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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum. — Cic.

No. 8. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1856. [Vol. 23]

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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A Rich Lecture on Astronomy.

Ethan Spikes, Esq., of Hantsbury, Maine writes the following letter to the Portland Transcript and Eclectic, descriptive of matters and things in that part of the country. Our readers will enjoy his amusing report of the lecture on Astronomy.

"Mister Editor:—Perhaps in a lottery point of view, our town haint been so 'formed as she other. While Polityicks and millinery interest has been carried further perhaps than in any other place on the earth yet except in my own case, literature hasn't gone beyond coarse hand on the single roof of three. Ferlously has been quoted below pork; syence hasn't compared with Syder, string beans has been generally set higher than astronomy; letters, trigonometry, and pumpkins was ahead of poetry. Naow, however, the tables has turned bottom side under. Syence is riz!

"We've got a la-see-um! The cry of Letters is begun, the tree of nollidge has sprouted, intellect hiles over matter—that ere intellect, which has ben dormouse, is naow roused like a sleepy lion giffin away from Jordan. The last lecture of the season was giffin last night by James Peabody, who's ben one quarter to an academy."

"Peabody lectured on—Cosmos."
"I want you to gin you more's a digestive facsimile of the lecture."

"James began by observin' that if any body said, that the stars warnt a heap bigger than they looked, that he'd be straight behind him. Why, says he, look at that er little shiner called Syden, say's he, 'tont look bigger than a tater, and yet according to Herkley's who knows the heavenly bodies just as easy as I know 'father—its sum what larger than the full moon of O'ford! An the leastest star you can pick out is as big as a cart wheel. At this point Isaac Elderberry riz, and said this was goun to far, was regular blasfemy, contrary to Scrip'tur, and agin common sense. Then he tuck his hat and cleared, set spintin' about his taterbaker cud as a testimony agin the doctrine."

"After speakin' of the milk-way—which he said was longer than the Cumberland or Oxford Canal—on the moon, which the unfarned consid'ed to be a green cheese, but which syence demonstrates to be jack-o'-lantern, on a large scale, the lecturer proceeded to the pettiekier part of his subject—
"Comics or Blazin' Stars."

"Comics, says James—he says—are of two kinds, he Tame and the Wild. The first ones is made of old moons as aint no good and called by uneducated common stars, but we of the schools call em comets. This difference led the speaker to remark that larin is everything."

"The wild kind, says James, is a different critter; ban composed of knebelous matter, hydrogen gas, oxide cast iron, and salts of armonia, makes a highly savage and onstent. They first appeared about Deuteronomy or perhaps a little later in the year six, and was discovered spontaneously from Portland observatory on Pompey's pillow in Roshy. They are pesky things, says he, allers giffin up wars, hurricanes, and earthquakes. Oneasy and restless, travellin' about faster than a raleoide, but never reachin' any wheres in pettiekier. Kinder loomed Peter Riggs. Mighty onstent, they are, cant be depended on. 'Father Millar engaged one to do a pettiekier job in '43, but it probably got better tarms somewhere else, and that ere job remains undone this day."

"But naow, says James, we comes to consider their tails. Talk about the moon's 'wonderous tale.' Why the tails of all these planets in the sideral heavings wouldn't make one for a first rate comic! Longer than the pagnetic paragraph, and wider than Sebago pond, they stretch out over the universal danerney in the unlimited naugacity of either now sweepin' down among the elongate concavities of diurnal convexities, and agin soarin' upwards, till lost in the great hyperion!"

"James was so up by this peroration that he had to be carried hum on a cheer. This marain however, was well as could be expected, and if convalescence doesn't set in, he'll be about in a day or two."

"ETHAN SPIKES."

Mr. Nan Noppa, you say you belong to Mr. Picolo's choir. Does the court understand from that remark, that you officiate at the organ?"
"Yes, sir."
"In what capacity?"
"I pump the vind for the gentleman that figures away at the keys."
"That will do, sir; erier, call John Periwinkle."

A young man residing at Dorchester, died Saturday morning last, from disappointed ambition. He had a pair of "stand up" trousers made so tight that they stopped the circulation of the blood, and mortification set in, resulting in a speedy death. A cotodier's inquisition exculpated the tailor from all blame—Shocking!

A FAST PARISIENNE.—We have had a trial this week which lets the light upon a portion of Paris life, which is not the least curious of its mysteries. A beautiful, aristocratic woman, not yet twenty-three years old, was charged with having seduced tavern keepers, milliners, jewelers, &c., of \$40,000 in two years! Her greatest hope was one Fruch, a hotel-keeper of the Place Vendome, who lost \$15,000 money lent! She was one of those peaches of the demi-monde—one of those mercenary beauties who live young, like princesses, and die old, of hunger, thirst, and cold. The trial showed what harpies prey upon these poor vampires. Think of charging mustard \$6 a pot, (it costs 20 cents) champagne \$4 a bottle, (it costs 40 cents) and claret \$2, (it costs 18 cents), a bottle, of a bill of \$2000 for meals for a month's time! Another of the dramatic personae was an agent d'affaires who got her out of l'enchy by paying 7000 francs, and lent her nine thousand francs and paid several of her pressing debts. He lost \$6200 by her; judge what his profits are, (for these fellows grow rich rapidly) when the demi-monde pays, as it generally does. It appeared in the course of the trial that a German banker, his name was not given, allows her annually \$2500. This was not enough for her; she had other purses at her service, from which she drew liberally, and spent \$20,000 a year besides!

