot be surpassed in the Country.

Should the above not be disposed of by the 1st of March next, it will on that day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, be offered at Public Auction in the Market Square.

JOHN McDONALD.

St. Andrews, 20th Jan. 1855.

Emigration.

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

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

Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows—

For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily;
2 1/2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice; 1 1/2 lb. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

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

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

PATRIOTIC FUND. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

HIS Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor has been appointed under Her Majesty's Commission, a Commissioner in aid of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund. His Excellency has made the necessary arrangements for forwarding to the Commissioners in England any sum which may be transmitted to him for that purpose; and desires that all communications on this subject may be addressed to the Provincial Secretary, who has received directions to keep a Register of the amounts of the several contributions, and of the names of the donors, which will be published in the Royal Gazette.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, January 12, 1855.

Fresh Arrivals from England.

WM. ASHALL,

Clock & Watchmaker,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has taken a Shop opposite the Post Office, for a short time, in which he will be happy to execute any work in his line, which may be entrusted to his care, with promptitude.

He has brought from England a selection of Watches, Gold Rings, Chains, Alberts, Pins, Studs, silver thumb-rings, Brooches, Earrings, and a variety of other Jewellery.

Electro-plated Spoons, tea and coffee pots.

Also, a quantity of small wares, tortoise shell combs; tooth, nail, hair brushes and combs, in great variety.

Watch glasses and dials fitted; Spectacles and eye glasses to suit all ages.

St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

Flour. Flour.

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

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

That pleasantly situated Corner Lot and Premises, owned and occupied by the undersigned, being No. 1, in block letter Q, in Bulkeley's division of the town plat of St. Andrews, known as the "Hay Scale Corner." There are on the premises, a good Dwelling House and out-houses, all of which have lately undergone a thorough repair, an excellent frost proof Cellar, a never failing Spring of Water, and a Garden not to be exceeded in the town for vegetables. The property is free from all incumbrances, and an undoubted title will be given. Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale by the 14th day of April next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, of which notice will be given by handbill.

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

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

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

Gold and Silver Gents' & Ladies' 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 and mustard do. Joseph Rodgers & Sons old English Razors, Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives, &c.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired &c.

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

EDWARD DUNNIGAN & BRO., NEW YORK.

Have in press, and will issue shortly,

History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian tribes of the United States, from 1539 to 1854.

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

Subscriptions received by

NEIL LOCHARY,
January 24, 1855.

NOTICE.

DR. DOCTOR STREET has removed from St. Martins to St. Andrews, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened an office, below Mr. James Boyd's store.

Residence—Rev. Dr. Alley's.
St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

New Brunswick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The following was adopted as a Standing Rule in the Session of 1851—

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE,
Clerk.

Provision and Iron STORE, ST. STEPHENS.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have taken Store in the south end of Mr. Wm. and Johnson's wooden building, where they have received and offer for sale—

300 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR,
1000 Bushels Corn,
25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork,
ALSO,
Received ex Ship "Pamphylia" from Liverpool:
36 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 14 to 7 inches diameter, round,
47 Tons standard square iron, all sizes
60 No. common iron, 1 1/2, 3-4, and 5-8 inch, round
4 Cwt. best Cast Steel
5 1/2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 3-4, 9 1-16, 1-2, 7 16, 3-8, 5 16
6 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails
4 Kegs Boat Nails; 1 Keg Pan Rivets
23 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3 1/2 to 10 inch
5 Cwt. Hoop Iron
1 Ton best London White Lead
1-2 Ton Black Lead, Raw and boiled Paint Oil,
50 Chaldons Smith's Coals
25 Tons Pig Iron
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO.,
St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 1855.

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

October 25, 1854.
Ex-Barbora from London, and Imperial from Liverpool—

100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout and P. Ale,
50 bbls. best Pale Geneva,
2 casks London pale Porter Madeira,
1 bbl. White Wine Vinegar,
20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva,
2 tons No 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb. kegs,
4 bbls. boiled and raw Linseed Oil,
50 bundles sheet iron,
13 boxes tin Plates,
1 roll sheet Lead,
23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine cut Nails,
44 Deck Spikes, assorted,
fine Pump Tacks, assorted,
&c. &c. &c.
For sale by
J. W. STREET.

Notice.

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

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

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been solicited to open a SINGING SCHOOL for instruction in VOCAL MUSIC, in Saint Andrews, and has consented to do so, provided a sufficient number of scholars offer previous to the 15th inst. A list has been left at Mr. John Little's store, where subscribers names will be received.

Terms—7s. 6d. per quarter or 21 Lessons—to be paid in advance.