—Paris Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

On the morning of Wednesday the 20th inst. Murdoch McDonald, of Rongah settlement, Lot 62, was found dead on the Rongah Road, (leading from Three Rivers to Wood Islands) within one mile of his own residence. It appears from the best information that we can obtain as no Coroner's inquest was held on the body, that the deceased had been to Mr. Wrightman, Three Rivers, on the previous day with a sleigh load of oats, with the proceeds of which he was returning homewards, when by an unfortunate deviation from his road near a high bridge, he made his way to a very deep ravine, in which he appeared from the tracks, to have floundered backwards and forwards for some time in the deep snow, and being doubtless bewildered, had perished before morning, from the inclemency of the weather. Deceased had in his pocket the remains of a broken bottle, which had fallen from the top of the sleigh, and was afterwards found on the road at the distance of half a mile from the site of the sad catastrophe. The poor horse was discovered on Sunday morning, standing half way up the hill on the homeward side where he had, without doubt, remained from the time his master was lost. The unfortunate deceased has left a widow and five young children. —P. E. Islander, 1st.

WHO? WHAT? AND WHEREFORE?

A FEW FACTS FOR THE INVALID.

Have our readers ever heard of Professor Holloway? Undoubtedly they have, just as they have heard of Humboldt, Arago, Ceres, Sillman, Agassiz, and other notable men of learning. But have they never asked who and what he is? If they have no definite information on that matter, we will proceed to enlighten them. The Professor is a native of that country which produced Harvey, Hunter, Abernethy, and other luminaries of medical science. So much for the who; and now for the what. He is to other physicians what Clay, Webster, and Calhoun were to statesmen, what Washington—covered name!—was to patriots and generals, what Shakespeare was to dramatists, and Irving and Chalmers to preachers, viz: the greatest of his age and profession. His reputation has penetrated the encrustations of prejudice, surmounted the barriers of malice, and he avowedly stands alone the Medical Colossus of the world. So much for the what.

WHEREFORE do we speak of him here?—If, when our fellow countrymen were dying by thousands of yellow fever, at Norfolk and Portsmouth, we had heard of a remedy which would arrest the progress of the disease, and stay the footsteps of the spoiler, and we had neglected to communicate it, what would have been our desert? Truly a very summary punishment by Lynch law. For, if there be any duty more imperative than another, it is this:—to visit the sick in their affliction, and to use every means for their restoration to health. This is why we speak of Professor Holloway. This is our answer to the wherefore.

Years ago, when the Professor was a much younger man than he is at present, his attention was attracted to the great disaster occasioned by the cures performed by the physicians and those which they undertook to perform. He observed that, not once in a score of cases were they successful. It seemed to him, either that medicine was not worthy the name of a science,—that it was merely a thing of chance, and therefore a positive injury to mankind, or that the physicians were ignorant of the true healing art. Having come backed on the study of human physiology, and understanding the pathology of diseases, he alighted upon the true reason of want of success, and made that discovery which will immortalize his name. To cure a disease, doctors treated it topically. Was it the kidneys that were deranged? Or the liver?—Or the stomach? Or the lungs? Straightway they proceeded to prescribe for kidneys, liver, lungs or stomach, not knowing that the evil was contained in the blood, which fed those organs with its life giving stream, and that to arrest the disease at its very seat, and centre they should purify that vital fluid, and leave the rest to nature. This is the secret of Holloway's success in all parts of the world. He purifies the blood and health follows.

Let any sick person, who has "suffered many things" of many physicians, and obtained no benefit give heed to these words of ours, and try Holloway's Pills—if he is internally afflicted, or if Holloway's Ointment, if he is suffering from wounds, or sores. He will thank us for our advice, and rejoice that the Professor has arrived in this country, and upped an extensive establishment in New York, which promises to rival his mammoth one in London. —[U. S. Journal.

PERSONAL.—Lady Ellenborough, who has not been assassinated in Arabia, was at one time the champion of conversation, full of sparkle and gaiety, gathered round her all the distinguished and distinguished of English society. Among her special admirers were George Canning and the Duke of Wellington, but the discovery of her amours with Prince Schewatzenburg, which led to a trial that some years since created an intense sensation, among the aristocratic circles of Europe, was owing to her separation and divorce from the haughty and arrogant lord, who became so memorable by the pomp and majesty of his short rule in India. For years she had not been heard of.

THE SEQUOIA GIANTEA.
This remarkable tree, as most of our readers are aware, was sometime since discovered in California. Many accounts have been given of its wonderful size; and the few remnants of its race that yet exist—no think less than a hundred in all that have been so far found—would indicate that, like other giants, it is destined ere long to become entirely extinct. There has been some discussion as to its name, for while English naturalists, by which it was probably first described, have called it Wellingtonia gigantea, Americans insist that a more appropriate designation would be Washingtonia gigantea. The California Farmer recently contained an account of one of these monsters, which had fallen from old age, or had been uprooted by a tempest, and the length of which, "from the roots to the top of the branches, was 450 feet."

Now to read simply of a tree four hundred and fifty feet high, we are struck with large figures, but we can hardly appreciate the height without some comparison. Such one as this would stretch across a field twenty-seven rods wide; if standing in the Niagara channel at Suspension Bridge, it would tower two hundred feet above the top of the bridge; if placed in Broadway, New York, at the head of Wall street, it would overtop Trinity temple by one hundred and sixty feet, and would be two hundred and thirty feet higher than Banker Hill monument, Boston; or two hundred and seventy above Washington monument, Baltimore. If cut up for fuel, it would make at least three thousand cords, or as much as would be yielded by sixty acres of woodland. If sawed into inch boards, it would yield about three million feet, and furnish enough three inch plank for thirty miles of plank road. This will do for the product of one little seed, less in size than a grain of wheat.

By counting the annual rings it appears that some of the oldest specimens have attained an age of three thousand years. If this computation is correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, they must have been as large as our best forest trees in New York, in the times of Homer and the prophet Elijah; and venerable and towering giants during the Carthaginian wars. In other words, the Roman Empire has begun and ended since their commencement growing. We hope the small plantation which contains the fate of the world-renowned cedars of Lebanon on their native mountains, now reduced to a dozen in number, but that they will be protected and preserved, and only those that fall by old age be removed for exhibition. It would of course be idle to talk of transporting such a monster to this part of the country, weighing as it does some five thousand tons, and a portion of its shell only may be secured as a fragment of such a specimen in natural history. —[The Cultivator.

BOORS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
These unfortunate Boers are, for the most part, men of considerable education and property, many of them having been reared in the rich districts of the Cape Colony; and so far from being "the savage barbarians" that the scandalous official dispatches of the Colonial governors have always represented to be, they are simply rough, straight forward, country gentlemen, differing but little from ourselves in religion, by no means disloyal, and very much attached to English laws and usages; but detesting, as every true Englishman, whether in England or Africa, must detest, a form of colonial government, which enables one man, generally some imperious military commander, to make appointments only to fill them with worthless profligates, or to confiscate property to enrich poor relatives; and then send a voluminous document to the Home Government, putting down as "arch rebels" all who venture to raise a voice against such gross injustice, and demanding British troops and British treasure to support them in their iron rule, a rule more despotic than even that of the Czar himself. —[Hollen's N. B.

CRUEL CASE OF DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.
The N. Y. Herald of a recent date relates a singular instance of death as having come to light in that city. A mason having been employed to repair a chimney that failed to draw well, he discovered the body of a man closely wedged in the flue. By direction of a Coroner the aperture was enlarged to such an extent that the body was lifted out, and placed on a bench in the bed room. From the evidence at the inquest it was shown, that it was the body of a man named Louis Miller, who had been missing since New Year's Day. The deceased got down into the chimney from the roof, while labouring under a temporary fit of insanity. He was an occupant of the house wherein the catastrophe took place, and was a man of dispropor-

ted habits. The body was somewhat blackened and scorched, but in a good state of preservation, owing to the severity of the weather since the accident.

LOST IN THE SNOW.—We regret to hear that a young woman named Margaret Healey in the service of Mr. Mair, farmer, near the St. Pierre Race Course, has been missing since the evening of Sunday, the 13th inst., and that no trace can be discovered of her. It will be remembered that we were visited by a great storm, and fall of snow on the Sunday mentioned. Margaret, whose character was excellent, had been to church, and left her home in the afternoon. So far unknown, but all beyond is blank, and we greatly fear will remain so, until the genial influences of the spring sun disclose where she fell exhausted and broken-hearted before the assaults of the ruthless and wraithful "old Saturnus." —[Montreal Herald.

OUR NAVAL TRANSPORT SERVICE.—Whatever regret may have been felt by the country on account of the shortcomings of our executive, our generals, or our admirals, such feelings could not be applied to the services performed by the vessels engaged in the transport service, more especially the steam portion of them. Judging from the number of sailing vessels that have been towed by this fleet, the number of troops that have been conveyed without the slightest accident, and the amount of stores and horses carried without delay or loss, the services of this branch of our marine have been prodigious, and may be considered as a gratifying symbol of the ability and intelligence possessed by the commanders and officers employed. One vessel alone, the Niagara, of the Canada line of steamers to America, under the command of Captain Neil Shannon, has, during a period of thirteen months, besides towing large sailing transports, conveyed to the Black Sea 330 officers, 11,968 men, 8,000 tons of stores, and 762 horses. In addition to this immense traffic, Captain Shannon conveyed between England and Ireland, during less than two months, 367 officers, 10,963 men, 974 women, 180 children, and 15,000 tons of stores. —Liverpool Standard.

A SOLDIER FLAGGED TO DEATH.—The correspondent of the Morning Herald, in his letter from the Crimea, dated December 24, says:—A private of the English artillery has this week died under the lash at Balaklava. I believe his offence was drunkenness. Be it so. Are there no stones to be broken? Are there no round shot to be polished? Is it not better to stop grog than to stop life? Let your readers answer. My opinion is, that though in many cases, such as mutiny or desertion, flagging is admissible, it (now that the enemy does not harass us, now that men can well be spared for sentries over prisoners) is not the best punishment for drunkenness. I shall not argue this question out now. I shall simply say, that this private was made fast to the usual number-whip, that his tale was apparently not one of health, that he was flagged to receive and did receive in all, fifty lashes, at the hands of the sergeant-major of the left signal-battalion at Balaklava Heights, and then on being cast loose he fell to the ground like a log, there remained a short time, was carried to hospital, and there died. I am told that this private belonged to the 5th company of the 7th battalion Royal Artillery, but I have failed to learn his name. He died on Sunday morning (yesterday), having been flagged on Saturday, after the departure of the last mail from Balaklava, and I think that the War-office authorities ought to investigate the case. Men are men, and must not be treated as brutes, for which latter, we have at least, a "Martin's Act."

A NIGHT IN THE CARS.—The train from Portland on Saturday afternoon, due here at 6.45 P. M., having arrived within a short distance of the Wenham station, became blocked up by the snow which had blown in and become imbedded on the road. All efforts to clear the track having failed at 11 o'clock, two engines were despatched from Salem with assistance, but the train was not enabled to proceed until the next morning. About eighty passengers passed the night in the cars, the mercury outside being 6° deg. below zero, and reached Salem between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning. —Salem Register.

Prunes have been very successfully cultivated in Pennsylvania. Among the European, in Beaver county, they have been raised on plains. Mr. Pfeiffer of Indiana, raised prune trees in large numbers and sold them at exorbitant prices, some as high as \$5 and \$10. He had some of the fruit at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair, held at Reading, which sold readily at 50 cents a quart.

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Provincial Parliament.

Both branches of the Legislature were opened on Thursday last with the following Speech from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You will join with me in the expression of gratitude to the Almighty for the many blessings which have been bestowed on the People of this Province during the past year.

The agricultural crops of the season have been generally abundant; the fisheries have been successful; and, although our trade has exhibited in some degree that depression to which the commerce of the world has been more or less subjected during the same period, we have, I am happy to believe, no reason to fear that the progress of the Province in commercial prosperity has received any permanent check. Above all, our hearts feel thanks due for our exemption, under Providence, from any recurrence of that disease, by which some portions of the Province were so severely afflicted during the preceding year.

The continued cessation of operations on the Railway Works which have been commenced in the Province, is a subject which, during the recess, engaged my anxious consideration.

On the recommendation of my Council, I directed the Attorney General to proceed to England, charged with a mission, the particulars and result of which are fully set forth in papers which will be laid before you.