THOS. ALGAR.
Jan. 8, 1855.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under:—

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
Liberia	Cruikshank	875	5th Feb.
Middleton	Delaney	925	5th March
John Owens	Doane	1250	24th Ditto
John Barbour	Marshall	990	5th April
Eudocia	Spurr	1015	20th do.
John Bannerman	Robertson	1121	5th May
David & Fleming	Kennedy	1225	20th do.
Joseph Farrar	Gray	943	5th June
Imperial	Moran	1279	20th do.

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

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

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

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

January 16, 1855.

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

E. DeWOLF.
Dec. 27, 1854.

Blanks.

FOR SALE
At this OFFICE.

ALBION HOUSE, SAINT ANDREWS.

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

MESSRS. STORR & CO.,

Have received a considerable portion of their

FALL STOCK,

Which is Opened and ready for Inspection.

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

WINTER STOCK,

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

BROAD CLOTHS,
IN EVERY COLOR;
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS,
WINTER SHAWLS, COBBOUR CLOTHS, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT is replete with novelty. Some splendid designs in FANCY DOESKINS, WINTER CLOTHS, &c. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon having them promptly and faithfully executed.

MESSRS. STORR & CO. return their sincere thanks for the very extensive patronage they have received during the past season, and trust from the advantages they are enabled to offer, that this may be continued and extended.

R. STORR & CO.

Oct'r 4, 1854

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED:
FIFTY STOVES, comprising: Cooking, Franklin and Parlor STOVES, of best patterns:—

20 packages of Seochong and Oolong TEAS,
80 Bags fine SALT,
Ground coffee, arrow root, gelatine, indigo, Yeast powder, beans, rice, split peas,
Tobacco, wrapping paper, soda crackers,
Sage, glass lamps, tumblers, solar globes and Chimneys, lanterns, spittoons, axes, Bucksaaws and frames, locks, spring balances, Paint, sash, blacking and stove brushes, Bed cords, clothes lines, mauls,
Taps and tap bore, bits from 3 to 14 inch.
Cattle ties, solar oil, burning fluid, pails, Tubs, brooms, etc. etc.

Also,
A good assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, which will be sold low.

ROBERT KER,
St. Andrews, 23, Oct'r, 1854. (h)

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Just received per Packet Ships via St. John, John Bannerman, John Barbour, Middleton, British Steamer Alps, Liberia, and Aubrey—

68 Bales and Cases, containing the largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT ever brought to this market.

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

Terms will be Cash.
D. BRADLEY,
St. Andrews, Nov 14, 1854

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of Henry Polley, late of Saint David, deceased, are requested to render the same to the undersigned, duly attested, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment to the undersigned within three months from this date.

SUSANNAH POLLEY, Executrix.
WILLIAM TOWERS, Executor.
Saint Andrews, 3d October, 1854. d.

Notice.

JAMES SYKES & CO. hereby give Notice, that they will prosecute all persons trespassing or entering upon the Seventy-Mile Contract of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, either to execute Contracts or otherwise, without having first received written authority from them so to do.

Also,—All persons who may have borrowed, or otherwise, Wheelbarrows, Pickets, Drills, or other Implements, are requested to return them immediately, and all persons retaining any such materials, after the present notice, will be prosecuted.

Saint Andrews, Nov 27th 1854.

SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS.

This Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal terms
20 Sleighs and Toboggans.
Dec. 13, 1854. E. STENFORD.
N. B.—Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Laths, Cordwood and Country Produce, or any other satisfactory payment taken in exchange.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale.
Book-sellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Beek, Book-seller and Stationer, Fredericton.

By Command, S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office,
2nd January, 1855. 4i

NEW GOODS

AT THE
WOOLLEN HALL.
TAILORING AND
Clothing Establishment,
WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING,
Prince William Street.

A. SKILLEN

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

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

Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures,
Moscow and Siberian Mixtures,
Balkan and Elephant Beavers,
Crimea and Crocodile Beavers,
Bryan O'Lyons and Sultan Beavers,
Beaslin and Whittney 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 heavier mixtures of superior quality; Jean Tartan do; fancy and plain Satinets, &c.

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

FOR HATS—A large and superior assortment of double milled West of England plain and fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, French and German do; Scotch Tweeds, in heavy ribbed and heavier mixtures of superior quality; Jean Tartan do; fancy and plain Satinets, &c.

FOR HATS—A large and superior assortment of double milled West of England plain and fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, French and German do; Scotch Tweeds, in heavy ribbed and heavier mixtures of superior quality; Jean Tartan do; fancy and plain Satinets, &c.

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