You are fully alive to the importance of extending the means of inter-communication between different parts of the Province, and to the effect which may be expected therefrom in promoting immigration and advancing the general prosperity of the community. I am sure the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of facilitating and promoting the construction of Railways in the Province will receive your earnest attention.

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

The accounts of income and expenditure for the past year, and estimates presented by the Government, of the probable Revenue and of the necessary expenditure for the current year, will be laid before you.

You will perceive, with regret, that the expenditure of the year 1855 has largely exceeded the Revenue received during the same period. But the amount of Revenue collected is nearly identical with that stated in the estimate which was laid before you at the commencement of last Session. The excess therefore of expenditure over Revenue is not to be attributed to errors in the estimate, or to an unexpected diminution of the Revenue of the year.

The system by which supplies are now granted has obviously failed to secure that equality between the current revenue and the current or ordinary expenditure of the Province which is indispensable to the maintenance of financial order; and it will be for you to consider whether the public interest does not demand that some alteration should be made in this system.

You are aware that in the Mother country the Executive Government is directly responsible for the financial condition of the country; and this responsibility is justly regarded by the Imperial Parliament and by the people, as the main security against financial embarrassment.

The character and present position of the unaided debt of the Province claim your attention. The deposits in the Savings Banks are liable to be withdrawn at call, and I recommend you to consider whether the application of the whole of the money thus deposited to defray the ordinary expenditure of the Province, without making any special provision for meeting the calls of the Depositors, is in accordance with these principles on which the financial affairs of the Province should be conducted.

You will not fail to remember the close connexion which exists between the establishment of a sound financial system, and the power of constructing Public Works calculated to promote the development of the resources of the Province; and I am well assured that, in the consideration of any scheme for the formation of Works of this description, involving the expenditure of capital beyond the annual income of the Province, you will bear in mind the necessity of making full and ample provision for securing, both for the present and for the future, the prompt and regular payment of all calls on the Provincial Treasury.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

Experience has indisputably shown that the continued progress in prosperity of a community, as well as their social character and position, materially depends on the encouragement which is afforded in that community to Science and to the cultivation of Literature and Arts.

The Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into King's College is before you. I trust that means may be devised to cure any defects which may exist in our Collegiate system, and to provide for the improvement of the Educational Institutions of the Province; and that we may have the satisfaction of knowing that the full advantages of a good, Academic, as well as Common School education, are offered by the Province without distinction of class or of creed.

I have given directions that the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works should be laid before you. You will now have, for

the first time, the advantage of a synoptical statement of the condition of those extensive Public Works on the construction and maintenance of which a large portion of the Public Revenue is annually expended; and I trust that you will see reason to believe that the establishment of the Board of Works has already given, and that it promises still further to secure, efficiency and economy in this important branch of the Public service.

At the conclusion of the Session last year the efforts of the Allied Armies before Sebastopol, distinguished as those efforts had been by conspicuous gallantry and patient endurance, had not as yet been crowned by success.

Since that period Sebastopol has fallen. When this event became known in this Province, the general feeling of joy and exultation which was loudly proclaimed in every part of the Province, was indeed a sufficient assurance, if any such assurance had been needed, that the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick has not degenerated or grown cold; and it is a source of peculiar gratification to us, that among the friends of the war in the East, the British-North American Provinces only claim a representative in a first distinguished effort.

I leave you to your reflections, with the earnest prayer that Providence will bless them for the promotion of the real and lasting interests of the Province.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.
SIR,—May I, through the medium of your respected journal, take the liberty of calling the attention of the rate-payers of the parish of Saint Andrews, to a notice in the issue of the Provincialist of the 12th inst. where it is said by their Secretary Thomas Turner Odell, that the commissioners of the poor-house will receive Tenders till the 31st March next for boarding the paupers for the term of one year—and where they say, that their Secretary Thomas Turner Odell does not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender! A private individual who has the Dominion of his own property can put what restrictions he pleases upon contracts to be let from himself by Tenders. But for the commissioners of the poor-house of Saint Andrews or of the poor-house of any other place or town to reserve to themselves the right of taxing the parish to support the poorest of its inhabitants, to accept or not to accept, a certain sum per week is a claim to which they can have no claim. They must accept the lowest Tender; and then exercise their real and bounden duty of obtaining solvent security for the fulfilment of the contract made. Otherwise it would be thus—one man says in his Tender I will rent the farm for 20 pounds a year, and board the paupers for 7s. 6d. per week each; another man says in his Tender I will board the paupers for 5s. 6d. per week each and pay 20 pounds a year for the farm. The former is the party who must have the contract say the commissioners through their Secretary Thomas Turner Odell. What is the consequence? It is this: Say thirty paupers are boarded for one year at 7s. 6d. a week each—the *favourite* Tender, to the one of 5s. 6d. each. This would make a difference of 150 pounds in one year to be taxed on the parish to gratify the commissioners through their Secretary Thomas Turner Odell. Security in the form of 200 pounds is, in all cases, required for the faithful performance of the contract; and if the rate payers are prepared to succumb to such manifest injustice or rather impudence if you will—why truly we may say that we are living in times of rampant fanaticism which the future historian of the little Town of Saint Andrews cannot fail, in passing, to make a note of.

A RATE-PAYER.

St. Andrews 19th Feb. 1856.

Arrival of the Canada.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, with Liverpool dates to the 21st inst.

The London Morning Herald has the following unpleasant announcement:—We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them, relative to the Central American question.

Peace Negotiations.—Despatches from the Russian Government completing and confirming its telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austrian propositions were received at Vienna on the 23d; and counters conveyed them to Paris and London; and it is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris Feb. 17th; that very little time will be lost in the discussion and that the whole will be brought to a conclusion by Feb. 25th. Signing preliminaries prior to opening, now only awaits arrival of Turkish plenipotentiary.

Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies, preliminary to her admission into the peace conference, and that consequently she will be excluded from the conference, but will be invited to sign the final settlement.

Baron Bismarck and Count Ollivier are the Russian Plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Potho and Featon. Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis Dazet, of St. Petersburg, Austria; M. Walewski, France; Danil Pachin, Turkey.

Baltic.—Letters arrived 30th, speak of mild weather and resumption more or less a Pillan, Meinel and Gushaven—ice breaking up.

Crimea correspondence from English camp Jan. 18th, reports army healthy—no incidents excepting Russians continue fire from north forts.

Gorischakoff has handed over command to Luder, and issued a most laudatory report to his Crimean comrades.

Jan. 9th, Russians made expedition over ice to Kerch, but Gen. Vivian being on the alert they retreated.

Asia Minor.—Gen. Williams was at Tiflis Dec. 14th, handsomely treated, awaiting orders from St. Petersburg as to his destination. We know nothing of Kara, excepting that the town is occupied.

New York, 19th. The steamer Alabama sailed this morning in search of the Pacific. Provisions, clothing, extra spurs, boots, water &c. were taken, to relieve any vessel in distress that may be fallen in with. Permission has been asked of government to send out steam brig Arctic, in search of the Pacific, and to relieve other vessels presumed to be locked in the ice near Newfoundland.

Light House Destroyed.—Norfolk Feb. 11.—The Pungateague Light House was swept away on Saturday night the 2d inst. with 3 men who were stationed there. Nothing has been heard of it.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 30, 1856.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Our contemporaries throughout the Province, have been much occupied during the last few days with comments on the Governor's Speech, (which will be found in another column,) with surmises as to the details of the measures, which that Speech foreshadows. It is the intention of the Government to bring forward. We do not care to follow them into the maze of conjectures, nor do we think it worth while, at any time, to devote much space to mere criticisms on the inaugural speech of the Session from the throne. In the present instance this document commonly called the Governor's Speech but which it is well known is always drawn up by his Council, appears to us to be much on a par with the average run of such things; nor do we feel at all astonished, that a Ministry feeling itself so weak and insecure as the present one must necessarily do, should carefully avoid as much as possible, affording any opening to the opposition to throw them out on the address in reply.

Whether the words put into the Governor's mouth on the present occasion, are, or are not explicit and determined on the great questions which engross the public mind, is after all of little moment; and however reluctant the Government may feel in their incapacity frankly and openly to develop the plans which they declare they have matured, those questions themselves must now be considered argued and arranged for no Government will for the future be able to sustain its position in this Province, which is not capable of grappling with them and bringing them to a successful issue.

Of all these, the one of Railroads, even considered by themselves alone, is, without doubt, the most momentous and important, and will engage the most earnest and serious attention; but it should not be forgotten that on the plan, which may be adopted for the purpose of carrying out these undertakings depends in a very great degree the decisions which may be come to with respect to other measures of scarcely inferior interest to the community at large.

The question of taxation and revenue are closely linked with that of Railways, not merely with respect to the necessity of providing the means to meet the interest which will be payable on the loans by which these works are to be built, but also as regards the soundness of the judgment which shall determine which lines will most quickly and surely develop and increase the trade and commerce of the Country and thereby add to its Exchequer, and which should therefore be first begun. With these again the question of the Liquor Law is in near connection, and through them this most obnoxious statute has no small influence on the practicability of carrying on our Railways without fiscal embarrassment.

The days for private influences and local legislation are gone by—the attention of the people is fairly aroused—an enlarged and generous policy will alone meet the necessities of the times—one, devoid of sectional jealousy, ready to adopt those lines which will—not give the greatest advantages to any present influential communities, but which will open up the largest tracts of our forest lands and thereby hold out inducements to immigration; and which moreover present the fewest obstacles in the way of cost, in the number of miles, and in engineering difficulties.

That the road from St. Andrews, now nearly finished for a distance of 30 miles embraces all these points, we most unhesitatingly affirm. Whether it be excluded from, or form part of the measure which the Govern-

ment are about to submit to the House and the Country, we cannot of course as yet know, but this we do know, if it be excluded (or rather perhaps, we should say, if provision be not made in it to give to the Line its just and legal rights,) considering that about £100,000 of British capital are already invested in it—that it will be no more than the country deserves, and we shall expect, that the English Shareholders in the St. Andrews line, should demand the Province Bonds in the London market.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The Session of the Legislature was opened on Thursday last 14th inst. In another column we have inserted His Excellency's Speech. The New Brunswick characterizes it as—"meagre, vague, and unsatisfactory;" while the Fredericton Reporter invites the attention of its readers to—"a foreshadowing the position and policy of the Government. It contains no ambiguous expressions." We place this State Document before our readers, and commence our usual summary of Legislative proceedings.

On the members returning to the House, the Speaker informed the House of the resignation of the Hon. J. P. Parlow and the Hon. W. J. Ritchie, and the acceptance of a seat in the Council by Mr. Rice, The Hon. Charles Waters and Mr. R. S. Armstrong, having taken the necessary oath, were introduced and took their seats.

The Speaker notified the House of the death of James Taylor Esq., and that he had issued his warrant for an election to fill the vacancy.

Hon. Mr. Street brought in a bill to encourage the destruction of bears and wolves. Mr. End brought in a bill to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Mr. Tibbitts made a question of it, when the House divided as follows:—

Ayes—End, Johnson, Gray, Kerr, Botsford, McClellan, Landry, Harding, Smith, Street, McNaughton, Macpherson, Montgomery, Cutler, Wilmet, Tilley, Connell, Gilbert, Boyd, Hatheway, Fisher, Sutton.—22.
Nays—Tibbitts, Steadman, Lunt, Ferris, McPhelim, Brown, McAdam, Gilmour—8.
Mr. Cutler brought in a bill to prevent certain persons from holding seats in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Boyd brought in a bill to regulate the sale of spirituous Liquor.
Mr. McPhelim moved that a Contingent Committee be appointed. A Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. McPhelim, Wilmet, and Harding.

Mr. Street moved that a Committee be appointed to examine and report upon what sums are required for the Great and By-Roads.

Mr. McPhelim objected. (Motion withdrawn.)

Mr. End moved that a Committee be appointed on the privileges of the House—Committee, Messrs. End, Street, Johnson, Hatheway, and Hayward.

Mr. Harding moved that a Trade Committee be appointed.

Mr. End took occasion to eulogize the Hon. Mr. Parlow, for many years Chairman of the Trade Committee. He had left the impress of his talents on the Journals, which was an honor to him, &c.

Mr. McNaughton read address in reply to the Speech. On motion of Mr. Harding it was made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Kerr moved that 1,000 copies of the Journals be printed. Mr. Boyd moved an amendment, that 1,500 be ordered. Amendment carried.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Hayward, resolved that the House wear mourning a week for Messrs. Taylor and English.

Friday 15th.
The House was principally occupied with routine business this morning. Several committees were appointed. Mr. Street moved the usual Road Committee. Considerable discussion arose, as it was thought that the Great Roads should be under the control of the Board of Works. The Resolution was finally carried to refer By-Roads only to a Committee.

Mr. Hatheway laid on the table a series of Resolutions to transfer the Initiation of the Money Votes from the Assembly to the Executive, and gave notice that he should move them at an early day.

Several bills and Petitions were presented. Reports of Executive resignations are utterly groundless.

Monday 18th.
Mr. Gray laid on the table an amendment to the Address involving a vote of no confidence,—if carried Government will dissolve the House immediately. House went into consideration of Governor's Speech. Mr. Gray moved his amendment, and spoke an hour and a half. The Attorney General is to reply on Tuesday. Not much excitement.

The Petition from this County for the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, has been forwarded to Mr. Boyd for presentation. It is signed by 984 electors of the County; and shows a large majority in favor of repeal. The requisition to the four County Members to vote for a repeal of the Law is signed by 918 electors—and yet Messrs. Brown, Gilmour, and McAdam voted against the repeal brought in on the first day of the Session by Mr. End. We admit their consistency.

Sons of Temperance, but have they not acted contrary to the expressed wishes of a large majority of their constituents?

Communications emitted this week, will be published in our next number.

The Courier has of late found fault with the irregularity of the receipt of the Western Mail. The cause of the irregularity does not arise at St. Andrews, we know, nor is it owing to crossing the ferry.

The Mails between St. Andrews and Robbinston have never missed crossing and recrossing a single trip for many years; but we regret to say, the Mails from the Westward have not arrived at Robbinston with their usual regularity this winter, owing, no doubt, to the large quantity of snow which has fallen, which has even stopped the travel on some of the railroads. When travelling is good, the Mail from Boston generally arrives here in forty-four hours, and is usually dispatched within an hour for St. John.

New York Flour Market, Feb. 14.—Common grades are lower and dull. Common to extra fine, \$7.37 to \$7.75. Canadian \$7.75 to \$8.10. Market closed steady and heavy for inferior.

Schools.—Unprecedented instances of the Cure of this Complaint—This is, perhaps, the greatest scourge of which the human family are subject, and at the same time the most difficult of cure, inasmuch as it is dependent on the power of the medicine prescribed, and its instantaneous effects upon the parts affected. The only infallible remedy for the cure of this most distressing of ailments with which we are acquainted is, Holloway's Ointment and Pills; they quickly eradicate all venereal diseases; but there is, perhaps, no class of disorders which so readily yields to the treatment of these mighty medicines. They act like a charm, and not only astonish the patient, but the faculty themselves, rendering them unprepared in the history of medical science.

Big D.

On the 14th inst. at the residence of her father, L. Donaldson, Esq., Sophia Wallace, wife of Admiral John Townsend Colfax, in the 40th year of her age.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 24th at 9 A.M. via Halifax. Tuesday 26th at 6 A.M. via New York, per U.S. Steamer, 1 day, 20 hrs. via New York per British packet, and 2 days 4th March via New York, per U.S. packet. The Postage for the United Kingdom via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York via British Packet 10d, and via United States Steamer is 5d, pre-payment optional.

By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, P.M.

Post Office, St. Andrews,
Feb. 10, 1856.

COTTAGE TO LET.

From 1st May next, THE premises called "SUMMER HILL," at present in the occupation of the subscriber, containing a well finished Cottage and Out Houses, with an excellent Garden, which yields a variety of Fruit—For particulars, apply to
Dr. C. W. McSTAY.

Feb. 13, 1856.

To Let,

From 1st May next, THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE at the upper end of Queen Street, at present occupied by J. Gay, Esq.

ALSO—THE HOUSE in King Street, occupied by Mr. Pollock, adjoining the Record Office. Apply to
J. W. STREET, Feb. 9th, 1856.

Poor-House and Farm.

THE Commissioners of the Poor-House will receive Tenders at the Office of their Secretary, until the 31st March next, at twelve o'clock, for BOARDING THE PAUPERS for one year, from 15th April.

The person tendering to say for what sum per week each he will board the Paupers, he taking the Farm at a Rent of £20 per annum and signing a lease similar to the one under which the Farm is now let. The person whose tender is accepted, will have to give sufficient security in the sum of £200, for the faithful performance of his Contract.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

By Order of the Commissioners,
THOS. TURNER ODELL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, 12th Feb. 1856.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Poor are prepared to BIND OUT a number of Poor Children, who are receiving Parish aid, to any suitable persons who may require them.

By Order of the Commissioners,
THOS. TURNER ODELL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, 12th Feb. 1856.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Bellingham, St. Patrick, Apply to
St. Andrews, Dec. 1. R. M. ANDREWS.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Red Estate of McCull & Russell, April 19, 1855.
Do John McCull, May 17, 1855.
Do E. R. Doren, May 17, 1855.
Do Elisha Styles, May 17, 1855.
Do George Wilson, July 26, 1855.
Do Julius L. Hughes, Aug. 2, 1855.
Do Edward Lytton, Aug. 2, 1855.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:
All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of JOHN McCULL and EDWIN R. RUSSELL, to all of those several lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situate on the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, described as follows:

That piece of LAND beginning at the south angle of the lot formerly owned by John Mann and William McLeod, running thence west along the north side of Water Street 254 feet to Brunswick Street, thence along said Brunswick Street 150 feet to George Street, thence along the south side of George Street 181 feet, thence south 71 feet, thence west 40 feet, and thence south 90 feet to the place of beginning, being the lot on which John McCull's new house stands.
ALSO—Two other LOTS of LAND situate at the Portage, on the eastern side of the river Maguadavie, conveyed by Sarah N. Scales and others, to the said McCull & Russell, by deed dated 25th May, 1851.
ALSO—One MOIETY of a LOT of LAND, with the Mills Dam and Sluice thereunto belonging, lying on both sides of the said river above, at, and below the said lower Falls, bounded northerly by said river and the Robert Hanson lot as called, westerly by the eastern line of the estate of the late John McMaster, southerly by Salt Water Basin, and easterly by the Portage road.

ALSO—All that certain LOT & PIECE of LAND, situate on the east side of Jack Kappa, in the Parish of Penfield, and Saint George in said County, known as lot number One, bounded on the north by lands of the late Hugh McKay, on the south by lot number Two, and contains forty-four acres, and was conveyed by Lewis Bates to the said McCull & Russell, by deed dated the 14th January, 1853.
ALSO—All the GULLY PROPERTY so called, situate in the Parish of Saint George, aforesaid, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCull & Russell, by deed dated the 9th July, 1853.
ALSO—That certain LOT or PARCEL of LAND, situate at the Lower Falls aforesaid, on the west side of said river described as follows:—Beginning at a cedar post 35 rods along south side of the old highway road, westerly from the end of the bridge above the Lower Falls, hence south 42 rods, 10 links to Milliken's and Seely's line, 10 rods, thence north 80 rods and 16 links, thence north easterly 25 rods to the first mentioned bound, containing one acre and a half, more or less.

ALSO—Another LOT situate in the Parish of Saint George, on the south side of the great road leading to Saint John, bounded by the said road on the north; on the east by the Munroe lot; on the south by the McGorman lot; and on the west by the McGorman lot, containing five acres, more or less.
ALSO—That LOT or PIECE of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, being lot number Three, and half part of lot number Four in the Military Grant, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, and conveyed by John Rodgers to the said McCull & Russell, by deed dated the 29th September, 1853.
ALSO—That LOT in the said Parish of Saint George, lying north of Munroe's farm, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCull & Russell.

All that LOT of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by John Wallace to the said McCull & Russell.
And all other the Real Estate and Personal Right of the said McCull & Russell, of either of them, whatsoever, situate in any Parish.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 1, 1855.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JOHN McCULL, to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND, with the appurtenances belonging to them, viz:—

ALL that Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND situated in Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, near land now, or lately occupied by John Young, purchased by the said McCull from John McGargle, as by

SHERIFF'S SALES

deed bearing date 14th February, 1854.
AND ALSO,
All that Lot, Piece, or Parcel of LAND, situated on the northern side of the road leading from the Upper to the Lower Mills, in the Parish of St. Stephen, excepting 1 part sold by said McCull to one Donald Campbell; the same having been purchased by said McCull from James Murray, as by deed bearing date 10th July, 1851.

The same having been seized and taken under an Execution in favor of Samuel Neil.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 1st October, 1855.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:
All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Elisha Styles, to the following Property, situated in the Parish of St. David, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 17 acres, more or less, beginning at the intersection of the Ticker Hill road with the Great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephen, and running along the Eastern side of the said Ticker Hill road, North 29 degrees West, 100 rods to the North line of Isaac Garcelon's land, thence by said line South 24 1/2 East about 40 rods, to a cedar stake on the old division line between Garcelon's land and Moore's land, thence North to 66 East on the Southern line of land owned by Ebenezer R. Doren about 24 rods to a brook on the Eastern branch of the Millstream, thence by the centre of the said brook to the flowage of the Saw Mill Pond, thence by the flowage of the said pond westerly to the West branch coming from the said branch southerly about 9 rods to a cedar stake on the West bank of the said Mill Pond, thence westerly on a line about 8 rods to a cedar stake about 20 rods from the South West corner of the Corning Machine house, thence West two rods to a cedar stake, the same being allowed for a public road; thence South about 19 degrees East to a cedar stake by the great road aforesaid about 24 rods; thence westerly by the said road to the place of beginning.

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 25 acres, more or less, beginning at a cedar stake on the division line between Garcelon's and Moore's lands, North 15 1/2 West, 52 rods to a stake and stones, thence East 24 rods to a stake and stones, thence South 49 rods to a stake and stones, thence West about 75 rods to the place of beginning.

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being part of the Penobscot Grant, containing the acre, more or less, being the same lot on which Ebenezer R. Doren now lives, and deeded by Isaac Garcelon to him, with all the buildings, machinery, improvements and appurtenances in any way appertaining to the said lot, piece or parcels of land.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 5th Nov. 1855.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Saint Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the poor estate of ELIZA STEVENS, of, in, and to the certain acre, parcel or lot of LAND situate on the Maguadavie River in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, commencing on the bank of the said river, Maguadavie, at the north corner of the old school house on the land formerly owned by the late Stuart Seelye in the grant to Philip Bailey and others; thence running east to John Oliver's eastern line; thence north eighteen rods to a lot formerly owned by Nelson Seelye; thence east to the Maguadavie river aforesaid; thence south following the bank of the said river to the place of beginning—With all the Buildings and Erections thereon.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Edward Seelye.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1855.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 26th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of GEORGE WILSON, to a piece of LAND in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the Western side of the Digde gush river, being part of lot No. 9, formerly granted to Dauchlan Cameron, containing about 12 acres, and situated on the Frederickton road. And also, to another piece of LAND contiguous to the last described piece, and also part of the said lot Number 9, containing about 4 acres, and lying between the Frederickton and Bannaburgh roads; with the Buildings and Erections thereon, now in the occupation of Patrick Devoy.

The same having been seized and taken

SHERIFF'S SALES

to satisfy an Execution in favor of James W. Street, endorsed to levy £15 10 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 15th Jan., 1856.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

Two following Properties situated in the Parish of St. Patrick, viz:
1. The right, title, interest, claim and demand of JULIUS E. INCHES, of St. Stephen, Merchant, to that tract or parcel of LAND, containing 160 acres more or less, beginning at a Spruce stump on the Western shore of the Bonaber river, thence running North till it comes to a lake or pond &c.

That tract or parcel of Land, being part of lot No. 8, containing 40 acres more or less, being on the South side of the High-way, adjoining the lot now, or lately owned by Charles Carlick.
That tract or parcel of Land, containing 160 acres, bounded Northerly by a lot granted to one William Smith.
That lot of Land, commencing 19 chains and 20 links, North 79 degrees West of a marked tree standing on the South end of the Western side of Robert Hanson's grant, containing 400 acres more or less, being the Western part of the tract of land granted to Lieut. J. Clarke.

And also, that Lot No. 15, being the middle division of Isaac Young's parcels of lot No. 12, as per grant to James Turner and others, containing 100 acres more or less.

Together with all the improvements, erections and buildings thereon.
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of George Greenwood of Teley, endorsed to levy £133 5s. 3d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 19th Jan. 1856.

On Saturday the twenty-third August next will be sold at the Court House in St. Andrews, at 12 o'clock, by Public Auction:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim whatsoever, of Edward Lytton, to the following Properties, situated in the Parish of St. George, viz:
All that LOT, now occupied by the said Edward Lytton, in the town of St. George, with the House and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

AND ALSO,
All that certain LOT of LAND, No. 53, in the Macarree Grant, bounded on the North by the river Maguadavie, and containing 50 acres, more or less, formerly owned by William Lockett.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas S. Magee, endorsed to levy £207 4 5 &c.

T. OS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 12th Feb., 1856.

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

Is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements.
Price \$1 25, 50c, 60c.
We have one of the lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveller, having found it answering well to what is claimed for it. (Patent Recorder.)
No person who has ever tried one of the lamps would be willing to give it up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. (New England Farmer.)
Boston, 117 Court street, head of Southbury.

F. & F. Rice,

WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118, State street, Boston.

BOSTON HAND STAMP COMPANY.

PATENT FLEXIBLE STAMP, N. B. BIGELOW, Agent, 152 Washington Street, Boston.

THE HANDEL COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC

By A. N. Johnson, assisted by B. F. Baker and E. H. Frost.
The above names alone will recommend this work to all in want of a new book. Published by J. R. MILLER, No. 20, Tremont Street, BOSTON.

Pine Timber.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS FINE TIMBER, averaging 13 inches, for sale—Apply to JAMES BOYD.

Oct. 6, 1855

A. G. Lyon,

COMMISSION MERCHANT and Dealer in Produce, Butter, Cheese, Fruit, Nuts, &c. &c.
All articles consigned to him on commission will be disposed of in the quickest manner, and on the most advantageous terms. 105 Union and 174 Blackstone Streets, Near Haymarket Square, Boston.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?
It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Invalid, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY, ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ague | Jaundice |
| Asthma | Liver complaints |
| Bilious complaints | Lumbago |
| Blotches on the skin | Films |
| Bowel complaints | Rheumatism |
| Colic | Retention of Urine |
| Constipation of the bowels | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Croup | Sore Throat |
| Consumption | Stones and Gravel |
| Debility | Secondary symptoms |
| Dysentery | The Dropsical |
| Erysipelas | Tumours |
| Female Irregularities | Ulcers |
| Fever of all kinds | Veneral Affections |
| Gout | Worms of all kinds |
| Head-ache | Whatever causes &c. &c. |
| Indigestion | |
| Inflammation | |

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 80 Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

1s 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Sold by all Venders of Medicine throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte, Janus y 15, 1856.

ATHENÆUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital £2000,000 Sterling.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of GLENBELL, Chairman.

Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Household Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c.; Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; Hired Craft and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries.

HENRY SALTER, Manager, 30 Sackville Street, London.

WM. WHITLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

To Let,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on the corner of Water & Elizabeth Streets, to which is attached a large Garden. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to G. F. CAMPBELL.

St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855.

AMARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that it passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment for more ready penetration through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM, AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, as this Ointment. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and ulcers. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, and contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions attached each pot. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bad Legs | Chiriodontia |
| Bad Breasts | Chilblains |
| Burns | Disordered hands |
| Bunions | Gonorrhea |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Gonorrhea |
| and Sand Flies | Contracted and Stiff Joints |
| Coccy-bite | Fistula |
| Elephantiasis | Glandular Swelling |
| Gout | Lumbago |
| Scurvy | Piles |
| Sore Heads | Rheumatism |
| Tumours | Scalds |
| Ulcers | Sore Nipples |
| Wounds | |
| Yaws | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80 Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 6d, 3s 6d, and 5s 6d each, each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicine throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte, Dec. 28, 1855.

Flour, Tea, &c.

Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:

30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.

10 Chests superior Congou tea, Oct. 13 J. W. STREET.

Pork.

5 BARRELS, heavy Pork, for sale by Jan. 9, 1856. J. W. STREET.

Waggons, Carts, &c.

EDWARD STENTIFORD, offers for sale.

WAGGONS; Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c. N. B.—Pine & Spruce Boards, Hemlock Bark Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment.

An Excellent Hearse for Sale.

Samuel T. Crosby, WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER-WARE, 69 Washington Street, 3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

Soap and Candle Factory

AGAIN.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the numerous patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that since the late disastrous fire in Water-street, he has erected a new Factory in Princess-street, a very short distance above the Post Office, and next adjoining Dunn's Street Mill, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders from his old customers and the trade generally, and by manufacturing a good article, at a fair price and light profit, to give satisfaction.

Geo. Woods, St. John, Sept. 15, 1855. (Peterson St.)